

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR, BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS,

WITH NOTES,
CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

IN presenting to the readers of Thucydides the three last books of his History, I may observe that I have received no further assistance from any new manuscripts in addition to those already noticed in the Preface to the second volume of this edition. But I have enjoyed for this last part of my work the benefit of Bekker's third revision of the text of Thucydides, as given in his small Leipzig edition of 1832. My respect for Bekker's judgment has increased continually, and I feel so great a reliance on his experience and tact, that in many instances where the reading seemed doubtful, I have yielded implicitly to his authority, and probably were I to go over my work again, I should follow him still more generally.

It may be asked why I have abandoned my original intention of subjoining appendices to the several volumes of this edition, partly philological, and partly historical. My answer is, that I have not time enough at my command to execute my design, even to my own satisfaction. I neither have sufficient knowledge already, nor is it in my power to gain it. At the same time I am aware that the present state of scholarship, as well as of historical inquiry, makes it especially unbecoming to write on any philological or historical subject, without being completely master of it.

I shall confine myself therefore to the mere statement of two or three points which offer, I think, a tempting field for investigation. They are not certainly exclusively connected with Thucydides, but as bearing generally upon Greek philology and history, I have thought that the mention of them in this place would not be impertinent.

I. Even after all the labours of the Prussian scholars, much remains to be done towards obtaining a complete knowledge of the number, and still more of the value, of the Greek MSS. now existing in Europe. It is not easy to know how many MSS. of

any given writer are extant, where they are to be found, and, above all, whether from their age and character they are worth the trouble of an exact collation. A labour of this kind cannot be accomplished by individuals, but the present spirit of liberal cooperation which seems to influence literary as well as scientific men throughout Europe, renders its accomplishment by the combined exertions of the scholars of different countries by no means impracticable. It would be exceedingly convenient to possess an alphabetical list of all the extant Greek and Latin writers, with a catalogue raisonnée of the MSS of each and if such a work were attempted, there is little doubt, I imagine, that in point of number a very large addition would be made to the stock of MSS already known. What the result might be in point of value is another question, still it is desirable to know what we have to trust to, and when we have obtained a right estimate of our existing resources in manuscripts, we shall then be better able to judge what modern criticism will have to do from its own means towards bringing the text of the ancient writers to the greatest possible state of perfection.

II. We seem now to have reached that point in our knowledge of the Greek language, at which other languages of the same family must be more largely studied before we can make a fresh step in advance. The practice of Greek, if I may be allowed the expression, seems tolerably well understood, the usage of the best writers, not only in points of construction, but even of orthography, has been carefully examined. We are now anxious to explain some few words or expressions of less frequent occurrence, or to understand the principle of others whose meaning we have sufficiently learned from experience. I had intended, for instance, to inquire into the difference between the two conjunctions $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\nu$, and there is much in the use of the particle $\alpha\iota$, which has not yet been explained satisfactorily. I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of $\epsilon\iota$ and $\eta\nu$ in Thucydides, as a matter of fact, but my ignorance of the etymology of the two words^a made me unable to ascend higher, and to explain the principle of this difference. It is easy enough to guess at etymologies, but this has been done more than enough in times past and an etymology built on guesses is as

^a On this point Mr Kenrick has been so good as to favour me with a communication, which the reader will find in the Appendix.

worthless as one founded on real knowledge is instructive. It is possible that a more enlarged study of the different languages and dialects of the great Indo-Germanic family, both in their ancient and actual forms, may enable us to acquire such a knowledge; and we shall thus obtain perhaps a more clear understanding of some of those particles which even now are involved in much uncertainty. So far, I think, we may hope to advance not unreasonably, but further progress seems scarcely possible. The origin of language in itself partakes of the same obscurity which surrounds the origin of society: there is a point with both beyond which we cannot penetrate. Attempts to explain the phenomena of language *a priori* seem to me unwise. We cannot conceive the inventing of a language, because we cannot conceive the human mind acting without language. From a certain point we can readily trace the nature of the process: we can understand how simple terms expressive of outward objects were transferred to express by metaphor the operations of the mind, but how these simple terms were themselves arrived at, it seems impossible to discover, or even reasonably to imagine. Wherever the result is obtained by combination of existing elements, the method is intelligible; but invention, strictly speaking, appears to belong to a higher power than ours. As it has been well observed, that, supposing the first men to have been savages, we cannot understand how, without some divine interference, the human race could ever have arrived at civilization, so, if we suppose men to have been in such a state as to have had to invent or contrive a language, we cannot conceive how mankind, any more than other animals, should ever have been able to speak at all.

III. Passing from the language of Thucydides to the matter contained in his History, the introduction in the first book naturally leads us to consider the question, how far the pretended early history of Greece is really historical or mythical. And here I confess that further consideration has induced me to accede to many of those notions of Niebuhr and Muller which I formerly regarded as unreasonably sceptical. I had not deferred sufficiently to the tact which is gained in these matters by great natural ability aided by long experience. Niebuhr's comparison is most true, that "if any one, on going into Benvenuto's prison when his eyes had for months been accustomed "to see the objects around him, had asserted that Benvenuto,

“like himself, could not distinguish any thing in the darkness, “surely he would have been somewhat presumptuous” Yet still the character of the early Grecian history does not seem to have been completely analysed. Niebuhr has shewn that in the Roman history passages wholly legendary occur in the midst of a narration substantially historical, thus the account of the taking of Ven is legendary, while the earlier events of the siege are as clearly historical. This is important, because it prepares us for the same intermixture in the early history of Greece also, and shews us that portions of real history may exist before the beginning of the merely historical period towards the frontiers of fable and history patches or fragments of each are often to be found completely insulated within the territories of the other. And to distinguish one from the other, we must be guided by internal evidence, the ancient writers may have offered both indiscriminately as history, and may have erred in doing so; but is it not to imitate their error, if we represent both indiscriminately to be mythical, because we cannot rely on their discernment, and because they have in some instances related as history what has no pretensions to the name?

But with respect to Thucydides himself, it is a question how far he is to be taxed with such want of discernment, and whether he has himself regarded any thing as historical in the traditions of ancient Greece which was in fact no better than mythical. This question is one which his editor seems naturally called upon to examine and it may incidentally perhaps throw some light on the question of mythical narratives in general, on which as a whole I do not feel myself competent to enter fully.

There is no doubt that the ablest men may entertain erroneous opinions on points which nothing has led them particularly to examine. If therefore Thucydides had never been led to question the real existence of the chiefs or patriarchs who were said to have given their name to their respective people, his mention of Hellen and Minos as historical persons would afford no proof that they were so. And it is well observed by a most able writer, that the power of distinguishing between history and mythical stories “depends upon a survey of a vast “field, of which but a small part was open to the view” of the early Greek historians. We suspect the real existence of Hellen and his sons, because we observe a practice widely spread amongst different nations, of deriving the name of a people

from a supposed king or leader of it, and not only do we find the lives and actions of these pretended heroes to be for the most part of an unhistorical character, but our more extended knowledge of languages enables us in many instances to discover the real origin of a national name, and thus to prove the falsehood of its reputed derivation. And thus a general suspicion being thrown upon such stories, any single one of the number, although containing nothing improbable in itself, must yet be regarded as unhistorical, unless there be some peculiar circumstances connected with it, giving it some distinct and particular ground of credibility

So far then I am willing to allow that Deucalion and Hellen, Pelops and Eumolpus, and any other heroes whom Thucydides may have named in his History, cannot be safely maintained to be real persons from his having mentioned them as such, without expressing any doubt as to their reality. Nor can it be thought to prove the existence of an individual Homer, the author of the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and *Homeric Hymns*, that both Thucydides and Herodotus appear to have been of this opinion, and to have entertained no doubt of its truth. Literary criticism was in their days so much in its infancy, and that experience of the erroneousness of popular traditions which in our times has awakened criticism was then so wanting, that the ablest men may be forgiven for having embraced the common notions on such matters just as they found them, without making any inquiry into their truth. But with regard to the early history of Greece, Thucydides was well aware of its uncertainty, and of the mythic character of some of those accounts which had passed for history. It is with a full consciousness of these facts that he professes to give us notwithstanding a credible outline of the principal revolutions which Greece had undergone, and carries his notices back to a period earlier than the Dorian conquest of Peloponnesus, or even than the war of Troy. His account of the Pelopid kings is professedly drawn from the statements of those "who had received from their fathers" "the clearest information as to the affairs of the Peloponnesians." Herodotus, when speaking of the Dorian invasion of Peloponnesus, expressly says that the account given of it by the Lacedæmonians themselves, differed from all the stories of the poets. Is it impossible that there should have existed, along with the poetical version of the early Greek history, another

version of a simpler and truer character; and that long before written narratives were known, a faithful tradition may have been handed down in some particular families, which the memory could have retained as readily, when once applied to the task, as it is known to have retained the verses of the rhapsodists. And if this be so, the fabulous actions ascribed to any hero in the poetical version of his exploits are no more a reason for our rejecting the historical traditions respecting him, and for supposing him to be altogether an imaginary personage, than the romances about Charlemagne should make us disbelieve the biography of Eginhard.

Undoubtedly it may be said that these apparently historical traditions have no real foundation, and are no more than the clumsy attempts of Palæphatus to make fable pass for truth by merely divesting it of its impossibilities. And in this manner, according to Niebuhr, the annalist Piso pruned and mangled the poetical legends of Rome, and thought by so doing to convert them into history. It may be so certainly, but it does not follow that it must be so; and with respect to Greece, the judgment of Thucydides is no inconsiderable argument to prove that it was not so. And if any writer as able and as inquiring as Thucydides, and as fully aware of the existence and real character of the poetical legends, had arisen at Rome in the age of the Scipios, or even of Cicero, and after stating in express terms the general uncertainty of the early Roman history, had given a brief outline of its principal events, collected from sources which he conceived to be trustworthy, such a sketch would in all probability have rendered the immortal work of Niebuhr in great measure superfluous.

It is indeed natural that revolutions which effect a change in the inhabitants of a country should tend to interrupt the traditions of the conquered people, or to corrupt them, and thus the Dorian conquest was likely to obscure the recollections of the Achaian princes of Sparta and Mycenæ. Yet it should be remembered that the Achaians were neither extirpated nor enslaved, that they may have retained their own traditions, as the Welsh and Irish have done under circumstances somewhat similar; and that in one part even of Peloponnesus itself the descendants of the Pelopid princes had established themselves as conquerors, amid the general disasters of their race; so that in Achæa the old Achaian traditions may have been

preserved as easily as the Dorian traditions in Laconia and Argolis. With respect to the Dorians themselves, if their whole early history since their establishment in Peloponnesus had in the time of Thucydides become utterly lost, if the very race of their kings had been falsified, so that they pretended to be Achæans and Herachidæ, whilst in reality they were Dorians like the rest of their people, such a phenomenon would call for some inquiry into its causes, as it has no antecedent probability to induce us to believe it. It is not probable that a people far removed from the condition of savages, and established within historical memory in the country which they were actually occupying, a people who since that period had undergone no great revolutions, whose social and political relations, whose religion, and whose customs had suffered no change, should nevertheless have wholly lost the memory of their ancestors' fortunes, and should have had none but a poetical history, though their traditions were notoriously at variance with the stories of every known poet. But most incredible of all is it that they could have been mistaken as to the race of their kings, to which their existing institutions bore a living witness. A man's race in ancient times was marked by the peculiar religious worship of his family, thus Herodotus, in order to throw light on the extraction of Isagoras, observes, that the members of his *gens* sacrificed to the Cælian Jupiter; and owing to this circumstance, the memory of any distinguished person's origin was preserved in as effectual a manner as it could be by a series of contemporary documents. Now the constant voice of tradition as to the Achæan extraction of the Spartan kings must have been confirmed by their peculiar religious ceremonies, such as they existed in the historical age of Greece, and there is no likelihood that these should have undergone any change since the period of the Dorian conquest. But if they were then Achæan, and not Dorian, the period of the alleged expulsion of the Herachidæ from Peloponnesus was at that time within memory, and a thing so tenaciously remembered as the peculiar ancestry or race of a people would not be forgotten in the course of a hundred years. Besides every tradition of the Spartans attested that the kings were of a different race from their people, the royalty of the one, and the independent allodial property of the other, were derived from a supposed original contract, by which the two parties

united for their common benefit, the Herachidæ recovering the thrones which belonged to their race, whilst the Dorians, to whose aid their restoration was owing, took care to assert their own independent condition, very distinct from that of a mere δῆμος in those early times under its own natural heroic chiefs. It seems to me the wildest of fancies to suppose that all these traditions, which were not poetical, as well as the known religious rites of the kings, were the mere fruits of state policy, which artfully represented the Dorian chiefs as being of Achaean extraction, in order to give a sort of colour of right to their occupation of the Peloponnesus. As if barbarian conquerors needed such a pretext, or were in the habit of inventing it, as if the Norman chiefs would have forsworn their own real ancestry, to represent themselves as descended from the race of the conquered Saxons. And where is the improbability of the common story, which represents the Herachidæ as exiled from Peloponnesus, and then becoming the chiefs of the people who gave them an asylum? The very same thing happened with the Norman nobles who took refuge in Scotland: they became chiefs of Keltic clans, to which they gave their name without altering the national character of their clansmen, and in little more than two centuries after their flight into Scotland, two of these Norman families, those of Bruce and Balliol, were seated on the Scottish throne. Without pretending then to assert the historical character of the stories told of the individual founders of the Spartan royalty, yet that the Spartan kings were of Achaean and not of Dorian extraction seems to me to admit of no reasonable doubt; being precisely one of those points on which tradition may best be trusted, being proved by what in ancient times was a positive evidence, supplying the place of history, namely, the peculiar character of the religious rites of different races, and being in itself quite consistent with probability, yet had it not been true, most unlikely to have been invented.

^aIV. There is another point not peculiarly connected with

^a What follows, on the subject of citizenship, has been controverted since the appearance of the first edition of this work, by those whose arguments and authority are alike entitled to the greatest respect. I hope to have an opportunity ere long of returning to the subject, and attempting to meet the objections brought against the theory here maintained. In the meanwhile,

Thucydides, except so far as he may be considered as the representative of all Grecian history. which appears to me deserving of notice, that state of imperfect citizenship so common in Greece under the various names of *μέτοικοι*, *περίοικοι*, *σύνοικοι*, &c This is a matter of importance, as bearing upon some of the great and eternal principles of political science, and thus applying more or less to the history of every age and nation.

It seems to be assumed in modern times, that the being born of free parents within the territory of any particular state, and the paying towards the support of its government, conveys a natural claim to the rights of citizenship. In the ancient world, on the contrary, citizenship, unless specially conferred as a favour by some definite law or charter, was derivable only from race. The descendants of a foreigner remained foreigners to the end of time, the circumstance of their being born and bred in the country was held to make no change in their condition, community of place could no more convert aliens into citizens than it could change domestic animals into men. Nor did the paying of taxes confer citizenship, taxation was the price paid by a stranger for the liberty of residing in a country not his own, and for the protection afforded by its laws to his person and property; but it was thought to have no necessary connection with the franchise of a citizen, far less with the right of legislating for the commonwealth.

Citizenship was derived from race, but distinctions of race were not of that odious and fantastic character which they have borne in modern times; they implied real differences often of the most important kind, religious and moral. Particular races worshipped particular gods, and in a particular manner. But different gods had different attributes, and the moral image thus presented to the continual contemplation and veneration of the people could not but produce some effect on the national character. According to the attributes of the god was the nature of the hymns in which he was celebrated, even the music varied, and thus alone, to a people of such lively sensibilities as the Greeks, was held to be a powerful moral engine;

I did not think it desirable to carry on such an argument at length in the preface to an edition of Thucydides, so that I have contented myself with reprinting the preface in its original form, reserving a fuller exposition and defence of the positions maintained in it for another occasion.

whilst the accompanying ceremonies of the worship enforced with still greater effect the impression produced by the hymns and music. Again, particular races had particular customs which affected the relations of domestic life and of public. Amongst some polygamy was allowed, amongst others forbidden, some held infanticide to be an atrocious crime, others in certain cases ordained it by law. Practices and professions regarded as infamous by some, were freely tolerated or honoured amongst others. The laws of property and of inheritance were completely various. It is not then to be wondered at that Thucydides, when speaking of a city founded jointly by Ionians and Dorians, should have thought it right to add "that the prevailing institutions of the place were the Ionian," for according as they were derived from one or the other of the two races, the whole character of the people would be different. And therefore the mixture of persons of different race in the same commonwealth, unless one race had a complete ascendancy, tended to confuse all the relations of life, and all men's notions of right and wrong, or by compelling men to tolerate in so near a relation as that of fellow citizens differences upon the main points of human life, led to a general carelessness and scepticism, and encouraged the notion that right and wrong have no real existence, but are the mere creatures of human opinion.

But the interests of ambition and avarice are ever impatient of moral barriers. When a conquering prince or people had formed a vast dominion out of a number of different nations, the several customs and religions of each were either to be extirpated, or melted into one mass, in which each learned to tolerate those of its neighbours, and to despise its own. And the same blending of races, and consequent confusion and degeneracy of manners, was favoured by commercial policy, which, regarding men solely in the relation of buyers and sellers, considered other points as comparatively unimportant, and in order to win customers would readily sacrifice or endanger the purity of moral and religious institutions. So that in the ancient world civilization which grew chiefly out of conquest or commerce, went almost hand in hand with demoralization.

Now to those who think that political society was ordained for higher purposes than those of mere police or of traffic, the principle of the ancient commonwealths in making agreement in religion and morals the test of citizenship cannot but appear

wise and good And yet the mixture of races is essential to the improvement of mankind, and an exclusive attachment to national customs is incompatible with true liberality How then was the problem to be solved, how could civilization be attained without moral degeneracy, how could a narrow-minded bigotry be escaped without falling into the worse evil of Epicurean indifference? Christianity has answered these questions most satisfactorily, by making religious and moral agreement independent of race or national customs; by furnishing us with a sure criterion to distinguish between what is essential and eternal, and what is indifferent, and temporal or local, allowing, nay commanding us to be with regard to every thing of this latter kind in the highest degree tolerant, liberal, and comprehensive, while it gives to the former that only sanction to which implicit reverence may safely and usefully be paid, not the fond sanction of custom, or national prejudice, or human authority of any kind whatever, but the sanction of the truth of God.

That bond and test of citizenship then which the ancient legislators were compelled to seek in sameness of race, because thus only could they avoid the worst of evils, a confusion and consequent indifference in men's notions of right and wrong, is now furnished to us in the profession of Christianity. He who is a Christian, let his race be what it will, let his national customs be ever so different from ours, is fitted to become our fellow citizen for his being a Christian implies that he retains such of his national customs only as are morally indifferent, and for all such we ought to feel the most perfect toleration. He who is not a Christian, though his family may have lived for generations on the same soil with us, though they may have bought and sold with us, though they may have been protected by our laws, and paid ^ataxes in return for that protection, is yet essentially not a citizen but a sojourner, and to admit such a person to the rights of citizenship tends in principle to the confusion of right and wrong, and lowers the objects of political society to such as are merely physical and external

In conclusion I must beg to repeat what I have said before,

^a It is considered in our days that those who are possessed of property in a country ought to be citizens in it: the ancient maxim was, that those who were citizens ought to be possessed of property. The difference involved in these two different views is most remarkable.

that the period to which the work of Thucydides refers belongs properly to modern^b and not to ancient history, and it is this circumstance, over and above the great ability of the historian himself, which makes it so peculiarly deserving of our study. The state of Greece from Pericles to Alexander, fully described to us as it is in the works of the great contemporary historians, poets, orators, and philosophers, affords a political lesson perhaps more applicable to our own times, if taken all together, than any other portion of history which can be named anterior to the eighteenth century. Where Thucydides, in his reflections on the bloody dissensions at Coreyra, notices the decay and extinction of the simplicity of old times, he marks the great transition from ancient history to modern, the transition from an age of feeling to one of reflection, from a period of ignorance and credulity to one of inquiry and scepticism. Now such a transition took place in part in the sixteenth century, the period of the Reformation, when compared with the ages preceding it, was undoubtedly one of inquiry and reflection. But still it was an age of strong feeling and of intense belief, the human mind cleared a space for itself vigorously within a certain circle, but except in individual cases, and even those scarcely avowed, there were still acknowledged limits of authority, which inquiry had not yet ventured to question. The period of Roman civilization from the times of the Gracchi to those of the Antonines was in this respect far more completely modern, and accordingly this is one of the periods of history which we should do well to study most carefully. But unfortunately our information respecting it is much scantier than in the case of the corresponding portion of Greek history, the writers, generally speaking, are greatly inferior, and in freedom of inquiry no greater range was or

^b It is curious to observe how readily men mistake accidental distinctions for such as are really essential. A lively writer, the author of the "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau," ridicules the study of what is called ancient history, and as an instance of its uselessness, asks what lessons in the art of war can be derived from the insignificant contests which took place *before the invention of gunpowder*. Now it so happens that one who well knew what military lessons were instructive, the emperor Napoleon, has selected out of the whole range of history the campaigns of seven generals only, as important to be studied by an officer professionally in all their details, and of these seven, three belong to the times of Greece and Rome, namely, Alexander, Hannibal, and Cæsar. See Napoleon's "Mélanges Historiques," tome II. p. 10

could be taken than that which the mind of Greece had reached already. And in point of political experience, we are even at this hour scarcely on a level with the statesmen of the age of Alexander. Mere lapse of years confers here no increase of knowledge, four thousand years have furnished the Asiatic with scarcely any thing that deserves the name of political experience, two thousand years since the fall of Carthage have furnished the African with absolutely nothing. Even in Europe and in America it would not be easy now to collect such a treasure of experience as the constitutions of 153 commonwealths along the various coasts of the Mediterranean offered to Aristotle. There he might study the institutions of various races derived from various sources: every possible variety of external position, of national character, of positive law, agricultural states and commercial, military powers and maritime, wealthy countries and poor ones, monarchies, aristocracies, and democracies, with every imaginable form and combination of each and all; states overpeopled and underpeopled, old and new, in every circumstance of advance, maturity, and decline. So rich was the experience which Aristotle enjoyed, but which to us is only attainable mediately and imperfectly through his other writings, his own record of all these commonwealths, as well as all other information concerning the greatest part of them, having unhappily perished. Nor was the moral experience of the age of Greek civilization less complete. By moral experience I mean an acquaintance with the whole compass of those questions which relate to the metaphysical analysis of man's nature and faculties, and to the practical object of his being. This was derived from the strong critical and inquiring spirit of the Greek sophists and philosophers, and from the unbounded freedom which they enjoyed. In mere metaphysical research the schoolmen were indefatigable and bold, but in moral questions there was an authority which restrained them. Among Christians the notions of duty and of virtue must be assumed as beyond dispute. But not the wildest extravagance of atheistic wickedness in modern times can go further than the sophists of Greece went before them, whatever audacity can dare and subtilty contrive to make the words "good" and "evil" change their meaning, has been already tried in the days of Plato, and by his eloquence, and wisdom, and faith unshaken, has been put to shame. Thus it is that while the advance of civilization destroys

much that is noble, and throws over the mass of human society an atmosphere somewhat dull and hard, yet it is only by its peculiar trials, no less than by its positive advantages, that the utmost virtue of human nature can be matured. And those who vainly lament that progress of earthly things which, whether good or evil, is certainly inevitable, may be consoled by the thought that its sure tendency is to confirm and purify the virtue of the good and that to us, holding in our hands not the wisdom of Plato only, but also a treasure of wisdom and of comfort which to Plato was denied, the utmost activity of the human mind may be viewed without apprehension, in the confidence that we possess a charm to deprive it of its evil, and to make it minister for ourselves certainly, and through us, if we use it rightly, for the world in general, to the more perfect triumph of good.

I linger round a subject which nothing could tempt me to quit but the consciousness of treating it too unworthily. What is miscalled ancient history, the really modern history of the civilization of Greece and Rome, has for years interested me so deeply, that it is painful to feel myself after all so unable to paint it fully. Of the manifold imperfections of this edition of Thucydides none can be more aware than I am, but in the present state of knowledge these will be soon corrected and supplied by others and I will at least hope that these volumes may encourage a spirit of research into history, and may in some measure assist in directing it, that they may contribute to the conviction that history is to be studied as a whole, and according to its philosophical divisions, not such as are merely geographical and chronological, that the history of Greece and of Rome is not an idle inquiry about remote ages and forgotten institutions, but a living picture of things present, fitted not so much for the curiosity of the scholar, as for the instruction of the statesman and the citizen.

FOX HOW, AMBLESIDE,
January 1835.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

H.



‘Ο ΔΕ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Πυθὴν ἐκ τοῦ Τάραντος, ἐπεὶ ἐπεσκέυασαν τὰς ναῦς, παρέπλευσαν ἐς Λοκροὺς τοὺς

A C 414
Olymp 91 3
SICILY

5 Gylippus arrives in Sicily, lands at Himera, and being joined there by a considerable force from the Sicilian cities, prepares to march overland to Syracuse

Ἐπιξέφυριους· καὶ πυνθανόμενοι σαφέστερον ἤδη ὅτι οὐ παντελῶς πω ἀποτετειχισμένοι αἱ Συράκουσαι εἰσιν, ἀλλ’ ἐτι οἶόν τε κατὰ τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς στρατιᾷ ἀφικομένους ἐσελθεῖν, ἐβουλευόντο εἴτ’ ἐν δεξιᾷ λαβόντες τὴν Σικελίαν διακινδυνεύσωσιν ἐσπλεύσαι, εἴτ’ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἐς Ἰμέραν πρῶτον πλεύσαντες, καὶ

10 αὐτοὺς τε ἐκείνους καὶ στρατιὰν ἄλλην προσλαβόντες, οὓς ἂν πείθωσι, κατὰ γῆν ἔλθωσι. καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰμέρας πλεῖν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τῶν Ἀττικῶν τεσσάρων νεῶν οὐπω παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ Ῥηγίῳ, ἃς ὁ Νικίας ὁμως, πυνθανόμενος αὐτοὺς ἐν Λοκροῖς εἶναι, ἀπέστειλε. φθάσαντες δὲ τὴν 15 φυλακὴν ταύτην περαιοῦνται διὰ τοῦ πορθμοῦ, καὶ σχόντες Ῥηγίῳ καὶ Μεσσήνῃ, ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς Ἰμέραν. ἐκεῖ δὲ ὄντες 3

1 δὲ] μὲν B h 2 ἐπαρεσκέυασαν 1 παρεσκέυασαν R ἐπιξεφερίους T
4 ἀποτετειχισμένοι—στρατιᾷ] om T. 6 πανστρατιᾷ R 1. 8 διακινδυνεύωσιν d 1. διακινδυνεύουσιν C G e m ἐκπλεύσαι D g. 11 τὴν ἡμέραν L O.
13 παρουσῶν ἐν τῷ A B C D F H K N P T. V b c d e f g h i k Haack Poppo.
Goell Bekk. vulgo omittunt praepositionem ὁμως] ἅμα D. Q g. post αὐτοὺς
ponit B 15 σχόντες ἐν Ῥηγίῳ P Ῥηγίῳ T.

13. ἃς ὁ Νικίας ὁμως, πυνθανόμενος] Τὸ ὁμως διὰ τοῦτο πρόσκειται, ὅτι ἐν τῇ ἕκτῃ δλιγωρεῖν ἔφη τὸν Νικίαν τῆς φυλακῆς τοῦ κατάπλου Πελοποννήσου SCHOL.

15 καὶ σχόντες Ῥηγίῳ] Thucydides plerumque huic verbo addit praepositionem eis. III 34, 1 πάλιν ἔσχε καὶ ἐς Νότιον. IV. 3, 1. ἐς τὴν Πύλον πρῶτον

τούς τε Ἱμεραίους ἔπεισαν ξυμπολεμεῖν, καὶ αὐτοὺς τε ἔπε-
σθαι καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις, ὅσοι μὴ
εἶχον ὄπλα, παρασχεῖν (τὰς γὰρ ναὺς ἀνείλκυσαν ἐν Ἱμέρᾳ),
καὶ τοὺς Σελιουντίους πέμψαντες ἐκέλευον ἀπαντᾶν παν-
4 στρατιᾷ ἕς τι χωρίον. πέμψειν δέ τινα αὐτοῖς ὑπέσχοντο 5
στρατιὰν οὐ πολλὴν καὶ οἱ Γελῶι καὶ τῶν Σικελῶν τινές,
οἱ πολὺ προθυμότερον προσχωρεῖν ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν τοῦ τε
Ἀρχωνίδου νεωστὶ τεθνηκότος, ὃς τῶν ταύτῃ Σικελῶν βασι-
λεύων τινῶν, καὶ ὧν οὐκ ἀδύνατος, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις φίλος
ἦν, καὶ τοῦ Γυλίππου ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος προθύμως δοκοῦντος 10
5 ἦκειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Γύλιππος, ἀναλαβὼν τῶν τε σφετέρων
ναυτῶν καὶ ἐπιβατῶν τοὺς ὀπλισμένους, ἑπτακοσίους μά-
λιστα, Ἱμεραίους δὲ ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλοὺς ξυναμφοτέρους
χιλίους, καὶ ἱππέας ἑκατὸν, καὶ Σελιουντίων τέ τινας ψιλοὺς
καὶ ἱππέας, καὶ Γελῶν ὀλίγους, Σικελῶν τε ἐς χιλίους τοὺς 15
πάντας, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὰς Συρακούσας. II. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς

SYRACUSE

The news of his ap-
proach is brought to
Syracuse by a vessel
coming direct from
Greece He makes
his way into Syracuse

Λευκάδος Κορίνθιοι ταῖς τε ἄλλαις ναυσὶν, ὡς
εἶχον τάχους, ἐβοήθουν, καὶ Γόγγυλος, εἰς τῶν
Κορινθίων ἀρχόντων, μιᾷ νηὶ τελευταῖος ὁρμη-
θεὶς πρῶτος μὲν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, 20
ὀλίγον δὲ πρὸ Γυλίππου· καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐ-

1. τε] om g. 2 ναύταις] ταύταις καὶ R.d. ὅσοι] ὅσα B.h 3 γὰρ] μὲν
A C D E F G K L N O P R V c d e g k m. δὲ Q. 4 στρατιᾷ A C D E F G
H K L N O P Q R V c d e g k m. 5 τινες h om R d i τιν' αὐτοῖς V Bekk.
6 πολλοὶ d f i. 7 τοῦ τε ἀρχωνίδου B h Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo omitt
particulam 8 βασιλευόντων K 10 τοῦ ἐκ λακ. T δοκοῦντος προθύμως B
11 τῶν σφετέρων B O h. 13 ὀπλίτας ψιλοὺς A C D E F G H K R T d e g m
14. σελιουντίους A τέ ex B h. receperunt Bekk Goell om A D E F G
17 ἄλλαις] λοιπαῖς γρ h. 18. γόγγυλος B h. γόγγυλος Boissonad ad He-
rodiani Epimer p 33 qui fallitur. εἰς] om. g. post ἀρχόντων habent N V
20. πρῶτων f. 21. καταλαβὼν F.

ἐκέλευε σχόντας αὐτοὺς Sic IV. 25, 10
V 2, 2. et alibi Cum dativo effert
III 33, 1 οὐ σήσωσιν ἄλλη, ἢ Πελο-
ποννησῶ Itaque ἐν, quod hic habet
Dan (P) ab imperito correctore incul-
catum est DUKER

II τῶν τε σφετέρων ναυτῶν] The pro-
noun, I think, refers not to Gylippus

only, but to Pythen, as a few lines
above we have ἔπεισαν—τοῖς ἐκ τῶν
νεῶν τῶν σφετέρων ναύταις See also
the note on V 71, 3

18 Γόγγυλος] Primo conflictu, inquit
Plutarchus p 536 occisus est De ejus
uxore Xenophon Anab p 425. [VII
8, 8, 17] WASS

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by Epipolæ, when the
Athenian lines were
nearly completed

τοὺς περὶ ἀπαλλαγῆς τοῦ πολέμου μέλλοντας
ἐκκλησιάσειν, διεκώλυσέ τε καὶ παρεθάρσυνε,
λέγων ὅτι νῆές τε ἄλλαι ἔτι προσπλέουσι, καὶ Γύλιππος ὁ
Κλεανδρίδου, Λακεδαιμονίων ἀποστειλάντων, ἄρχων. καὶ οἱ
5 μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἐπερρώθησάν τε, καὶ τῷ Γυλίππῳ εὐθὺς
πανστρατιᾷ ὡς ἀπαντησόμενοι ἐξῆλθον· ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ἐγγὺς
ὄντα ἦσθάνοντο αὐτόν. ὁ δὲ †'Ιέτας τότε† τεῖχος ἐν τῇ
παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν, καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην,
ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· καὶ ἀναβάς κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον,
10 ἦπερ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον, ἐχώρει μετὰ τῶν Συρακο-
σίων ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχοςμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων. ἔτυχε δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο 4

1 μέλλοντος f 2. ἐκκλησιάσειν K.k διεκώλυνε h 3 ἔτι] om G H.
K R₁ ἐπὶ γρ h. 4 κλεάνδρου P ἀποσταλάντων P Q 5 ἐπερρώθησάν
F ἐπεραιώθησαν g ἐπερρώθησαν L O 6 καὶ] om P g ante γάρ ponunt
H T 7 αὐτοὶ d γετα Bekk γε τὰ A B γέτας E e k et margo A.
γέγας G γε D F H L N O P Q T V g m. γέτας τὸ τεῖχος C ιέτας Goell.
ὁ †δὲ γε τό τε† τεῖχος, suprascripto δὲ γέτα[s]. Poppo om c d f. vulgo ιέγας.
τότε† τό τε Bekk τέ τι K R τότε τί B h τ F. τότε τὸ ι 8 ξυνταξόμε-
νος A E 9 ἐς τὰς A D E F G. πρὸς τὰς B Bekk 2 εὐθύηλον i εὐρυ-
κλον G k m ἔρυκλον K Q 10 οἱ ἀθηναῖοι] ἐκείνοι G 11. ἐτίγχανε
δὲ κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ B h Poppo Goell κατὰ τοῦ καιροῦ V.

4 Κλεανδρίδου] De furto utriusque
vid Diodorum XIII p 389 Athenæ-
um p 234 vid etiam Frontinum II p
197 WASS De nomine patris Gylippi
vid VI 93, 2 Gylippum, ab Ephoris
peculatus damnatum, media vitam fini-
visse, scribit Athenæus VI. 5 in exsi-
lium abusse, Plutarchus et Diodorus.
Duk

7 ὁ δὲ †'Ιέτας τότε†, κ τ λ] The
text here is hopelessly corrupt, τό τε
τεῖχος being nonsense, and τότε being
so flat, that we cannot conceive it to be
the true reading The name of the
fort is of no consequence, and is equally
obscure whether we read Geta, Jetæ,
or Jegas, Jetæ however has most in
its favour, as a place of that name oc-
curs in a fragment of Philistus, as
Pliny mentions amongst the states of
Sicily, both the Etini and the Jetenses,
(III 8) and Cicero names the Jetini,
(for so Zumpt properly reads instead of
the corrupt form Letini,) next to the
people of Elorus or Helorus, as if they
were both in the same part of Sicily
I should be inclined to read, ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας
τε τεῖχος ἐν παρόδῳ τῶν Σικελῶν ἐλὼν,

καὶ ξυνταξάμενος ὡς ἐς μάχην. Some of
the best MSS read, ὁ δὲ γε τό τε τεῖχος;
now if we suppose that in the words
γε τὸ there is a mere corruption of the
name of the place, we arrive at once at
the reading, ὁ δὲ Γέτα τε τεῖχος ἐν τῇ
παρόδῳ, κ τ λ or, ὁ δὲ Ἰέτας τε τεῖχος.
“He having both taken on his passage
“Geta, (or Jetæ,) a fort belonging to
“the Sikehans, and having drawn up
“his men to be ready for battle, arrives
“at Epipolæ”

9 κατὰ τὸν Εὐρύηλον] See the me-
moir on the map of Syracuse Gylip-
pus thus turned at once the Athenian
position, by getting to the high ground
which commanded their rear

11 κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ] Poppo and
Goller read, κατὰ τοῦτο τοῦ καιροῦ, in
compliance with the rule of Phrynichus,
(p 279 ed Lobeck) that we should
write, κατ' ἐκείνου τοῦ καιροῦ, and not
κατ' ἐκείνου καιροῦ But Lobeck has
shewn that the article in similar expres-
sions is sometimes used and sometimes
omitted by the best writers, according
to the meaning which they wished to
convey, and it seems to me that in

καιροῦ ἐλθὼν, ἐν ᾧ ἐπτά μὲν ἢ ὀκτὼ σταδίων ἤδη ἀπετετέ-
λεστο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα διπλοῦν τείχος,
πλὴν κατὰ βραχὺ τι τὸν πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν· τοῦτο δ' ἐτι
ὠκοδόμουν. τῷ δὲ ἄλλῳ τοῦ κύκλου πρὸς τὸν Τρώγιλον ἐπὶ
τὴν ἑτέραν θάλασσαν λίθοι τε παραβεβλημένοι τῷ πλέονι
ἤδη ἦσαν, καὶ ἔστιν αὖ καὶ ἡμίεργα, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐξειργασμένα
κατελείπετο. παρὰ τοσοῦτον μὲν Συράκουσαι ἦλθον κινδύνου.

III. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι αἰφνιδίως τοῦ τε Γυλίσπου καὶ τῶν
Συρακοσίων σφίσιν ἐπιόντων, ἐθορυβήθησαν μὲν τὸ πρῶτον,

Πε summons the A-thenians to evacuate Sicily, offers them bat-tle, which they decline, and takes the fort of Labdulum. *παρετάξαντο δέ. ὁ δὲ θέμενος τὰ ὄπλα ἐγγύς, 10*
κήρυκα προσέμπει αὐτοῖς λέγοντα, εἰ βούλον-ται ἐξιέναι ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας πέντε ἡμερῶν,
λαβόντες τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, ἐτοίμος εἶναι

1 ἐξελθὼν e ἦδη] om N V e ἀπετετέλεστο B h Bekk 2 vulgo
ἐπετετέλεστο 3 κατὰ] παρὰ B h κατάβραχύ F Scholiasta, ut videtur
Lobeckio ad Phymich p 540 καταβραχύ G. τὸ] om B πρὸς] παρὰ B.
τὴν] om K 4 τὸ δὲ ἄλλο T ἄλλο H K τρώγιλον A F 5 παρεμ-
βεβλημένοι G L O P Q k m περιβεβλημένοι h τὸ πλεον d e 7 κατε-
λίπετο A E F H T c d e f correct C μὲν συράκουσαι A D F G H K L N
O P Q T V c d e g k m Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo μὲν αἱ συράκουσαι καὶ
ἦλθον Q 9, ἐθορύβησαν T μὲν τὸ πρῶτον B T h Bekk 2 vulgo μὲν
πρῶτον 11 προσέμπει B e h Goell 12 ἐκ] om B G h 13 λα-
βόντας N V ἐτοίμοι L O P k

this passage the article is not required, —the sense being simply, he happened “to arrive at a moment so critical,” or, “so critically,” without any particular reference to “the crisis, or turning point, of the Sicilian war” Compare Demosth Olynth II p 20 l 12 Reisk καιροῦ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τοῦτο παρέστη Φιλίππῳ τὰ πράγματα and just below, in this very chapter, παρὰ τοσοῦτον κινδύνου

7 παρὰ τοσοῦτον—κινδύνου] See the note on III 49, 5, ad finem

11. προσπ] Scriptura hujus verbi multis locis variat. Mihi ita videtur quum sententia postulat, ut dicatur *præmittere*, vel *præius mittere*, scribendum esse *προπέμπει* quum, *ad aliquem mittere*, *προσπέμπει*. Thucydides I 29, 1 *προπέμψαντες* κήρυκα πρότερον πύλεμον προερούντα Κερκυραίοις III 100, 1 *προπέμψαντες* πρότερον ἐς τε Κόρωνθον καὶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις. IV 30, 4

Κλέων δὲ ἐκείνῳ *προπέμψας* ἄγγελον, ὡς ἦκων Sic eod l h cap 78, 1 et III, 1 et VIII. 77 in quibus omnibus *προπέμπει*, pro *præmittere*, constanter habent MSS et Edd Unde, hic quoque *προπέμπει* legendum adsentior Wassio At I 53, 1 *ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας—ἀνευ κηρυκίου προπέμψαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις* II 79, 4 *προπεμψάντων* δὲ ἐς Ὀλυμπον τῶν μὴ ταῦτα βουλομένων III 52, 3 *προσπέμπει* δὲ αὐτοῖς κήρυκα IV 114, 1 τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις κήρυκα *προσπέμψας*, variant libri sed tamen omnia illa loca potius requirunt *προσπέμπειν*, quam *προπέμπειν* Nec VIII 47, 2 καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου *προσπέμψαντος* λόγους ἐς τοὺς δυνατατάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας, admitto scripturam Marg *προπέμψαντος* etsi V 76, 1 est, *λόγους προπέμπεον* ἐς τὸ Ἄργος *ξυμβατηρίου* nam hic est *præmittere*, ibi *mitte* e Duk

13 ἐτοίμος εἶναι σπένδεσθαι] The nominative, as Goller rightly observes,

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σπένδεσθαι. οἱ δὲ ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ τε ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπο-
κρινάμενοι ἀπέπεμψαν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀντιπαρεσκευάζοντο
ἀλλήλοις ὡς ἐς μάχην. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος, ὁρῶν τοὺς Συρακο- 3
σίους ταρασσομένους καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντασσομένους, ἐπανῆγε
5 τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν μᾶλλον. καὶ ὁ Νικίας
οὐκ ἐπῆγε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἀλλ' ἡσύχαξε πρὸς τῷ ἑαυτοῦ
τείχει. ὡς δ' ἔγνω ὁ Γύλιππος οὐ προσιόντας αὐτοὺς, ἀπή-
γαγε τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν καλουμένην,
καὶ αὐτοῦ ἠύλισαντο. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἄγων τὴν μὲν πλεί- 4
10 στην τῆς στρατιᾶς παρέταξε πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
ὅπως μὴ ἐπιβοηθοῖεν ἄλλοσε, μέρος δέ τι πέμψας πρὸς τὸ
φρουρίον τὸ Λάβδαλον αἰρεῖ, καὶ ὅσους ἔλαβεν ἐν αὐτῷ,
πάντας ἀπέκτεινεν· ἦν δὲ οὐκ ἐπιφανὲς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὸ
χωρίον. καὶ τριήρης τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀλίσκεται τῶν Ἀθηναίων 5
15 ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων, ἐφορμούσα τῷ λιμένι.

IV. Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
μαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν, ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι, ἄνω
πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν, ὅπως οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ μὴ δύναιτο κωλύσαι, μηκέτι οἰοί-
20 τε ὧσιν ἀποτείχισαι. καὶ οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνα- 2

1 ἐν—ἀποκρινάμενοι] om G ἀποκρινάμενοι] om m 2 καὶ] om K ἀντε-
παρεσκευάζοντο D E F G H V c g 3 ὁρῶν ὁ γύλ V 4 καὶ οὐ ῥαδίως ξυντ]
om O Q 6 τὸ T ἑαυτῶν B h 8 τεμενίτιν A B C D F H N c d e g h i
Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo τεμενίτην 11 βοηθοῖεν E d 1 ἐπιβοηθεῖεν V τὸν
φρουρὸν k 12 λαίβδαλον g λάμδαλον G λάβδακον L O Q ὁπόσους L O
13 οὐδ' O τὸ χωρίον τοῖς ἀθηναίοις K 15 ἐφορμῶσα D E F H Q R T f g i
τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι B h Bekk 2 τῷ λιμένι A D E F G. 16 ἐτείχισαν K.
19 εἰ] οἱ f 20 ἀναβεβήκασιν C L O P k

supposes the construction of the earlier part of the sentence to have been προπέμψας λέγει, instead of προπέμπει λέγοντα Compare a similar confusion, V. 42, 2 οὐκ ἐόντων μεμνήσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐτοίμοι εἶναι See the note there
8 τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν καλουμένην] See the map and memoir on Syracuse

18 πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν] An πρὸς ἐγκάρσιον, τεῖχος ἀπλοῦν? ut πρὸς ὄρθιον Xenoph Hellen II 4, 15

ὄρθιον et ἅπαντες V 4, 54 πρὸς τὸ σιμὸν idem IV 3, 23 ДОВРЕЕ This seems to me undoubtedly the true interpretation, "they began to carry a single wall," (the Athenian circumvallation was a "double wall," ch 2, 4) "up the hill of Epipolæ, in a cross direction," that is, "to cross the line of the Athenian wall," as we had ἐγκάρσιον τεῖχος in a similar sense, VI. 99, 3.

man lines Nicias occupies Plemymnum, and establishes three forts on it, and sends a squadron to intercept any further reinforcements to the enemy from Greece

βεβήκεσαν ἤδη ἄνω, τὸ ἐπὶ θαλάσση τείχος ἐπιτελέσαντες· καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος (ἦν γάρ τι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ τείχους ἀσθενὲς) νυκτὸς ἀναλαβὼν τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπήει πρὸς αὐτό. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι (ἔτυχον γὰρ ἔξω αὐλιζόμενοι) ὥς ἤσθοντο, ἀντεπήεσαν· ὁ δὲ γνοὺς κατὰ τάχος ἀπήγαγε τοὺς σφετέρους πάλιν. ἐποικοδομήσαντες δὲ αὐτὸ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὑψηλότερον, αὐτοὶ μὲν ταύτῃ ἐφύλασσον, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ξυμμάχους κατὰ τὸ ἄλλο τείχισμα ἤδη διέταξαν, ἥπερ ἐμέλλον ἕκαστοι φρουρεῖν. Τῷ δὲ Νικίᾳ ἐδόκει τὸ Πλημύριον καλούμενον τειχίσαι· ἔστι δὲ ἄκρα ἀντιπέρας τῆς πόλεως, ἥπερ προὔχουσα τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος τὸ στόμα στενὸν ποιεῖ, καὶ εἰ τειχισθείη, ῥᾶον αὐτῷ ἐφαίνετο ἢ ἐσκομιδὴ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔσσεσθαι· δι' ἐλάσσονος γὰρ πρὸς τῷ λιμένι τῷ τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐφορμήσειν σφᾶς, καὶ οὐχ ὥσπερ νῦν ἐκ μυχοῦ τοῦ λιμένος τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς ποιήσεσθαι, ἣν τι ναυτικῷ κινῶνται. προσεῖχέ τε ἡδὴ μᾶλλον τῷ κατὰ

1. ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσση B.N R d f h 4. ἀπείη B h 5. γὰρ ἡδὴ ἔξω G
6. ἐπήγαγε L O T 10. πλημύριον K Bekk vulgo πλημύριον Sic et infra
C 23, 1, 4 31, 3 32, 1 36, 6) D G K c. 12. ἥπερ A 13. ῥᾶον B D E F
G H R T V g k m Bekk 2 (Cf c. 28, 1) ραίων A vulgo ῥάων αὐτὸ T.
14. πρὸς λιμένι τῷ τῶν Q πρὸς τῷ λιμένι τῶν H L O P T V 15. ἐφορμίσειν
D P g 16. ἐπαναγωγὰς B h Porpo Bekk 2 vulgo ἐπαγωγὰς ποιήσασθαι
C f. ἦν τι E τῶν B h 17. νικῶνται L O P

6 τοὺς σφετέρους] Here undoubtedly σφετέρους seems to refer to Gylippus, and so again, ch 8, 1, τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν refers to Nicias alone. Yet is not the sense rather "the men belonging to his side," "the distress of his own side," than "his men," or, "his distress" that is, is not there always something of a plural notion retained in the word, so that ἐαυτοῦ could not be substituted for it without some change of the meaning?

13. ῥᾶον] Compare θάσσον οὖσα, ch 28, 1, and μὴ ῥαδίως οὖσης τῆς ἀναχωρήσεως, with the note there. I have there followed the best MSS in reading ῥᾶον instead of ῥάων

16. τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς] So the text

should undoubtedly be corrected, as Bekker has corrected it in ch 34, 6. Τὰς ἐπαναγωγὰς signifies, "their getting under weigh to meet the enemy," τὰς ἐπαγωγὰς can signify nothing but "their calling or bringing in." I agree with the Scholast in considering οἱ Συρακοῖσιοι to be the nominative to κινῶνται. The word applies more naturally to the stirring of a party undergoing blockade, than to the mere locomotion of the ships of the blockaders from one point to another. So VIII 100, 2 σκοποὺς κατεστήσατο—εἰ ἄρα ποι κινῶντο αἱ νῆες, ὅπως μὴ λάθουεν. Compare also IV 76, 4, where for the same reason κινούμενα is to be preferred to the old reading κινούμενοι

θάλασσαν πολέμῳ, ὁρῶν τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς σφίσιν, ἐπειδὴ
 Γύλιππος ἦκεν, ἀνελπιδότατα ὄντα. διακομίσας οὖν στρα- 5
 τὴν καὶ τὰς ναὺς ἐξετείχισε τρία φρούρια· καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς
 τά τε σκεύη τὰ πλείστα ἔκειτο, καὶ τὰ πλοῖα ἤδη ἐκεῖ τὰ
 5 μεγάλα ὥρμει καὶ αἱ ταχεῖαι νῆες. ὥστε καὶ τῶν πληρωμά- 6
 των οὐχ ἦκιστα τότε πρῶτον κάκωσις ἐγένετο· τῷ τε γὰρ
 ὕδατι σπανίῳ χρώμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἐγγύθεν, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανι-
 σμὸν ἅμα ὁπότε ἐξέλθοιεν οἱ ναῦται, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, κρατούντων τῆς γῆς, διεφθείροντο. τρίτον γὰρ
 10 μέρος τῶν ἱππέων τοῖς Συρακοσίοις διὰ τοὺς ἐν τῷ Πλημυ-
 ρίῳ, ἵνα μὴ κακουργήσοντας ἐξίοιεν, ἐπὶ τῇ ἐν τῷ Ὀλυμ-
 πείῳ πολίχνῳ ἐτετάχατο. Ἐπυνθάνετο δὲ καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς 7
 τῶν Κορινθίων ναὺς προσπλεύσας ὁ Νικίας· καὶ πέμπει
 ἐς φυλακὴν αὐτῶν εἴκοσι ναὺς, αἷς εἴρητο περί τε Λοκροὺς καὶ
 15 Ῥήγιον καὶ τὴν προσβολὴν τῆς Σικελίας ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς.

V. Ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος ἅμα μὲν ἐτείχιζε τὸ διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπο-

1 τῆς] om V. γῆς ἥδη σφίσιν B h ἐπειδὴ ὁ γ B h 2 ὁ γύλιππος B.
 τὴν στρατὴν N 3 ἐξετείχισε C D E F G H K R T d e f g h i k Haack Porpo
 vulgo et Bekk. ἐξετείχιζε αὐτοῖς τε K. 5 ὥρμιζετο B h 9 γῆς οἱ
 πολλοὶ διεφθ B h Bekker. γῆς διεφθείροντο A D E F G 10 πλημυρῶι E
 11 κακουργήσοντας C D E F G H K L N. O P Q V c f g. i k m Haack Porpo.
 Goell Bekk vulgo κακουργήσαντες τῇ ἐν] om. B h δλυμπίῳ L e.
 12 πολύχνη D g Πολίχνη cum majuscula litera, Porpo et Goell. 14 εἴρηται 1.
 16 διετείχιζε B.

6. τῷ τε γὰρ ὕδατι, κ τ λ] The words τῷ ὕδατι—χρώμενοι οὐκ ἐγγύθεν, are equivalent to ἐφ' ὕδατος οὐκ ἐγγύθεν ὅν ἐξελθόντες, and therefore may be coupled with what follows, καὶ ἐπὶ φρυγανισμὸν The words οἱ πολλοὶ, which Bekker and Goller have inserted, appear to me a most manifest and most ill-judged interpolation It is absurd to suppose that the majority of the Athenian seamen were cut off by the Syracusan cavalry, but speaking of these seamen, Thucydides says, that "they were in the habit of being cut off" by the cavalry, when they straggled "into the country for wood and water," the very tense sufficiently shewing that all were not actually cut off, but that

they were in the habit of being cut off. meaning of course that some of the whole number were constantly cut off But οἱ πολλοὶ would not be sense, for it is neither true that the majority of the individual seamen were killed actually, nor that only the majority were in the habit of losing some of their number; for this is true not of the majority, but of the whole body

15 ναυλοχεῖν αὐτάς] "To be on the look-out for them" Compare Ap-
 pian Bell Civil IV 82 Μοῦρκος δὲ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ ναυλοχῶν Κλεοπάτραν Το
 this passage Photius refers, ναυλοχεῖν
 —ναὺς λοχᾶν καὶ ἐνεδρεῖν. Θουκυδίδης
 ἐβδόμῳ Goller has quoted these words
 from Photius

λὼν τείχος, τοῖς λίθοις χρώμενος οὓς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προπαρε-
βάλλοντο σφίσιν, ἅμα δὲ παρέτασεν ἐξάγων

The Syracusans are
worsted in an action
between their city and
the enemy's lines Gy-
lippus encourages them
2 to a second attempt by
taking the blame of
their repulse on him-
self
ἐμάχοντο μεταξύ τῶν τειχισμάτων, ἣ τῆς ἵπ-
που τῶν Συρακοσίων οὐδεμία χρῆσις ἦν. καὶ νικηθέντων
τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους
ἀνελομένων, καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων τροπαῖον στησάντων, ὁ μὲν 10
Γύλιππος, ξυγκαλέσας τὸ στράτευμα, οὐκ ἔφη τὸ ἀμάρτημα
ἐκείνων ἀλλ' ἑαυτοῦ γενέσθαι· τῆς γὰρ ἵππου καὶ τῶν ἀκον-
τιστῶν τὴν ὠφελίαν τῇ τάξει, ἐντὸς λίαν τῶν τειχῶν ποιή-
4 σας, ἀφελέσθαι· νῦν οὖν αὖθις ἐπάξειν. καὶ διανοεῖσθαι
οὕτως ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς, ὥς τῇ μὲν παρασκευῇ οὐκ ἔλασσον 15
ἔχοντας, τῇ δὲ γνώμῃ οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν ἐσόμενον εἰ μὴ ἀξιώσουσι,
Πελοποννήσιοί τε ὄντες καὶ Δωριῆς, Ἰώνων καὶ νησιωτῶν
καὶ ξυγκλῦδων ἀνθρώπων κρατήσαντες ἐξελάσασθαι ἐκ τῆς
χώρας. VI. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα, ἐπειδὴ καιρὸς ἦν, αὖθις ἐπήγε-
αὐτούς. ὁ δὲ Νικίας καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίζοντες καὶ εἰ ἐκείνοι 20

They are successful in
a second engagement,
and carry their coun-
μῇ ἐθέλοιεν μάχης ἄρχειν, ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι
σφίσι μὴ περιορᾶν παροικοδομούμενον τὸ

1 προπαρεβάλλοντο A B C F H K T h Haack Poppo Goell Bekk προπαρεβάλ-
λοντο N V g 1 προσπαρεβάλλοντο D παρεβάλλοντο G vulgo [et, teste Bekk, G]
προσπαρεβάλλοντο 2 παρέτασεν V 3 καὶ ξυμμάχους h 4 ἀντεπαρετάσσοντο
C E F R V f g h 1 5 ἔδοξε τῷ γυλίππῳ B h Bekk 2. vulgo τῷ deest 8 συρ
οὐδεμία A B D E F G H N T V c d f g h Haack Poppo Goell Bekk συρ καὶ
ξυμμάχων οὐδεμία 1 vulgo συρ καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων οὐδεμία 10 ὁ μὲν γυλίππος
B D h Bekk 2 vulgo ὁ γυλίππος 11. συγκαλέσας C 12 ἑαυτοῦ B h Goell
Bekk cetera αὐτοῦ 14 ἐπανάξειν d ἐπανεξείναι 15 ἔλαττον g 18 ξυγκληδων F
ξυγκλείδων f ξυγκλίδων G k m ἐξελάσασθαι B 19 αὖθις] om R 1 20 καὶ εἰ]
καὶ om h. εἰ ἐκείνοι A B C D F G K Q N c d e f g 1 m Parm Haack Poppo
Goell Bekk εἰ μὴ ἐκείνοι h οἱ ἐκείνοι H T. εἰ om V (et, teste Bekk, G)
vulgo ἐκείνοι εἰ 21. θέλοιεν F L εἶναι σφίσι A D E F G σφίσιν εἶναι
B h. Bekk 2 22 μῇ] om E τῷ] om. G H T

13 τῇ τάξει—ἀφελέσθαι] “He had
“deprived them of the services of their
“cavalry, by his disposition of their
“line of battle, inasmuch as he had
“made it too much within the works
“carried on by the two parties.” Αὐτὴν
is to be supplied after ποιήσας Com-
pare III 59, 1 φείσασθαι οἴκῳ σώφρονι,
λαβόντας, 1 e λαβόντας αὐτόν See the
note there Compare also the end of
this very chapter, Ἰώνων—κρατήσαντες,
ἐξελάσασθαι, 1. e. αὐτοὺς

SYRACUSE A C 414 Olymp 91 3

terwork beyond the
proposed line of the
Athenian circumval-
lation

τείχος (ἥδη γὰρ καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρελθούθει τὴν
τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῦ τείχους τελευτὴν ἢ ἐκείνων
τείχισις, καὶ εἰ προέλθοι, ταὐτὸν ἥδη ἐποίει

αὐτοῖς νικᾶν τε μαχομένοις διὰ παντὸς καὶ μηδὲ μάχεσθαι),
5 ἀντεπήεσαν οὖν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος τοὺς μὲν 2
ὀπλίτας ἔξω τῶν τειχῶν μάλλον ἢ πρότερον προαγαγὼν
ξυνέμισγεν αὐτοῖς, τοὺς δ' ἱππέας καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστὰς ἐκ
πλαγίου τάξας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, ἣ τῶν
τειχῶν ἀμφοτέρων αἱ ἐργασίαι ἔληγον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ 3
10 ἱππῆς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῷ εὐνύμφῳ κέρα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὅπερ
κατ' αὐτοὺς ἦν, ἔτρεψαν· καὶ δι' αὐτὸ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στρά-
τευμα νικηθὲν ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων κατηράχθη ἐς τὰ τειχί-
σματα. καὶ τῇ ἐπιούσῃ νυκτὶ ἔφθασαν παροικοδομήσαντες 4
καὶ παρελθόντες τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἰκοδομίαν, ὥστε μηκέτι
15 μῆτε αὐτοὶ καλύεσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν, ἐκείνους τε καὶ παντάπασιν
ἀπεστερηκέναι, εἰ καὶ κρατοῖεν, μὴ ἂν ἔτι σφῶς ἀποτείχισαι.

VII. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο αἱ τε τῶν Κορινθίων νῆες καὶ Ἀμ-
πρακιωτῶν καὶ Λευκαδίων ἐσέπλευσαν αἱ ὑπόλοιποι δώδεκα,
20 λαβοῦσαι τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων φυλακὴν (ἦρχε
δὲ αὐτῶν Ἑρασινίδης Κορίνθιος), καὶ ξυντεεί-
χισαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μέχρι τοῦ

3 τὸ αὐτὸ B h 4 μὴ διαμάχεσθαι 1 μηδὲ ἀμύνεσθαι B h 5. δ] om g
6 προαγαγὼν B C D E F H N T V c d e f g h i Porpo Bekk προσαγαγὼν A (F.
G teste Bekk) L O P Q m vulgo προεξαγαγὼν 7 ξυνέμισγεν L. δὲ ἱππέας V
καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς h 10 κέρατι B. κέρατι h 11 διὰ τοῦτο B 12. τῶν] om. h
κατηράχθη C κατηράχθη 1 (Conf Valck ad Herod VIII 90, 4 IX 69, 4)
κατηράχθη A D E F G H R T V g k m Haack κατηράγη L O P. 14 καὶ
παρελθόντες] om h καὶ—οἰκοδομίαν uncis inclusit Bekk. τῶν] om G L O
b k m 15 μῆτε] om D K e g ἀπ' R 16 κρατεῖεν V ἂν] om L. 17. τε]
om L O P d 18 ἐπέπλευσαν T αἱ om V. 20. Ἑρασινίδης O.
Ἑρασωνίδης L θρασωνίδης B ὁ κορίνθιος L O P

3. καὶ εἰ προέλθοι] Τοῦ τῶν Συρακου-
σίων ὑποτείχισματος μὴ παραλλάξαντος
τῇ οἰκοδομήσει, οὐδὲν ἔτι ὄφελος ἦν τοῦ
τῶν Ἀθηναίων διατειχίσματος οἱ γὰρ
Συρακοσίοι ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ ἐμελλον ἔσεσθαι
μετὰ ταῦτα εἴτε μάχωντο καὶ νικῶν τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους, εἴτε καὶ ἡσυχάζον ἐπὶ τῶν
αὐτῶν SCHOL

8 κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν] The Syra-
cusans fronted toward the west, their

cavalry therefore, being on their right,
was on the north of their line. And
it was the northern side of Epipolæ
which presented the greatest extent of
clear ground, the finished part of the
Athenian line being on the southern
side, towards the cliffs looking to the
south

21 μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους] See
the memoir and map of Syracuse

2 of Sicily for fresh forces, and advises the Syracusans to prepare to encounter the enemy by sea *ἐγκαρσίῳ τείχους. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἐς τὴν ἄλλην Σικελίαν ἐπὶ στρατιάν τε ὄρχετο, καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζὴν ξυλλέξων, καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἅμα προσαζόμενος εἴ τις ἢ μὴ πρόθυμος ἦν, ἢ παντάπασιν*
 3 *ἔτι ἀφεστήκει τοῦ πολέμου. πρέσβεις τε ἄλλοι τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα καὶ Κόρινθον ἀπεστάλησαν, ὅπως στρατιὰ ἔτι περαιωθῇ, τρόπῳ δ' ἂν ἐν ὁλκάσιν ἢ πλοίοις, ἢ ἄλλως ὅπως ἂν προχωρῇ, ὥς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*
 4 *ἐπιμεταπεμπομένων. οἱ τε Συρακόσιοι ναυτικὸν ἐπλήρουν καὶ ἀνepsiρώντο, ὥς καὶ τοῦτῳ ἐπιχειρήσοντας, καὶ ἐς τὰλλα*
 10 *πολὺ ἐπέρρωντο. VIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας αἰσθόμενος τοῦτο, καὶ ὁρῶν καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιδιδούσαν τὴν τε τῶν πολεμίων ἰσχὺν καὶ τὴν σφετέραν ἀπορίαν, ἔπεμπε καὶ αὐτὸς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀγγέλλων*
πολλάκις μὲν καὶ ἄλλοτε καθ' ἕκαστα τῶν
 15 *γιννομένων, μάλιστα δὲ καὶ τότε, νομίζων ἐν δεινοῖς τε εἶναι, καὶ εἰ μὴ ὥς τάχιστα ἢ σφᾶς μεταπέμφουσιν ἢ ἄλλους μὴ ὀλίγους ἀποστελεῦσιν, οὐδεμίαν εἶναι*
 2 *σωτηρίαν. φοβούμενος δὲ μὴ οἱ πεμπόμενοι ἢ κατὰ τοῦ λέγειν ἀδυνασίαν, ἢ καὶ ἰγνώμης ἔλλιπείς γινόμενοι, ἢ* 20

2 στρατείαν C F H L O P R V c c f h k. τε] om 1. 3 πεζὴν B h. ceteri πεζικὴν. ξυλλέγων D F συλλέγων d συλλέγων f 4 ἢ μὴ] εἰ μὴ K L O Q. g. 5 ἀφεστήκει A B D H. N. T V d g h i Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri ἀφιστήκει 6 ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα B h 7 ἐν—ἀν uncis inclusit Bekk 8 πλοῖα A D E F H. R V c d g i. ὅπως] om b. προχωρεῖ D H T. προσχωρῇ N V g i. προσχωρεῖ K. 10 ἀνepsiρώντο V τοῦτο A K. τοῦτῳ F 11 ἐπέρρωνται d i τούτων h 13 πολεμίων] πελοποννησίων Q 14 ἀγγέλλων A D F H L N O V c d f g h m Haack Porpo. Goell Bekk ἀγγελον C G K e ἀγγέλων E (et teste Bekk G) ἀγγέλους T. ἀγγελλόντων Q vulgo ἀγγέλλοντας 15 καὶ ἄλλοτε] om g 16 ἐν δεινοῖς A B C. D E F H K L N O T V. d e f g h i k Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς 17 εἰ B L O h Porpo Goell Bekk. ceteri ἦν μεταπέμφουσιν A E F G K Q d f k Porpo Goell. Bekk vulgo μεταπέμψωσιν. 18 ἀποστελεῦσιν A B C D E F G H K P Q T d e g i k Porpo Goell Bekk ἀποστελλουσιν f ἀποστελλῶσιν N V c h vulgo ἀποστελλῶσιν 19 φοβούμενοι E T κατὰ τοῦ A. C D E F H K L N O T V b c d e g k m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri κατὰ τὴν τοῦ. 20 ἀδυναμίαν P γνώμης A. D. E F G. μνήμης B h. Valla Bekk. Porpo. γνώμη V. γινόμενοι f h i

7. τρόπῳ δ' ἂν] That is, "in what-
 "ever manner it might be" He repeats it a little afterwards; ὅπως ἂν προχωρῇ so that προχωρῇ must be supplied after πλοίοις.
 20 ἰγνώμης ἔλλιπείς γινόμενοι] Two MSS and Valla's translation read μνήμης, which Bekker, Porpo, and Goller, have admitted into the text. The alteration appears to me to be far

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τῷ ὅχλῳ πρὸς χάριν τι λέγοντες, οὐ τὰ ὄντα ἀπαγγέλλωσιν,
 ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολὴν, νομίζων οὕτως ἂν μάλιστα τὴν αὐτοῦ
 γνώμην, μηδὲν ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ἀφανισθεῖσαν, μαθόντας τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους βουλευέσασθαι περὶ τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ οἱ μὲν
 ὄρχοντο φέροντες, οὓς ἀπέστειλε, τὰ γράμματα καὶ ὅσα ἔδει
 αὐτοὺς εἰπεῖν· ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ φυλακῆς
 μᾶλλον ἤδη ἔχων ἢ δι' ἐκουσίων κινδύνων ἐπεμελείτο.†

IX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τελευτῶντι, καὶ Εὐετίῳ στρα-
 τηγὸς Ἀθηναίων, μετὰ Περδίκκου στρατεύσας ἐπ' Ἀμφί-
 10 AMPHIPOLIS πολιν Θραξὶ πολλοῖς, τὴν μὲν πόλιν οὐχ
 Fruitless attempt of
 the Athenians to re-
 cover Amphipolis. εἶλεν, ἐς δὲ τὸν Στρυμόνα περικομίσας τριήρεις
 ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπολιόρκει, ὀρμώμενος ἐξ
 Ἱμεραίου. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

X. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἦκοντες ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας

1 ἀπαγγέλλωσιν A B D F H N V c f g m Poppo Goell Bekk ἀπαγγέλλωσιν
 T 1 ceteri ἀπαγγέλλωσιν 2 οὕτως ἂν] om 1 μάλιστα] μόλις B ἐαυτοῦ K
 3 τοὺς] om E h 4 βουλευέσθαι C e 6 δ] ὅσα D g δὲ κατὰ B D L.
 O P g h k Bekk 2 vulgo δὲ τὰ κατὰ μετὰ L φυλακῆς μᾶλλον B h Bekk 2.
 vulgo μᾶλλον deest 7 ἔχων] “an σφῶν” Bekk ἐκουσίων] ἀκουσίων Wyt-
 tenbach ad Julian Or. pag 163 ed Schæfer post Reiskium ἢ δι' ἐκουσίων B h
 Bekk 2 ἢ διὰ κουσίων K ἢ δι' ἐκουσίων A.C.D.E.F.R.V.g Poppo ἢ δι' ἐκουσίων f.
 vulgo ἔχων ἐκουσίων 8 τελευτῶν V. εὐεστίων D g. εὐεστίων L O.
 13 Ἱμεραίου L O g Haack Poppo Goell vulgo Ἱμεραίου τοῦτο post ἐτελεύτα
 om A.D.F.H.N.T.V.c.d.f.g 1 Poppo. Goell uncis inclusit Bekk (in ed 1832. om.)

from certain A man's memory must
 have been bad indeed, if he could not
 remember as many particulars of the
 state of the armament as are contained
 in Nicias' letter On the other hand,
 the sense and presence of mind of a
 messenger, exposed to the questioning
 of the orators before the assembly of
 the people, might be very likely to fail,
 so that they might be quite unable to
 give an intelligent opinion as to the
 state of affairs in Sicily And for these
 reasons both Bauer and Haack have
 retained the common reading γνώμης

[Haack now reads μνήμης, and Goller
 on the contrary has restored γνώμης,
 but he understands it as signifying
 “Nicias' meaning,” γνώμης ἑλλειπείς
 γιγνώμενοι, “falling short of expressing
 “his meaning perfectly” But then
 surely we should have had τῆς αὐτοῦ
 γνώμης, and not simply γνώμης]

3 ἐν τῷ ἀγγέλῳ] See the note on
 IV 113, 2 and Herodotus, VIII 100, 6
 with Valckenaer's and Schweighæuser's
 notes

6 [δὲ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον κ τ λ.
 “Nicias magis castris custodiendis
 “quam ultro adeundo pericula, curabat
 “exercitum” Poppo. Goller retains
 the old reading, δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρα-
 τόπεδον διὰ φυλακῆς ἢ δι' ἐχων ἐκουσίων
 κινδύνων ἐπεμελείτο, and interprets it as
 Reiske had done, joining διὰ φυλακῆς
 with ἐκουσίων κινδύνων, “He was look-
 ing to the state of his camp, keeping
 “it on its guard against running into
 “dangers voluntarily” Bekker in his
 various readings suggests the substi-
 tution of σφῶν for ἔχων]

12 ἐξ Ἱμεραίου] Nothing whatever is
 known of this place beyond the men-
 tion of it by Thucydides on this occa-
 sion.

οἱ παρὰ τοῦ Νικίου, ὅσα τε ἀπὸ γλώσσης εἴρητο αὐτοῖς,
 ATHENS εἶπον, καὶ εἴ τις τι ἐπηρώτα ἀπεκρίνοντο, καὶ
 The bearer of Nicias' ἐπιστολὴν ἀπέδωσαν. ὁ δὲ γραμματεὺς ὁ
 dispatch arrives at A- τῆς πόλεως παρελθὼν ἀνέγνω τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,
 thens It is read to the assembled people δηλοῦσαν τοιάδε.

5

XI. “Τὰ μὲν πρότερον πραχθέντα, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐν ἁλ-
 “λαῖς πολλαῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε· νῦν δὲ καιρὸς οὐχ ἦσσαν
 LETTER OF “μαθόντας ὑμᾶς, ἐν ᾧ ἐσμέν, βουλευσασθαι.
 NICIAS, “κρατησάντων γὰρ ἡμῶν μάχαις ταῖς πλείοσι
 2 (11-15) “Συρακοσίους, ἐφ’ οὓς ἐπέμφθημεν, καὶ τὰ
 The arrival of Gylippus “τείχη οἰκοδομησαμένων, ἐν οἷσπερ νῦν ἐσμέν,
 has completely altered “ἦλθε Γύλιππος Λακεδαιμόνιος, στρατιὰν
 our prospects Our “ἔχων ἕκ τε Πελοποννήσου καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν
 lines are effectually in- “Σικελία πόλεων ἔστιν ὢν. καὶ μάχῃ τῇ μὲν
 interrupted, and owing “πρώτῃ νικᾶται ὑφ’ ἡμῶν, τῇ δ’ ὑστεραία 15
 to the enemy’s nume-
 rous cavalry we are
 more like men be-
 sieged than besieging
 others
 “ἰππεῦσί τε πολλοῖς καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς βιασθέντες ἀνεχωρή-
 3 “σαμεν ἐς τὰ τείχη. νῦν οὖν ἡμεῖς μὲν παυσάμενοι τοῦ
 “περιτειχισμοῦ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων ἡσυχάζομεν
 “(οὐδὲ γὰρ ξυμπάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ δυναίμεθ’ ἂν χρῆσασθαι,

1 τοῦ] om O 2 τι] om g ἐπηρώτα B h Bekk 2 vulgo ἡρώτα ἀπεκρί-
 ναντο A D E F H Q T V g k m 3 γραμματεὺς ὁ τῆς B h Bekk 2 vulgo
 omittunt articulum 5 τοιάνδε e τοιάδε λήν 1. τοιάδε ἐπιστολῇ d 6 πρῶτον f
 7 πολλαῖς] om B h unciis inclusit Bekk ἦσσαν B h. Haack Poppo Goell.
 Bekk vulgo ἦττον. 9 κρατησαμένων d 1 11. οἰκοδομημένων H οἰκοδομη-
 σάντων 1 ἐνοικοδομησαμένων V νῦν] om C G L O P R d e i k m 12 γύ-
 λιππος ὁ λακεδαιμόνιος B h 13 τε B h Bekk Goell om A D E F G ἀπὸ
 A D E F G. om B h Bekk 2 ἐν τῇ σικελία Q R f 14 πόλεων ante ἀπὸ
 point e 15 τὴν δὲ ὑστεραίαν h 17 μὲν] τε O 18 τὸ] om C K e h.
 19 συμπάσῃ B h δυνυσόμεθα E χρῆσεσθαι A E F G H L O Q R. T g k.
 Poppo Goell χρῆσεσθε D χρῆσθαι h

3. γραμματεὺς τῆς πόλεως] Pollux, VIII 98 non omnes scribas, sed tantum primum genus, sorte lectos, dicit, secundum a senatu, tertium a populo Duk There were three sorts of γραμματεῖς at Athens; one already mentioned, IV 118, 7; another elected by the council of five hundred, to take charge of the official copies of the laws, and a third, here spoken of, elected by the people to read aloud any public documents to the council and to the general assembly. Hence I have

followed two MSS in inserting the article before τῆς πόλεως, in order to specify more exactly what sort of γραμματεὺς was meant See Pollux, VIII. 98 Bockh Staatshaush der Athener, I p 200, &c (Eng transl vol I p 249) and Schomann de Comitibus Athen p 320

19. δυναίμεθ’ ἂν χρῆσασθαι] Poppo and Goller have followed several MSS in substituting the future for the aorist in this passage And it is allowed that the grammarians’ rule, “that δύναμαι

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- “ἀπαναλωκυίας τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν τειχῶν μέρος τι τοῦ
 “ὀπλιτικοῦ), οἱ δὲ παρῳκοδομήκασιν ἡμῖν τείχος ἀπλοῦν,
 “ὥστε μὴ εἶναι ἔτι περιτειχίσαι αὐτοὺς, ἣν μή τις τὸ παρα-
 “τείχισμα τοῦτο πολλῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπελθὼν ἔλῃ. ξυμβέβηκέ⁴
 5 “τε πολιορκεῖν δοκοῦντας ἡμᾶς ἄλλους αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον, ὅσα
 “γε κατὰ γῆν, τοῦτο πάσχειν· οὐδὲ γὰρ τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ
 “πολὺ διὰ τοὺς ἱππέας ἐξερχόμεθα. XII. πεπόμφασιν δὲ καὶ
 On their part, the “ἐς Πελοπόννησον πρέσβεις ἐπ’ ἄλλην στρα-
 enemy are procuring “τιὰν, καὶ ἐς τὰς ἐν Σικελίᾳ πόλεις Γύλιππος
 reinforcements in every “οἴχεται, τὰς μὲν καὶ πείσων ξυμπολεμεῖν,
 10 quarter, to attack us “ὅσαι νῦν ἡσυχάζουσιν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἔτι καὶ
 by land and by sea “στρατιὰν πεζὴν καὶ ναυτικοῦ παρασκευῆν,
 For even our fleet is “ἣν δύνηται, ἄξων. διανοοῦνται γὰρ, ὥς ἐγὼ²
 become almost ineffi- “πυνθάνομαι, τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα τῶν τειχῶν
 cient, by the long ser-
 vice of the ships, their
 want of repairs,
 15 “ἡμῶν πειρᾶν καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. καὶ δεινὸν 3
 “μηδενὶ ὑμῶν δόξῃ εἶναι, ὅτι καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν. τὸ γὰρ
 “ναυτικὸν ἡμῶν, ὅπερ κακεῖνοι πυνθάνονται, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 “ἥκμαζε καὶ τῶν νεῶν τῇ ξηρότητι καὶ τῶν πληρωμάτων
 “τῇ σωτηρίᾳ· νῦν δὲ αἶ τε νῆες διάβροχοι, τοσοῦτον χρόνον
 20 “ἥδη θαλασσεύουσαι, καὶ τὰ πληρώματα ἔφθαρται. τὰς 4
 “μὲν γὰρ ναῦς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀνελκύσαντας διαψύξαι, διὰ τὸ
 “ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν

I ἐπαναλωκυίας Q 3 μὴ δυνατὸν εἶναι B h περιτειχισεν V
 5 ἡμᾶς] om h 10 καὶ] om Q 11 καὶ στρατιὰν ἔτι B 14 τε] om
 B Q h 1 15 ταῖς] om h καὶ δεινὸν—θάλασσαν] om T δεινὸν μὲν
 μηδενὶ K 16 μηδενὶ τῷ V δόξει e 17 ἥπερ B C D (et teste Bekk F)
 G H L N O P Q T V g k m Haack Porpo ἥπερ A E F καὶ ἐκεῖνοι A C E
 F G H L N O P Q T V g k m 19 τοσοῦτον ἥδη χρόνον T 21 γὰρ] om g
 ἀναψύξαι d 1 διαψύξαι Porpo Goell Bekk 22 τῷ G K T e h Bekk
 Porpo τῷ τε B ἔτι πλείους d h Bekk ὅτι πλείους A B C D E F G H L N
 O P Q R T V c e f g k Porpo. Goell vulgo ἐπιπλείους

“is never followed by the future tense,”
 is not universally observed See Lo-
 beck on Phrynichus, Parerg p 748
 Yet though not an universal rule, it is
 a general one, and one which several of
 the best MSS (B C E and N) ob-
 serve in this very passage I do not
 see therefore why, when the MS au-
 thority is balanced, we should make
 the text violate a general rule rather

than conform to it.

6 τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ πολὺ) “To any
 “distance in the country” See the
 note on II 76, 4 τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομή-
 ματος ἐπὶ μέγα

14 τῶν τειχῶν ἡμῶν πειρᾶν] Thucyd
 I 61, 2 καὶ πειράσαντες πρῶτον τοῦ χω-
 ρίου Adde IV. 25, 11 et 70, 2 Dux

22 ἀντιπάλους [καὶ] τῷ πλήθει] If
 the conjunction be genuine, it signifies,

“πολεμίων οὔσας αἰὲν προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὥς ἐπιπλεύσονται.
 5 “ται. φανεραὶ δὲ εἰσιν ἀναπειρώμεναι, καὶ αἱ ἐπιχειρήσεις
 “ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις, καὶ ἀποξηρᾶναι τὰς σφετέρας μᾶλλον ἐξουσία.
 “οὐ γὰρ ἐφορμοῦσιν ἄλλοις. XIII. ἡμῖν δ’ ἐκ πολλῆς ἀν
 and by the gradual “περιουσίας νεῶν μόλις τοῦτο ὑπῆρχε, καὶ 5
 wasting of our crews, “μὴ ἀναγκαζόμενοις, ὥσπερ νῦν, πάσαις φυ-
 either from the sword “λάσσειν. εἰ γὰρ ἀφαιρήσομέν τι καὶ βραχὺ
 or from desertion “τῆς τηρήσεως τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὐχ ἔξομεν, παρὰ τὴν ἐκείνων
 2 “πόλιν χαλεπῶς καὶ νῦν ἐσκομιζόμενοι. τὰ δὲ πληρώματα
 “διὰ τὸδε ἐφθάρη τε ἡμῖν καὶ ἔτι νῦν φθείρεται, τῶν ναυτῶν 10
 “τῶν μὲν, διὰ φρυγανισμόν καὶ ἀρπαγὴν καὶ ὑδρείαν μακρὰν,
 “ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων ἀπολλυμένων· οἱ δὲ θεράποντες, ἐπειδὴ ἐς
 “ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ οἱ ξένοι οἱ μὲν
 “ἀναγκαστοὶ ἐσβάντες εὐθὺς κατὰ τὰς πόλεις ἀποχωροῦσιν,
 “οἱ δὲ ὑπὸ μεγάλου μισθοῦ τὸ πρῶτον ἐπαρθέντες, καὶ 15
 “οἴομενοι χρηματιεῖσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι, ἐπειδὴ παρὰ
 “γνώμην ναυτικόν τε δὴ καὶ τᾶλλα ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων

1 ἔχειν N V.

2. φανεροὶ B k.

ἀναπειρώμεναι h Poppo. Goell Bekk.

οὐ

ἀναπληρωμένοι 1. ceteri ἀποπειρώμεναι.

3 ἐκείνους A B F V dativus est

II 84, 2 III 12, 3 IV 29, 4 VIII 58, 5 καὶ τὸ ξηρᾶναι B h (1 e “κάποξη-

ρᾶναι” BEKK) τὰ σφετέρας f ἐξουσία M. ἐξουσιν R om 1 4. ἄλλοις

A B C D F H K L N O P Q T V c g h i k m Haack Poppo Bekk vulgo ἄλλή-

λοις. 6 φυλάσσειν] om d 1 8 στερήσεως D g 10 ἔτι] om D g h.

post νῦν ponunt Q R d f 1 Poppo. ἐπιφθείρεται h φθείρεται καὶ f. 11 καὶ

ὑδρείαν μακρὰν B h. Bekk 2. μακρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν G L O P ὑδρείαν T vulgo

μακρὰν καὶ ὑδρείαν 12 ἀπολυμένων T θεράποντες B C D F G H K L N O.

P T V d e f g h i k. Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo θεραπεύοντες. 14 κατὰ

πόλεις d 1. ἀπεχώρουν h. ἀναχωροῦσιν L Q R 15. μισθοῦ μεγάλου k.

17 γνώμης P. δῆ] om h τὰ ἄλλα V.

“not only in the condition of their ships,

“but also in the number of them”

1b καὶ ἐπιπλείουσιν] Stephanus et alii

Lexicorum conditores ἐπιπλείων, pro

amphior, adferunt ex Aristotele II de

Caelo· περὶ δὲ τούτων ζητεῖν μὲν καλῶς

ἔχει ἐπιπλείω σύνεσιν. Est l d. cap 12,

5. Sed in Pacin Ed Læmariana 1597

et Du Valli divisus vocibus editum est

καλῶς ἔχει καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ πλείω σύνεσιν

Nec facile fortassis ostendi poterit, ὅτι

πλείων, quod hic MSS. exhibent, sic

dici, ut cum superlativo ὅτι πλείστος.

Conjici potest, καὶ ἔτι πλείους Thucy-

dides I. 120, 7. πολλὰ γὰρ κακῶς γνω-

σθέντα—κατωρθώθη ἔτι πλείω—ἐς τοῦ-

ναντίον αἰσχυρῶς περίεστη Et cum alus

comparativis I 1, 3. τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν,

καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα. Et III 81, 4.

οὐδὲν ὅ, τι οὐ ξυνέβη, καὶ ἔτι περαιτέρω

In alus Edd ante verba καὶ ἐπιπλείους

rectius est distinctio minima DUK.

2 ἀναπειρώμεναι] This is undoubt-

edly the true reading See Herodot.

VI 12, 6 and Thucyd VII. 51, 2 Ἀπο-

πειρώμεναι ἀνασχεῖν signify, “trying their

“fortune” ἀναπειρώμεναι is, “prac-

tising or exercising themselves.”

13. καθεστήκαμεν] See I. 143, 1.

“ ἀνθεστῶτα ὀρώσιν, οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρ-
 χονται, οἱ δὲ ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται· πολλή δ’ ἡ Σικελία·
 “ εἰσὶ δ’ οἱ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι, ἀνδράποδα Ὑκκαρικὰ
 “ ἀντεμβιβάσαι ὑπὲρ σφῶν πείσαντες τοὺς τριηράρχους,
 5 “ τὴν ἀκρίβειαν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἀφήρηται. XIV. ἐπισταμέ-

Yet we are obliged to
 depend wholly on our
 own resources, unsuf-

“ νοις δ’ ὑμῖν γράφω ὅτι βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πλη-
 “ ρώματος, καὶ ὀλίγοι τῶν ναυτῶν οἱ ἐξορ-

I αὐτομολίας] λιθολογίας vel ὑλοκοπίας Reiskius 3 αὐτοὶ B h Porro.
 Goell. Bekk ceteri αὐτοῦ ὑκαρικὰ g καρικὰ L.O P k 4 ἀντιβιβάσαι 1.

τριηράρχας G τριηράρχας P k. 7 ἐξορμῶντες D F H T g.

I οἱ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει ἀπέρχονται] Goller takes the preposition with αὐτομολίας, and considers προφάσει to be opposed to ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται, as if the sense were, “some go over to the enemy with some excuse or other, “and others, if they can get no excuse, “make their escape in any manner that “they can” And in illustration of the word προφάσει, he quotes what Plutarch says of the followers of Perseus, after his defeat at Pydna, τῶν δὲ ὁ μὲν τις ὑπόδημα προσποιούμενος λελυμένον συν-ἀπτεν, ὁ δὲ ἵππον ἄρδεν, ὁ δὲ ποτοῦ χρῆζειν, ὑπολειπόμενοι κατὰ μικρὸν ἀπε-δίδρασκον Æmil Paull 23 But this is said of soldiers in a retreat, and when all discipline was nearly at an end, not of men who were quietly living within their own lines And the order of the words seems to me to distinguish ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει, from ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται I should therefore understand ἐπ’ αὐτομολίας προφάσει to signify, “finding some excuse for going over “to the enemy,” that is, availing themselves of the irregular intercourse which constantly takes place between the outposts of two armies, when they are stationed for any length of time in each other’s neighbourhood, and so getting within the enemy’s lines, and then re-manning there The other clause, ὡς ἕκαστοι δύνανται, implies that they got away sometimes on the rear of the Athenian lines, and thus, instead of going over to the Syracusans, effected their escape to any of the cities in other parts of Sicily, to which Nicias alludes by saying, πολλή ἡ Σικελία, there were so many points of refuge open to them

in every direction, that their escape was easily effected. It may be observed that Herodotus uses πρόφασιν in one place, IV 79, 1 simply in the sense of “an occasion” If we take it in this sense in the present passage, it will remove every appearance of difficulty, but even in its ordinary meaning, what I have said above will, I think, sufficiently explain it

3 αὐτοὶ ἐμπορευόμενοι] “While they “themselves followed their traffic” Compare VI 31, 5, and the note there.

6 βραχεῖα ἀκμὴ πληρώματος] Compare ch 12, 3 τὸ ναυτικόν—τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἤκμαζε—νῦν δὲ—τὰ πληρώματα ἐφ-θάρτα.

7, οἱ ἐξορμῶντες—καὶ ἐνέχοντες, κ.τ λ.] “There are but few of our seamen who “can either set off a ship into her way, “or can keep the rowing in time” Ἐξορμᾶν ναῦν seems to be, in familiar English, “to start a ship,” that is, “to “set her in motion” ἐνέχειν τὴν εἰ-ρεσίαν, “to keep the rowing in order,” like the business of the man who pulls what is called the stroke oar, in our river navigation The latter, as Duker supposes, was probably the business of the κελυσταί, in one sense but there must also have been some of the rowers themselves who seemed as a guide and rule to the rest, and who both set the stroke in the first instance, ἐξόρμησαν τὴν ναῦν, and by keeping exact time themselves to the song or call of the κελυσταί, caused the rest of the crew to keep time also

ἐξορμῶντες τε ναῦν] Pollux I. 123. inter ea, quæ ad rem nauticam perti- nent, recenset ἐξορμᾶν τὴν ναῦν quod,

- ficient as they are, " μῶντές τε ναῦν καὶ ξυνέχοντες τὴν εἰρεσίαν.
 2 while the enemy are " τούτων δὲ πάντων ἀπορώτατον τό τε μὴ οἶόν
 being reinforced con " τε εἶναι ταῦτα ἐμοὶ κωλύσαι τῷ στρατηγῷ
 tuually " (χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι), καὶ ὅτι οὐδ'
 " ὁπόθεν ἐπιπληρωσόμεθα τὰς ναῦς ἔχομεν, ὁ τοῖς πολεμίοις
 " πολλαχόθεν ὑπάρχει, ἀλλ' ἀνάγκη, ἀφ' ὧν ἔχοντες ἤλθο-
 " μεν, τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ ἀπαναλισκόμενα γίγνεσθαι αἱ γὰρ νῦν
 3 " οὔσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι, Νάξος καὶ Κατάνη. εἰ
 " δὲ προσγενήσεται ἐν ἔτι τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὥστε τὰ τρέφοντα
 " ἡμᾶς χωρία τῆς Ἰταλίας, ὁρῶντα ἐν ᾧ τε ἐσμέν, καὶ ὑμῶν¹⁰
 " μὴ ἐπιβοηθούντων, πρὸς ἐκείνους χωρήσαι, διαπεπολεμήσε-
 " ται αὐτοῖς ἀμαχεὶ ἐκπολιορκθέντων ἡμῶν ὁ πόλεμος.
 4 " Τούτων ἐγὼ ἡδῶ μὲν ἂν εἶχον ὑμῖν ἕτερα ἐπιστέλλειν,
 " οὐ μέντοι χρησιμώτερά γε, εἰ δεῖ σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ἐνθάδε
 " βουλευσασθαι. καὶ ἅμα τὰς φύσεις ἐπι-¹⁵

You must then either
 recall your armament
 or speedily and effec-
 tually reinforce it But
 in either case, I en-
 treat you to allow me
 to resign the com-
 mand, for which my
 health totally disqua-
 lifies me

" στάμενος ὑμῶν, βουλομένων μὲν τὰ ἡδιστα
 " ἀκούειν, αἰτιωμένων δὲ ὕστερον, ἣν τι ὑμῖν
 " ἀπ' αὐτῶν μὴ ὁμοῖον ἐκβῆ, ἀσφαλέστερον
 " ἡγησάμην τὸ ἀληθὲς δηλῶσαι. XV. καὶ
 " νῦν ὥς, ἐφ' ᾧ μὲν ἤλθομεν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ²⁰
 " τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὑμῖν μὴ

3. εἶναι] om. N V. 4. ἡμέτεραι D Q g 6 πανταχόθεν 1 ἐφ' ὧν T.
 7 τε] τὰ E. καί] om. L. αἱ τε γὰρ οὔσαι e. 8 νάξιος G 10 χωρία ἡμᾶς B.
 11. ἐσβοηθούντων L. διαπεπολεμήσεται B L N Q V et correctus A Goell.
 Bekk. vulgo διαπολεμήσεται 14 σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰς ἐνθάδε βουλ B Bekk 2.
 σαφῶς εἰδότας τὰ ἐ g σαφῶς εἰδότας βουλ h vulgo σαφῶς ὑμᾶς εἰδότας
 15 βουλευέσθαι C. 17 ἀντιωμένων K ἐναντιουμένων O ἦν τι—ἀσφαλέ-
 στερον om G 20 τὸ] om A D E F H Q T V d f g i uncis inclusit Porpo.

probabile est, hinc descriptum esse. VI 22 οὐ πάσης ἔσται πόλεως ὑπο-
 Omnes hic vertunt, *agere navem* For-
 tassiss est, *navem e statione, vel portu,*
in altum deducere. Συνέχειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν
 Vallæ est, *navem moderari.* Acacius
 vertit, *remis uti* Magis placet inter-
 pretatio Porti Nec tamen certo scio,
 quid sit, sed suspicor, ad eos perti-
 nere, qui κελευσται dicuntur, quos nau-
 tis requiemque modumque remigandi
 dare, dicit Ovidius, III Metam. 619
 DUKER.

4. χαλεπαὶ—ἄρξαι] See the note on

7 τὰ τε ὄντα καὶ τὰ ἀπαναλισκόμενα]
 " Our stock in hand and our daily con-
 " sumption are both furnished out of
 " the supplies which we brought with
 " us, for here in Sicily we can get
 " nothing"
 12 ἐκπολιορκθέντων ἡμῶν] " By our
 " being starved out." The full expres-
 sion, ἐκπολιορκεῖν λιμῶ, occurs in Thu-
 cyd. I 134, 4
 21. μὴ μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων] " That

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- “ μεμπτῶν γεγεννημένων, οὕτω τὴν γνώμην ἔχετε ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 “ Σικελία τε ἅπαντα ξυνίσταται, καὶ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἄλλη
 “ στρατιὰ προσδόκιμος αὐτοῖς, βουλευέσθε ἤδη ὡς τῶν γ’
 “ ἐνθάδε μὴδὲ τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀνταρκούντων, ἀλλ’ ἢ τοὺτους
 5 “ μεταπέμπειν δέον ἢ ἄλλην στρατιὰν μὴ ἐλάσσω ἐπιπέμπειν,
 “ καὶ πεζὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν, καὶ χρήματα μὴ ὀλίγα, ἐμοὶ δὲ
 “ διάδοχόν τινα, ὡς ἀδύνατός εἰμι διὰ νόσον νεφρίτιν παρα-
 “ μένειν. ἀξιώ δ’ ὑμῶν συγγνώμης τυγχάνειν· καὶ γὰρ ὅτ’ α
 “ ἐρρώμην, πολλὰ ἐν ἡγεμονίαις ὑμᾶς εὖ ἐποίησα. ὅ τι δὲ 3
 10 “ μέλλετε, ἅμα τῷ ἥρι εὐθὺς καὶ μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε,
 “ ὡς τῶν πολεμίων τὰ μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ δι’ ὀλίγου ποριου-
 “ μένων, τὰ δ’ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου σχολαίτερον μὲν, ὅμως δ’,
 “ ἢν μὴ προσέχητε τὴν γνώμην, τὰ μὲν λήσουσιν ὑμᾶς,
 “ ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τὰ δὲ φθήσονται.”
 15 XVI. Ἡ μὲν τοῦ Νικίου ἐπιστολὴ τοσαῦτα ἐδήλου. οἱ
 δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἀκούσαντες αὐτῆς, τὸν μὲν Νικίαν οὐ παρέλυσαν

1 πέμπτων R δέ] om B. 2 σικελία A B D E F H T V c d g Porpo
 Goell Bekk. ceteri ἢ σικελία καὶ] om H T 3 αὐτοὶ B h βουλευ-
 σασθε B h 4 μὴ D g ἀνταρκούντων D E F d. Porpo Bekk 2. μὴ ἀνταρ-
 κούντων h vulgo ἀνταρκούντων τοῖς A B E F 1. 5 ἐλάσσω B Q h
 Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐλάττω 6 πεζικὴν R f 1 δέ] τε B h 7 ὡς
 οὐ δυνατός O νόσον μὲν φρενίτιν B (μὲν φρίτιν B teste Bekk) νεφρίτιν T.
 8 συγγνώμης H T om h 10 εὐθὺς] om V πράσσετε B h Haack
 Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo πράττετε 12 σχολαίτερον N V ἀσχολαίτε-
 ρον C 13 ἢν] ἀν O μὴ] om C. προσέχετε E F H K

“they have not become inadequate”
 There is this peculiarity in the mean-
 ing of μέφομαι, that it signifies not
 generally “to blame,” but “to depre-
 ciate,” “to consider as inefficient or
 “of no account” Thus Herodotus I
 77, 1 μεμφθεὶς κατὰ τὸ πλῆθος τὸ ἑαυτοῦ
 στράτευμα And again, VII 48, 1 49, 1
 And this probably was the true mean-
 ing of the line of Simonides, Κορινθίους
 δ’ οὐ μέμφεται τὸ ἴλιον Compare a
 somewhat similar meaning of the word
 ὄνοω in Homer, Odyssey XVII 378 ἢ
 ὄνοσαι, ὅτι τοι βίον καταδόνον ἀνακτος,
 “Seemeth it a small thing to thee”
 “Dost thou count it nothing?”

10 μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε] Com-
 pare Herodotus, VIII 21, 3. οὐκέτι ἐς

ἀναβολὰς ἐποιεῖντο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν and
 II 121, 11 οὐκ ἐς μακρὴν ἔργον ἔχεισθαι
 In all these cases the preposition refers
 properly to some word understood, such
 as τρεπόμενοι, as in the well known ex-
 pression, ἐς ἀλκὴν τρέπεσθαι And thus
 in Thucyd III 108, 1 μήτε ἐς ἀλκὴν
 ὑπομείναι the expression, if written at
 length, would probably have been, ἐς
 ἀλκὴν τραπομένους ὑπομείναι

12 σχολαίτερον] Clar [N] σχολαί-
 τερον. Etiam alibi in hac voce variant
 MSS Vid ad IV 47, 3 Sed compara-
 tio in αἰτερος Atticorum est Eustathius
 in Hom Odyss φ’ p 1905 et Etymo-
 log M in αἰδιόεστατος et γεραίτερος
 DUK

16 οὐ παρέλυσαν τῆς ἀρχῆς] Suidas

The Athenians refuse to recall Nicias, but appoint two of his officers to share the labours of the command with him. They resolve to send a second expedition to reinforce him, early in the ensuing spring, and dispatch a supply of money to him immediately.

τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἀλλ' αὐτῷ, ἕως ἂν ἕτεροι ξυνάρχοντες αἰρεθέντες ἀφίκωνται, τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ δύο προσείλοντο, Μένανδρον, καὶ Εὐθύδημον, ὅπως μὴ μόνος ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ τάλαιπωροίῃ στρατιὰν δὲ ἄλλην ἐψηφίσαντο πέμπειν, καὶ 5 ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζικὴν, Ἀθηναίων τε ἐκ καταλόγου καὶ τῶν συμμαχῶν καὶ ξυνάρχοντας αὐτῷ εἵλοντο Δημοσθένην τὸν Ἀλκισθέ- 2 νους καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντα τὸν Θουκλέους. καὶ τὸν μὲν Εὐρυμέδοντα εὐθὺς περὶ ἡλίου τροπᾶς τὰς χειμερινὰς ἀποπέμπουσιν 10 ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, μετὰ δέκα νεῶν, ἄγοντα εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀργυρίου, καὶ ἅμα ἀγγελοῦντα τοῖς ἐκεῖ ὅτι ἤξει βοήθεια καὶ ἐπιμέλεια αὐτῶν ἔσται XVII. ὁ δὲ Δημο- 15 σθένης ὑπομένων παρεσκευάζετο τὸν ἔκπλουν ὡς ἅμα τῷ ἡρὶ ποιησόμενος, στρατιὰν τε ἐπαγ- 15

1 αὐτῷ] οὕτως h ξυνάρχοντες αἰρεθέντες A B C D E F G H I K L O P Q
T.V c d e f g h i k m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ξυνάρχοντες b vulgo
[αἰρεθέντες] ξυνάρχοντες 2 ἀφίκοντο 1 3 εὐθύμουν Π' 4 ἐν ἀσθενείᾳ
μὴ μόνος f 5 ἐψηφίσαντο B h πέμπειν ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζικὴν B h Bekk
πέμπειν καὶ πεζικὴν καὶ ναυτικὴν d 1 καὶ ναυτικὴν καὶ πεζικὴν A D E F G. vulgo
πεζικὴν 6 ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ d ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἐκ 1 9 θουκλέως P 10 τὰς]
om A χειμερινὰς A F 11 καὶ ἑκατὸν h Haack Porpo Ceteri et Bekk 2
omittunt 14 ἔκπλουν καὶ ὡς L O P 15 ἀπαγγέλλων P ἐπαγγέλλων Q

in h v et explicat, οὐκ ἀπῆλλαξαν, μετέστησαν Hesychius Παρέλυσε, καθεῖλεν, ἐξέβαλεν WASS Habet ex hoc loco Aristides, tom II. Orat. I p 4 DUK

2 τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεῖ] "Of those who were on the spot in Sicily" See the note on V 83, 1

11 εἴκοσι] Diodor p 335 b Τάλαντα ἑκατοντεσσαράκοντα Nostri Codd nihil movent WASS

εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν] The old reading, which made the sum sent only twenty talents, is not easily defensible. Twenty talents would have been a month's pay for twenty ships (VI 8, 1), but as the armament consisted of above an hundred ships, to say nothing of the land forces, so small a sum would not have been enough for a single week. Besides, in the spring of this same year, we read of 300 talents having been sent to Sicily at one time (VI 94, 4),

so that it is unlikely that now, after Nicias had pressed so strongly for "a large sum of money," he should have received so poor a supply as only twenty talents. Again, Diodorus states the sum brought by Eurymedon to have been 140 talents nor can he have meant to include in this sum the money afterwards brought over by Demosthenes, because he mentions "money" again, when speaking of the outfit of the second armament. The inscription which Bockh refers to this year, and a fragment of which, where are to be found the letters ΣΙ, he proposes to supply by reading ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑΝ, is much too uncertain to be used as an argument, and even if it did relate to the Sicilian expedition, it would not, I think, give any support to the old reading of the present passage.

15 στρατιὰν — ἐπαγγέλλων] "Announcing to them that soldiers were

ATHENS A C 414 Olymp 91 3

intercept, the other to protect the passage of troops from Peloponnesus to Syracuse

γέλλων ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, καὶ χρήματα αὐτόθεν καὶ ναὺς καὶ ὀπλίτας ἐτοιμάζων. Πέμ-

πουσι δὲ καὶ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἴκοσι ναὺς, ὅπως φυλάσσοιεν μηδένα ἀπὸ Κορίνθου 5 καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν περαιούσθαι. οἱ γὰρ 3 Κορίνθιοι, ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῖς ἦκον καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ βελτίῳ ἤγγελλον, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἄκαιρον καὶ τὴν προτέραν πέμψιν τῶν νεῶν ποιήσασθαι, πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐπέρωντο, καὶ ἐν ὀλκάσι παρεσκευάζοντο αὐτοὶ τε ἀποστελοῦντες 10 ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Πελοποννήσου οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ πέμψοντες. ναὺς τε οἱ Κορίν- 4 θιοι πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐπλήρουν, ὅπως ναυμαχίας τε ἀποπει-

2 ἐτοιμάζων] om V 4 φυλάσσειεν EF ἀπὸ τῆς κορίνθου d 1 κορίν-
θου καὶ] om G 6 ὡς οἱ τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῖς A D E F G ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ πρέσβεις
B h Bekk 2 ἐν σικελίᾳ h 7 ἤγγελλον F T νομίζοντες G τὴν πέμψιν h.
8 πολλὰ R 9 καὶ ὀλκάσι Q 10 ἐς τὴν σικελίαν B h Goell Poppo Bekk
vulgo ἐν τῇ σικελίᾳ 11 πέμψαντες A D E F R c d f g τε καὶ οἱ f 12 εἴκοσι
EF, qui perinde capp 19 et 53 et VIII 2 17 23 41 97 sæpe cum A. ΒΕΚΚ.
ναυμαχίαν f

“wanted from them,” or, in Latin, “Militēs socūs imperat” Compare VIII 108, 4 ἐπαγγείλας στρατιῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις And lest we should be tempted to alter στρατιὰ into στρατεῖαν in both these passages, compare III 16, 3 ἐπήγγελλον τεσσαράκοντα νεῶν πλήθος In these places ἐπαγγέλλειν στρατιῶν, and ἐπαγγέλλειν ναὺς signify, “to give notice that soldiers and ships” were wanted, to give an order for “soldiers and ships” Compare the well-known Latin expressions, “impe- rare milites civitatibus,” “imperare pedites, naves, pecunias, arma, frumentum,” &c

9 ἀποστελοῦντες ὀπλίτας ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ] Congessit quædam hujus generis Stephanus in Append ad Scripta al de Dialect Att p 124 Duk

10 ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν] Ἐν Σικελίᾳ pro ἐῖς Σικελίαν sæpe dici apud Thucydidem etsi scriberent quidquid est Hudsonorum, non crederem Lege ὀπλίτας τοῖς ἐν—ut mox c 18, 4 DOBREE This correction, which Poppo also suggests, seems to me in itself more probable than the reading ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, but as the latter is supported by MS authority, I have followed Bekker, Poppo,

and Goller, in preferring it I quite agree with Dobree as to the indefensibility of the common reading, ἀποστελοῦντες ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ. The examples of this construction quoted from later writers, e g Dionys Halicarn Ant. Rom I 73 πρὶν Διυέαν ἐλθεῖν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ, are of little weight, even if we could be satisfied that the passages themselves had not been corrupted by the copyists of a still later age, a question which it is not easy to answer, until the text of Dionysius and other writers of that period shall have been submitted to a more critical revision than it has yet undergone It may be said that we find such a construction, however, in a writer almost as old as Thucydides himself, for in the fragments of Ctesias, c 5, we read, ἀποστέλλει ἐν Περσίδι Περισάκαν Now I notice this as an instance of the caution which is required in making quotations, for what we possess of Ctesias is merely a brief abstract of the contents of his history given by Photius in his Bibliotheca, so that the language is not that of Ctesias, but of Photius,—not that of a cotemporary of Xenophon, but of a Greek of Constantinople of the ninth century.

ράσωσι πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ φυλακὴν, καὶ τὰς ὀλκά-
δας αὐτῶν ἦσσαν οἱ ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι κωλύειν
ἀπαίρειν, πρὸς τὴν σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν τῶν τριήρων τὴν
φυλακὴν ποιοῦμενοι.

XVIII. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβο-
λὴν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὥσπερ τε προεδέδοκτο αὐτοῖς, καὶ τῶν
Συρακοσίων καὶ Κορινθίων ἐναγόντων, ἐπειδὴ
ἐπυνθάνοντο τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν
ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὅπως δὴ ἐσβολῆς γενομένης
διακωλυθῇ. καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης προσκείμενος
ἐδίδασκε τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχίζειν καὶ μὴ ἀνιέναι
τὸν πόλεμον. μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις
ἐγεγένητό τις ῥώμη, διότι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐνό-
μιζον διπλοῦν τὸν πόλεμον ἔχοντας, πρὸς τε
σφᾶς καὶ Σικελιώτας, εὐκαθαιρετωτέρους ἔσε-
σθαι, καὶ ὅτι τὰς σπονδὰς προτέρους λελυκέναι ἡγούντο αὐ-
τούς· ἐν γὰρ τῷ προτέρῳ πολέμῳ σφέτερον τὸ παρανόμημα
μᾶλλον γενέσθαι, ὅτι τε ἐς Πλάταιαν ἦλθον Θηβαῖοι ἐν
σπονδαῖς, καὶ εἰρημένον ἐν ταῖς πρότερον ξυνθήκαις ὅπλα
μὴ ἐπιφέρειν, ἣν δίκας θέλωσι διδόναι, αὐτοὶ οὐχ ὑπήκουον
ἐς δίκας προκαλουμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο
εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε ἐνόμιζον, καὶ ἐνεθυμοῦντο τὴν τε περὶ
Πύλον ξυμφορὰν καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλη αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. ἐπειδὴ δὲ

1 φυλακὴν—ναυπάκτῳ] in margine F om D H T c g. τῇ om f 3 τριήρων V
5 καὶ ἐς G Q. 7 καὶ κορινθίων A B D E F H Q T V f g. h Haack Porpo
Goell Bekk vulgo καὶ τῶν κορινθίων ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπυνθ 8 ἀπὸ] om R
"ἀθηνῶν malim" Bekk 2 10 καὶ ἀλκιβιάδης L 11 ἐδίδασκε K τὴν] om.
C G L O i k m ἀνιέναι] B 12 δὲ καὶ τοῖς K 13 ἐγένετο R 18 τε
B h Bekker Goell 19 εἰρημένον V 20 ἐθέλωσι K φέρωσι C e 21 ἐς]
om c 22 εἰκότως δυστυχεῖν τε A B C D E F G H L O P T V c e g h k m
Haack Porpo Goell Bekk. δυστυχεῖν τε Q. vulgo δυστυχεῖν τε εἰκότως 23 ἐγέ-
μετο K R f ἐγεγένοντο B

6 προεδέδοκτο] See VI 93, 1
11 Δεκέλειαν] Vid Scholiasten Ari-
stoph. Eir v 450 WASS
22 ἐνεθυμοῦντο] Acacius vertit, in
memoriam revocabant Quæ interpre-
tatio satis ferri potest; nec alia signifi-
catio verbi ἐνεθυμῆσθαι hic quaerenda
est, quam, quæ est in Thucyd V 32, 1

Δηλίου δὲ κατήγαγον πάλιν ἐς Δῆλον,
ἐνεθυμούμενοι τὰς τε ἐν ταῖς μάχαις ξυμ-
φορὰς et alius locis, ubi ἐνεθυμῆσθαι est
reputare, considerare DUKER
23 καὶ εἴ τις—γένοιτο] The aorist is
made sometimes to assume the force of
the pluperfect, as in II 98, 2 ἐπορεύετο
τῇ ὁδῷ ἣν πρότερον αὐτὸς ἐποίησατο

SPARTA A C 414—3 Olymp 91 3

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν †ἐξ Ἀργους† ὁρμώμενοι
 Ἐπιδαύρου τέ τι καὶ Πρασιῶν καὶ ἄλλα ἐδήλωσαν, καὶ ἐκ
 Πύλου ἅμα ἐλγστεύοντο, καὶ ὁσάκις περὶ του διαφοραὶ γέ-
 νοντο τῶν κατὰ τὰς σπονδὰς ἀμφισβητουμένων, ἐς δίκας
 5 προκαλουμένων τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων οὐκ ἤθελον ἐπιτρέπειν,
 τότε δὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι νομίσαντες τὸ παρανόμημα, ὅπερ
 καὶ σφίσι πρότερον ἡμάρτητο, αὖθις ἐς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ
 αὐτὸ περιστάναι, πρόθυμοι ἦσαν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον. καὶ ἐν
 τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ σιδηρόν τε περιήγγελλον κατὰ τοὺς ξυμ-
 10 μάχους, καὶ τὰλλα ἐργαλεῖα ἡτοίμαζον ἐς τὸν ἐπιτειχισμόν.
 καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἅμα ὡς ἀποπέμψοντες ἐν ταῖς ὀλκάσιν
 ἐπικουρίαν, αὐτοὶ τε ἐπόριζον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πελοποννη-
 σίους προσηνάγκαζον. καὶ ὁ χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ὄγδοον
 καὶ δέκατον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης
 15 ξυνέγραφεν.

1 ναυσὶν ἐξ Ἀργους ὁρμώμενοι B h Bekk 2 vulgo ναυσὶν ὁρμώμενοι. 2 τι] τέ τι B Bekk 2 τε h vulgo τε deest πρᾶσιῶν A D E F G H T V m 3 ἐλγ-
 στεύοντο A D E F G ἐλγστευον B Bekk 2 του] τούτου vel τούτων pr D
 διαφορὰ γένοιτο h 4 κατὰ σπονδὰς B 6 νομήσαντες V. 9 περιήγγελλον Q f
 10 τὰλλα Q τὰλλα Bekk vulgo τὰ ἄλλα. ἐτοίμαζον E 11. ἐν σικελίᾳ h
 ἐν ὀλκάσιν L O Q 12 ἐπορίζοντο N V. 13. καὶ τὸ ὄγδοον G k m. 14 ἐτε-
 λεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ B, h.

VIII 93, 1 τὸν Ἀλεξικλέα, ὃν ξυνέλα-
 βον, ἀφέντες Compare Poppo, Prole-
 gom I p 157 Matthiae, Gr Gr § 498
 Obs And the optative mood is known
 to express any indefiniteness in the ac-
 tion or thing spoken of, whether as to
 time, place, frequency of recurrence,
 number, &c Thus εἴ τις—γένοιτο, and
 ὁσάκις διαφοραὶ γένοιτο, immediately
 below, combine these two meanings of
 the mood and tense, so as to signify (as
 Dobree rightly translates the former),
 “what—had ever happened,” “when-
 ever, wherever, and how many times
 “soever, such a thing may have oc-
 “curred” Compare the remarkable
 expression in I 50, 1 τὰ σκάφη τῶν
 νεῶν ἃς καταδύσειαν, “the hulls of the
 “ships which they had sunk, how many
 “soever they might have been”

1 ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν] Vide supra
 VI 105, 1, 3 BEKK

†ἐξ Ἀργους† ὁρμώμενοι] Bekker, in

his last edition of 1832, has inserted the
 words ἐξ Ἀργους, from the two MSS
 B h I think that they are rightly
 added, because the fact, although not
 expressly mentioned in the passage re-
 ferred to, VI 105, 3, is yet implied by
 what is said there, ἀναχωρησάντων δὲ
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργους, which
 seems to shew that the ships were first
 sent over from Athens to Argos, and
 proceeded from Argos on their expedi-
 tion to the coasts of Laconia

3 ἐκ Πύλου ἐλγστεύοντο] “They, the
 “Lacedæmonians, were continually
 “being plundered from Pylus” Com-
 pare V 14, 2 ληστευομένης τῆς χώρας
 ἐκ τῆς Πύλου

13 προσηνάγκαζον] Ad idem facien-
 dum adigebant PORTUS Compare
 VI 91, 4 Perhaps this word affords
 some support to Goller's interpretation
 of προστετελέκει in VI 31, 5 where
 see the note

ATTICA, &c A C 413 Olymp 91 3

XIX Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου ἥρος, εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, πρῶ-
 τατα δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν
 ἐσέβαλον. ἡγεῖτο δὲ Ἄγις ὁ Ἀρχιδάμου,
 Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεύς. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς
 χώρας τὰ περὶ τὸ πεδίον ἐδήωσαν, ἔπειτα
 Δεκέλειαν ἐτείχιζον, κατὰ πόλεις διελόμενοι τὸ
 ἔργον. ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ Δεκέλεια σταδίους μά-
 λιστα τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως εἴκοσι καὶ
 ἑκατὸν, παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλεόν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς
 Βοιωτίας. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ πεδίῳ καὶ τῆς χώρας τοῖς κρατίστοις

A C 413
 Olymp 91 3
 ATTICA, &c
 The Peloponnesians
 occupy DECELEIA in
 Attica, and dispatch
 several ships with
 troops on board to
 Sicily

I θέρους e πρῶτατα C e et γρ F H Goell Bekk πρῶτατα A D E F
 H T g Poppo πρῶτατα γρ A vulgo πρῶτατα 2 δὲ οἱ] om B οἱ solum
 om h 4 πρῶτα h 7 δεκέλια Q 8 ἀθηνῶν h 9 δὲ καὶ οὐ
 B h 1 Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo δὲ οὐ. ἀπὸ d h Poppo. Goell Bekk τὰ
 ἀπὸ T vulgo ἐπὶ τῆς] om. V

7 σταδίους μάλιστα — εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν] This would make the distance of Decelēia from Athens nearly 23000 yards, but sir W Gell reckons it at only 19000 His description is as follows "Having passed Pentelicus, "leaving it on the right, begin to "ascend the foot of Parnes by a bushy "slope Then, after 4500 yards, after "a steeper ascent among pines, on the "right is a round detached hill, Dece- "leia, connected by a sort of isthmus "with mount Parnes, a little north of "which is the fountain of Tatoi * * * "From the top of Decelēia is an ex- "tensive view both of the plains of "Athens and Eleusis The fortress "is at the mouth of a pass through "Parnes to Oropus, and lay conveni- "ently for intercepting the supplies "from Eubœa" Itinerary of Greece, p 106 Dodwell speaks of Decelēia as "being visible from Athens at a dis- "tance of about fifteen miles," (vol I p 502) but this is evidently said at random, judging merely from the eye There is no computation of the distance from Decelēia to Oropus and Delum given, so far as my knowledge goes, by any modern traveller, but we may suppose that Thucydides calculates the distance by the ordinary road; and if the road described by Mr Gandy as leading from Oropus to Athens be

ordinarily used at present, instead of the more direct line over mount Parnes, I do not know why we should imagine the direct but more mountainous line to have been preferred formerly Now by the present road, the high ground between Parnes and Pentelicus, at the head of the Cephissus and of the plain of Athens, is described as very nearly half way between Oropus and Athens, and on this line, on the high ground above mentioned, we may perhaps have to look for Decelēia The apparent strangeness of the expression, παραπλήσιον καὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλεόν, would be lessened if we considered οὐ πολλῶ to be exactly equivalent to ὀλίγῳ, "and it is "about the same distance, and a little "more, from Bœotia "

["Till it was accidentally stumbled upon two years ago by the French "surveyors, no one had ever seen the "ruins of Decelēia They stand on "the west side of a gap in the hills, "like Dunmailraise, between Steil Fell "and Seat Sandal, in Westmorland, "and the gap is plainly visible from "Athens, though to see the fortress "itself must have been very difficult if "not impossible The only road to "Oropus passes immediately under the "ruins, through a very narrow gorge" —MS Letter from Greece, January 1841]

ATTICA, &c A C 413 Olymp 91 3

ἐς τὸ κακουργεῖν ὥκοδομεῖτο τὸ τεῖχος, ἐπιφανὲς μέχρι τῆς
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων πόλεως καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Πελοπον- 3
 νήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐτείχιζον· οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Πελοπον-
 νήσῳ ἀπέστελλον περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ταῖς ὀλκάσι τοὺς
 5 ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν τῶν τε Εἰλώ-
 των ἐπιλεξάμενοι τοὺς βελτίστους καὶ τῶν Νεοδαμωδῶν,
 ξυναμφοτέρων ἐς ἑξακοσίους ὀπλίτας, καὶ Ἐκκριτον Σπαρ-
 τιάτην ἄρχοντα, Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας, ὧν ἦρχον
 Ξένων τε καὶ Νίκων Θηβαῖοι καὶ Ἠγήσανδρος Θεσπιεὺς.
 10 οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι ὀρμήσαντες ἀπὸ τοῦ Ταινάρου 4
 τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν· μετὰ δὲ τούτους
 Κορίνθιοι οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον πεντακοσίους ὀπλίτας, τοὺς μὲν
 ἐξ αὐτῆς Κορίνθου, τοὺς δὲ προσμισθωσάμενοι Ἀρκαδῶν, καὶ
 ἄρχοντα Ἀλέξανδρον Κορίνθιον προστάξαντες, ἀπέπεμψαν.
 15 ἀπέστελλαν δὲ καὶ Σικυώνιοι διακοσίους ὀπλίτας ὁμοῦ τοῖς
 Κορινθίοις, ὧν ἦρχε Σαργεὺς Σικυώνιος. αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ 5
 εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν Κορινθίων, αἱ τοῦ χειμῶνος πληρωθεῖσαι,
 ἀνθάρμουν ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ εἴκοσιν Ἀττικαῖς, ἥσπερ
 αὐτοῖς οὗτοι οἱ ὀπλίται ταῖς ὀλκάσιν ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου

καταφανές
 1 ἐπιφανές G καταφανές 1 3 οἱ ante ξύμμαχοι om h σύμμα-
 χοι K 4 ἀπέστελλον Q 5 τε] om Q 6 βελτίους D E F H N T V.
 b c f g τῶν] om D E F H L N O P Q R T V c g k m Porpo 7 ἐς B
 Bekker Goell om A D E F G ἑξακοσίους] χιλίους e καὶ ἔκκριτον—ὀπλί-
 τας] om T 8 ἄρχοντα σπαρτιάτην f βοιωτῶν f 9 ἀγέσανδρος θεσπε-
 σιεύς h θεσπιεύς T 10 οὖν] om h πρώτοι Reiz de acc incln p 20
 Haack Porpo Goell Bekk libri omnes πρώτοις τοῦ] om C G K Q e 13 ἐξ]
 ἀπ' B δὲ πως μισθωσάμενοι h δὲ προσμισθωσάμενοι E 1 14 ἀλέξανδρον
 G L O d h i k m cum Thoma M v προστάττω 18 ταῖς τῇ h ταῖς ἐν τῇ P
 19 αὐτοῖς οὗτοι B Bekk οὗτοι A C D E F H L O P Q R T V c g k m Porpo
 Goell vulgo αὐτοῖς οἱ] om K

10 ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι ὀρμήσαντες] "Were
 "of those who started the first" I do
 not object to the correction ἐν τοῖς πρώ-
 τοι, instead of ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, as the
 latter expression seems to me hardly to
 be Greek in the present passage. But
 I must again dissent from the notion
 that ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις is a stronger super-
 lative than πρώτοι, and its meaning ap-
 pears to me to be exactly, "were on
 "the first party," rather than "were
 "the very first party of all." Compare
 the note on III 17, 1.

11 ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν] "Put off
 "into the open sea," as distinguished
 from following the line of the coast.
 For this use of the word ἀφῆκαν, com-
 pare Herodotus, VII 193, 3 ἐνθεῖτεν γὰρ
 ἔμελλον—ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆσιν ἐπὶ
 τούτου δὲ τῷ χώρῳ οὐνομα γέγονε Ἀ-
 φέται

18 ἥσπερ—ἀπῆραν] Prorsus inau-
 ditum est ELMSEY (Ædip. Colon
 1360) Yet the word occurs not only
 in this passage of Thucydides, but also
 in Plato, (Meno p 97 c) ὁ αἰὲ ἔχων

ἀπήρην' οὐπερ ἔνεκα καὶ τὸ πρότερον ἐπληρώθησαν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ὀλκάδας μᾶλλον ἢ πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις τὸν νοῦν ἔχωσιν.

XX. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἅμα τῆς Δεκελείας τῷ τειχισμῷ καὶ τοῦ ἥρος εὐθὺς ἀρχομένου, περί τε Πελο-

The Athenians send a small squadron to the coasts of Peloponnesus The second Sicilian expedition under Demosthenes sails from Athens, and proceeds to Ægina. Statement of its force.

πόννησον ναῦς τριάκοντα ἔστειλαν καὶ Χαρίκλέα τὸν Ἀπολλοδώρου ἀρχοντα, ᾧ εἶρητο καὶ ἐς Ἀργεῖον ἀφικομένῳ κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν πα-
ρακαλεῖν Ἀργείων τε ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ τὸν Δημοσθένην ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, ὥσπερ
ἔμελλον, ἀπέστελλον ἐξήκοντα μὲν ναυσὶν

1 καὶ τὸ πρότερον A D E F G καὶ τὸ πρῶτον B h Bekk 2 καὶ πρότερον L O P Q g 2 πρὸς ὀλκάδας C D E F G H K L N O P T R V c e f g i k m πρὸς τριήρεις k 3 τὸν A B C D F H K L N O P T V c d e f g h i k m Haack Poppo. Goell Bekk 4 ἅμα τῆς δεκελείας B h Bekk 2 vulgo om τῆς 5 τε dede-runt B h Bekk 7 ᾧ ὥς P εἶρηται Q 10 τὸν] om T δημοσθένει e.

ὁρῆν δόξαν, οὐκ αἰετὶ τυγχάνει, ἔωσπερ ἂν ὁρᾷ δοξάζει, and in Demosthenes, (contra Conon p 1257 v 11 Reiske) No man's memory is sufficient to establish a negative, yet Elmsley's observations are never to be slighted, and the remark of Schafer on the passage in Demosthenes is probably well founded, "Tragicos si Anglus intellexit, videntur ne vere præceperit" For the dative αὐτοῖς, see the note on III 98, 1 "Till they had got these soldiers on board of the merchant vessels fairly on their voyage from Peloponnesus" 19 αὐτοῖς] Vide ad III 98, 1, et IV 25, 4 v 1 Sic VI 34, 2 αἰετὶ διὰ φόβου εἰσὶ, μὴ ποτε Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ἔλθωσι Et ib 105, 1 Ἀθηναῖοι Ἀργείοις τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐβοήθησαν, αἵπερ τὰς σπονδὰς φανερώτατα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν Infra c 25, 5 ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμυοῖεν DUKER

9 Ἀργείων τε ὀπλίτας] The conjunction here is objected to by Haack Poppo, and Goller But is not this a similar passage to I 9, 3 καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἅμα—ισχυράς, where also the later editors have inclosed the conjunction in brackets as superfluous? I have explained it there by the English word "also," an explanation which Poppo also, in his note on the passage, considers as allowable It is true, that in MSS written in the small character,

and full of contractions and abbreviations as they sometimes are, a mere mistake may have sometimes led to the insertion of such a little word as τε, if the copyist did not rightly decypher the manuscript before him But this cannot be supposed when the word occurs in a great many MSS evidently not copied from one another, nor from any one common source, and it would be impossible when the MSS were written in the larger or uncial character It is manifest that we do not fully understand all the uses of the conjunction τε we do not know its etymology, and who will explain it when appended to other words, as in ὅστε, ὥστε, or in the well-known expression οἶόν τε? Hermann's notion, that "rem reddit incertam," seems to me utterly unfounded and unreasonable, as Bockh rightly judges of it in his preface to the first vol. of the Greek Inscriptions, p xcvi In the absence then of positive knowledge, we may conjecture as we best can, and, till some more satisfactory explanation is given, or some reasons are brought against me, I shall continue to think that to translate τε, in this and similar passages, by "also," "moreover," is the least violent method of removing the difficulty, and the most agreeable to analogy, of any that I have yet seen.

SYRACUSE A C 413 Olymp 91 3.

Ἀθηναίων καὶ πέντε Χίαις, ὀπλίταις δὲ ἐκ καταλόγου Ἀθηναίων διακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις, καὶ νησιωτῶν ὅσοις ἕκαστα-
 χόθεν οἷον τ' ἦν πλείστοις χρήσασθαι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων
 5 ξυμμάχων τῶν ὑπηκόων, εἰ ποθέν τι εἶχον ἐπιτήδειον ἐς τὸν
 πόλεμον, ξυμπορίσαντες. εἴρητο δ' αὐτῷ πρῶτον μετὰ τοῦ
 Χαρικλέους ἅμα περιπλέοντα ξυστρατεύεσθαι περὶ τὴν Λα-
 κωνικὴν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Αἴγιναν πλεύσας, 2
 τοῦ στρατεύματός τε εἰ τι ὑπελείπετο, περιέμενε, καὶ τὸν
 Χαρικλέα τοὺς Ἀργεῖους παραλαβεῖν.

10 XXI. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτου
 τοῦ ἥρος καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος ἦκεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας, ἄγων ἀπὸ
 τῶν πόλεων ὧν ἔπεισε στρατιὰν ὅσῃν ἕκα-
 15 σταχόθεν πλείστην ἐδύνατο. καὶ ξυγκαλέσας 2
 τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἔφη χρῆναι πληροῦν ναῦς
 ὥς δύνανται πλείστας καὶ ναυμαχίας ἀπό-
 πειραν λαμβάνειν· ἐλπίζειν γὰρ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τι
 20 ἔργον ἄξιον τοῦ κινδύνου ἐς τὸν πόλεμον κατεργάσασθαι.
 ξυνέπειθε δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης οὐχ ἥκιστα, τοῦ ταῖς ναυσὶ μὴ 3
 ἀθυμεῖν ἐπιχειρήσειν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, λέγων οὐδὲ ἐκεί-
 20 νους πάτριον τὴν ἐμπειρίαν οὐδὲ αἰδίων τῆς θαλάσσης ἔχειν,
 ἀλλ' ἡπειρώτας μᾶλλον τῶν Συρακοσίων ὄντας, καὶ ἀναγκα-
 σθέντας ὑπὸ Μήδων, ναυτικούς γενέσθαι. καὶ πρὸς ἄνδρας

1 χίων P 5 ξυμπορήσαντες C E F. 6 ἅμα] om L O P περιπλέοντι f.
 παραπλέοντα h ξυστρατεύεσθαι B h στρατεύεσθαι c ξυστρατεύεσθαι T
 7 ἐς] πρὸς d i πλεύσας A E F H N T V e f g Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri
 προσπλεύσας 9 χαρικλέα καὶ τοὺς G L O Q k m 10 δέ] om b μὲν δὴ f.
 ὑπὸ] om D g τούτου τοῦ ἥρος A B G H L O V d f g h i m Haack Poppo
 Goell Bekk τούτους τοῦ ἥρος C D E F T e k τοῦ ἥρος Q vulgo τοῦ ἥρος τούτου.
 11 ἐν ταῖς συρακούσαις T 13 συνκαλέσας K 16 λαμβάνειν] om h.
 17 κατεργάσασθαι A B D F H N T V b c d e f g h i Haack. Poppo Goell Bekk.
 vulgo κατεργάσεσθαι 18 ξυνέπειθε A D F H N T V c f g Goell Bekk ξυνα-
 ναπεῖθαι B (ξυνανεπείθει B teste Bekk) K b h Dobree vulgo ξυνανεπείθε τοῦ]
 om G L O R i k m Poppo 19 ἐπιχειρήσαι K ἐκείνοις A C D E F G H.
 K R T V b c m 21 ἀλλ'] om B καί] om L O k

18 ξυνέπειθε—τοῦ μὴ ἀθυμεῖν] Poppo omits the article before ἀθυμεῖν but it may be explained as the object of the persuasion, "Hermocrates joined ear-
 nestly in trying to persuade them,
 "to the end that they might not fear to

"venture on an attack by sea" Compare II 4, 2 ἐμπείρους ἔχοντες τοὺς διώ-
 κοντας, τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν II 22, 1 ἐκ-
 κλησίαν οὐκ ἐποίησεν αὐτῶν,—τοῦ μὴ—ἐξα-
 μαρτεῖν and Matthiae, Gr. Gr. § 539.
 Obs 1 and Jelf 492

τολμηροὺς, οἷους καὶ Ἀθηναίους, τοὺς ἀντιτολμῶντας χαλεπω-
τάτους [ἀν] αὐτοῖς φαίνεσθαι ὃ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι τοὺς πέλας, οὐ
δυνάμει ἔστιν ὅτε προὔχοντες, τῷ δὲ θράσει ἐπιχειροῦντες,
καταφοβοῦσι, καὶ σφᾶς ἀν τὸ αὐτὸ ὁμοίως τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑπο-
4 σχεῖν· καὶ Συρακοσίους εὖ εἰδέναι ἔφη, τῷ τολμῆσαι ἀπροσδο- 5
κήτως πρὸς τὸ Ἀθηναίων ναυτικὸν ἀντιστῆναι, πλέον τι διὰ τὸ
τοιούτων ἐκπλαγέντων αὐτῶν περιγενησομένους, ἢ Ἀθηναίους
τῇ ἐπιστήμῃ τὴν Συρακοσίων ἀπειρίαν βλάψοντας ἵεναι οὖν
5 ἐκέλευεν ἐς τὴν πείραν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ καὶ μὴ ἀποκνεῖν. καὶ οἱ
μὲν Συρακοσίοι, τοῦ τε Γυλίππου καὶ Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ εἰ 10
του ἄλλου πειθόντων, ὥρμητό τε ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν καὶ τὰς
ναῦς ἐπλήρουν. XXII ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος, ἐπειδὴ παρεσκευά-
σατο τὸ ναυτικόν, ἀγαγὼν ὑπὸ νύκτα πᾶσαν
τὴν στρατιὰν τὴν πεζὴν, αὐτὸς μὲν τοῖς ἐν τῷ
Πλημυρίῳ τείχεσι κατὰ γῆν ἔμελλε προσβα- 15
λεῖν, αἱ δὲ τριήρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων ἅμα καὶ
ἀπὸ ξυνθήματος πέντε μὲν καὶ τριάκοντα ἐκ τοῦ

Land and sea engage-
ment at Syracuse The
Syracusans are defeat-
ed by sea, but by land
they take the three
forts on Plemyrium
(22, 23)

2 ἀν] om A C D E F H L O Q T V d e g k Poppo uncis inclusit Bekk αὐ-
τοὺς A. F 3 προὔχοντας T tom I p 130 4 καταφρονέουσι V "Nonne
"σφέις;" Bekk 2 τῷ αὐτῷ g ὑπάρχειν h 5 ἔφη τολμῆσαι L O P d k
6 τι B h Bekker Poppo Goell vulgo om 7 περιγενησομένους B Bekk 2
vulgo περιεσομένους 8 τὴν τῶν συρ NV οὖν] δὲ H T 9 ἐκέλευεν]
om C G L O P k m ἐς] om G 10 καὶ Ἑρμοκράτους B h Goell Bekk ceteri
καὶ τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους καὶ] om G 11 πείθονται E 12 παρεσκεύαστο K h
παρασκευάσας G. 14 πεζικὴν R f 15 πλημυρίῳ A B προβαλεῖν P

4 τὸ αὐτὸ—ὑποσχεῖν] "They would
"occasion the same thing to their ene-
"mies" "The same thing," i e ter-
ror that should get the better of them,
the substantive being supplied from the
verb καταφοβοῦσι Ὑποσχεῖν is well
explained by one of the Scholasts to
signify ὑποβάλλειν Or is Dobree right
in supposing that σφᾶς here is equiva-
lent to αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖνους' in which case the
accusative would be right, and we should
not need Bekker's conjecture, σφέις,
and the verb ὑποσχεῖν would keep its
proper signification For the notion of
ὑπέχειν seems to be, "To submit some-
"thing to another for him to act upon
"it, or take advantage of it" Thus, in
Herodot II 151, 2 Ψαμμίτιχος περιελό-
μενος τὴν κυνὴν ὑπέσχε, "took off his

"helmet, and held it for the wine to be
"poured into it," and thus Thucyd
III 53, 1. 81, 2 δίκην ὑφέξειν, where the
notion seems properly to be, "to offer
"satisfaction," as it is expressed more
fully by Plato, Phædo, p 99 a ὑπέχειν
τῇ πόλει δίκην So in the present pas-
sage, if σφᾶς could be referred to the
Athenians, it would signify, "they would
"themselves offer the same advantage
"to their enemies"

15 κατὰ γῆν ἔμελλε προσβαλεῖν] He
marched out of the city by Epipolæ,
descended into the plain on the rear of
the Athenian lines, crossed the Ana-
pus, and came upon Plemyrium along
the table-land which extends from the
sea to the fort and temple of Olympi-
eum See the map and view

SYRACUSE A C 413 Olymp 91 3

μεγάλου λιμένος επέπλεον αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ἐκ
 τοῦ ἐλάσσονος, οὗ ἦν καὶ τὸ νεώριον αὐτοῖς, [καὶ] περιέ-
 πλεον βουλόμενοι πρὸς τὰς ἐντὸς προσμίξαι καὶ ἅμα ἐπι-
 πλεῖν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν θορυ-
 5 βῶνται οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τάχους ἀντιπληρώσαντες ἐξή- 2
 κοντα ναῦς, ταῖς μὲν πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πρὸς τὰς πέντε καὶ
 τριάκοντα τῶν Συρακοσίων, τὰς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι,
 ἐναυμάχουν, ταῖς δ' ἐπιλοίποις ἀπήντων ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκ τοῦ
 νεωρίου περιπλεούσας. καὶ εὐθὺς πρὸ τοῦ στόματος τοῦ 3
 10 μεγάλου λιμένος ἐναυμάχουν, καὶ ἀντείχον ἀλλήλοις ἐπὶ
 πολὺ, οἱ μὲν βιάσασθαι βουλόμενοι τὸν ἔσπλουν, οἱ δὲ
 κωλύειν. XXIII. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Γύλιππος, τῶν ἐν τῷ
 Πλημυρίῳ Ἀθηναίων πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν ἐπικαταβάτων
 καὶ τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τὴν γνώμην προσεχόντων, φθάνει προσ-
 15 πεσὼν ἅμα τῇ ἑφ' αἰφνιδίως τοῖς τείχεσι, καὶ αἶρεῖ τὸ μέ-
 γιστον πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐλάσσω δύο, οὐχ ὑπομει-
 νάντων τῶν φυλάκων, ὥς εἶδον τὸ μέγιστον ῥαδίως ληφθέν.
 καὶ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πρώτου ἀλόντος χαλεπῶς οἱ ἄνθρωποι, ὅσοι 2
 καὶ ἐς τὰ πλοῖα καὶ ὀλκάδα τινὰ κατέφυγον, ἐς τὸ στρατό-
 20 πεδον ἐξεκομίζοντο· τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων ταῖς ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ
 λιμένι ναυσὶ κρατούντων τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, ὑπὸ τριήρους μιᾶς

2 τὸ] om d καὶ post αὐτοῖς A B D E F G om h Bekk 2 3 προμίσξαι
 A F 4 τῷ τε πλ e ὅπως—θορυβῶνται] ὅπως μὴ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι προφθάσαντες
 κωλύσωσιν N V ἀμφοτέρωθεν] om g ἀμφοτ θ οἱ δ' ἀθηναῖοι om D θορυ-
 βῶνται L O P 5 οἱ δὲ ἀθην V ἀποπληρώσαντες d 7 ἐν] om 1
 8 ἐπιλοίποις D F H T ἐπὶ] om T 10 ἐναυμάχουν Q. ἀλλήλους F T c
 11 ἐπίπλουν O ἔκπλουν B εὐπλουν g 13 ἐπιβάτων g 14 τῇ] om L τῇ
 γνώμῃ C G K L N O P d e k m προσαγόντων D g προσαγαγόντων V. προσεσχόν-
 των B 15 αἰφνιδίως] om P μέγιστον τείχος T 16 τοὺς ἐλάσσω C e
 18 ἀλόντος] ἀλώματος g 19 ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐξεκομίζοντο A B D E F H T V
 c f g Porpo Goell Bekk ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐκομίζοντο Q vulgo ἐξεκομίζοντο
 ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον. 20 γὰρ] om E h ἐν] om P 21 ναυμαχία καὶ ὑπὸ h

I αἱ δὲ πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα] Thucydides had just said that the whole Syracusan fleet was employed, αἱ τριήρεις τῶν Συρακοσίων, and its number he knew to have amounted to eighty ships, (see ch 37, 3) although he had not expressly stated it. He writes therefore as if the reader knew this

also, and having first mentioned "thirty-five," he goes on to speak of "the forty-five," as the necessary remainder out of the whole number of eighty. See Blume, *de posito ante numerata Articulo*, quoted by Goller, in his *Index Grammaticus*, under the word "*Articulus*"

καὶ εὖ πλεούσης ἐπεδιώκοντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὰ δύο τειχίσματα
 ἤλίσκετο, ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγχανον ἤδη νικώ-
 3 μνοι, καὶ οἱ ἐξ αὐτῶν φεύγοντες ῥᾶον παρέπλευσαν. αἱ γὰρ
 τῶν Συρακοσίων αἱ πρὸ τοῦ στόματος νῆες ναυμαχοῦσαι,
 βιασάμεναι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσέπλεον, 5
 καὶ παραχθεῖσαι περὶ ἀλλήλας παρέδοσαν τὴν νίκην τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις. ταύτας τε γὰρ ἔτρεψαν, καὶ ὑφ' ὧν τὸ πρῶτον
 4 ἐνικῶντο ἐν τῷ λιμένι, καὶ ἔνδεκα μὲν ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων
 κατέδυσαν, καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀπέκτειναν,
 πλὴν ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν οὓς ἐξώγρησαν· τῶν δὲ σφετέρων 10
 τρεῖς νῆες διεφθάρησαν. τὰ δὲ ναυάγια ἀνεγκύσαντες τῶν
 Συρακοσίων, καὶ τροπαῖον ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ στήσαντες τῷ πρὸ
 τοῦ Πλημυρίου, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ ἐαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

XXIV. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι κατὰ μὲν τὴν ναυμαχίαν οὕτως
 ἐπεπράγεσαν, τὰ δ' ἐν τῷ Πλημυρίῳ τείχῃ εἶχον, καὶ τρο- 15

Great inconveniences
 resulting to the Athe-
 nians from the loss of
 Plemyrum

παῖα ἔστησαν αὐτῶν τρία. καὶ τὸ μὲν ἕτερον
 τοῖν δυοῖν τειχοῖν τοῖν ὕστερον ληφθέντων
 κατέβαλον, τὰ δὲ δύο ἐπισκεύασαντες ἐφρου-
 2 ρουν. ἄνθρωποι δ' ἐν τῶν τειχῶν τῇ ἀλώσει ἀπέθανον καὶ
 ἐξωγρήθησαν πολλοὶ, καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ τὰ ξύμπαντα 20
 ἐάλω· †ὥστε† γὰρ ταμιεῖω χρωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς
 τείχεσι, πολλὰ μὲν ἐμπόρων χρήματα καὶ σίτος ἐνῆν, πολλὰ
 δὲ καὶ τριηράρχων, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἰστία τεσσαράκοντα τριήρων καὶ

1 ἀπεδιώκοντο g 5 ναῦς] om h ἐπέπλεον Q d e 6 παρέδωσαν V.
 7 αὐτάς h τε] om C G K T e ἔτρεψαν] ἔπεμψαν L O 15 εἶχον] om L O P k
 εἶλον Q 17 τυχῶν T ληφθέντων A D F G H K L N O T V c f g h m Haack
 Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo λειφθέντων 18 κατέλαβον 1 21 ὥστε A B D E F G
 †τε h Bekker 23 δὲ τριηράρχων L O P δὲ καὶ τριηραρχῶν A C D E F G H
 L O P Q T V d e g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri δὲ καὶ τῶν τριηράρχων
 τετταράκοντα A D E F G H L O Q T f g i k m et correctus C τεσσ Bekk

12 ἐν τῷ νησιδίῳ] This is a mere
 rock rather than an island which lies
 just off the point of Plemyrum. It
 may be seen, as it exists at present, on
 the map of Syracuse, at the end of this
 volume

21 †ὥστε† γὰρ ταμιεῖω] The use of
 ὥστε for ἄτε is common in Herodotus,
 and Lobeck quotes instances of it from
 three Attic writers, Thucydides in the

present passage, Isocrates, Panegyric
 p 73, and Aristophanes, Ecclesiazusæ,
 783 (Lobeck on Phrynich p 427).
 The reference to Isocrates is incorrect,
 nor can I find the place alluded to,
 and if the present passage be genuine
 in Thucydides, it is at least the only
 one of the kind I have retained the
 common reading, though it seems to be
 justly liable to suspicion

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τᾶλλα σκευή ἐγκατελήφθη, καὶ τριήρεις ἀνειλκυσμέναι τρεῖς.
μέγιστον δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρῶτον ἐκάκωσε τὸ στράτευμα τὸ 3
τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἢ τοῦ Πλημυρίου λήψις· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι οὐδ' οἱ
ἔσπλοι ἀσφαλεῖς ἦσαν τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων (οἱ γὰρ
5 Συρακόσιοι ναυσὶν αὐτόθι ἐφορμοῦντες ἐκώλουν, καὶ διὰ
μάχης ἥδη ἐγίνοντο αἱ ἐσκομιδαὶ), ἔς τε τὰ ἄλλα κατὰ-
πληξιν παρέσχε καὶ ἀθυμίαν τῷ στρατεύματι.

XXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ναῦς τε ἐκπέμπουσι δώδεκα οἱ
Συρακόσιοι, καὶ Ἀγάθαρχον ἐπ' αὐτῶν Συρακόσιον ἄρχοντα.

10 Various active opera- καὶ αὐτῶν μία μὲν ἐς Πελοπόννησον ᾤχετο,
tions conducted by
both parties The πρέσβεις ἄγουσα, οἵπερ τά τε σφέτερα φράσω-
Syracusans urge the
other states of Sicily
to fresh exertions, in
order to destroy the
armament of Nicias
before the arrival of
15 the second expedition
under Demosthenes σιν ὅτι ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον
ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐποτρύνωσι γίνεσθαι· αἱ δὲ ἔνδεκα
νῆες πρὸς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐπλευσαν, πυνθανόμε-
ναι πλοῖα τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γέμοντα χρημάτων
προσπλεῖν. καὶ τῶν τε πλοίων ἐπιτυχοῦσαι τὰ 2
πολλὰ διέφθειραν, καὶ ξύλα ναυπηγήσιμα ἐν τῇ Καυλωνιά-
τιδι κατέκαυσαν, ἃ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐτοῖμα ἦν. ἔς τε Λοκροῦς 3
μετὰ ταῦτα ἦλθον, καὶ ὀρμουσῶν αὐτῶν κατέπλευσε μία τῶν
20 ὀλκάδων τῶν ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου, ἄγουσα Θεσπιέων ὀπλί-
τας. καὶ ἀναλαβόντες αὐτοὺς οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς
παρέπλεον ἐπ' οἴκου φυλάξαντες δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι 4
εἴκοσι ναυσὶ πρὸς τοῖς Μεγάροις, μίαν μὲν ναὺν λαμβά-
νουσιν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν, ἀλλ'

1 ἐγκατελήφθη A B C D E F H Q T c e g k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk
vulgo ἐγκατελείφθη ἀνειλκυσμέναι A B C D E F G H K T g h i k Haack
Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀνελκυσμέναι. 2 δέ] τε B τὸ post στράτευμα
om B L e h 3 οἱ] om B h 4 ταῖς ἐπαγωγαῖς γρ g 6 εἰσκομιδαὶ C
τε] om d τᾶλλα L O d i k m Bekker 8 ναῦς] om h 9 συρακοσίαν
ἄρχ F συρακουσίαν ἄρχ G 10 μὲν μία A D F V f g 11 οἵπερ] ὥσπερ E
ὅπως B h qui mox dederunt τε vulgo omissum φράσουσιν corr F G. 12 ἐλ-
πίδι e 13 ἔτι] om K μᾶλλον] om G 14 πρὸς ἰταλίαν Q
15 χρήματα V χρημάτων γέμοντα B h 20 ἄγουσα] om C 22 ἐπλεον B h
αὐτοῖς A D E F T g. 23 μεγαρεῦσι h 24 ἀνδράσιν οὐκ ἡδυνήθησαν δὲ τὰς
ἄλλας V ἐδυνήθησαν B G

4 τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς] "The entrance into
"the harbour was not secure for the
"getting in of provisions" The geni-
tive here seems strictly explanatory, as
in the passage, I 36, 2 τῆς Ἰταλίας—

καλῶς παράπλου κείται· but it belongs
to the substantive, not to the verb
"The sailings in, about the getting in
"of provisions, connected with the
"getting in of provisions."

5 ἀποφεύγουσιν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. Ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν
σταυρῶν ἀκροβολισμὸς ἐν τῷ λιμένι, οὓς οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸ
τῶν παλαιῶν νεωσοίκων κατέπηξαν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὅπως
αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιπλέοντες μὴ
6 βλάβπτοιεν ἐμβάλλοντες. προσαγαγόντες γὰρ ναῦν μυριο-
φόρον αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, πύργους τε ξυλίνους ἔχουσιν καὶ
παραφράγματα, ἕκ τε τῶν ἀκάτων ὤνευον ἀναδύμενοι τοὺς

2 σταυρωμάτων B h. 4 οἱ] om R 5 ἐμβάλλοντες A B C D F H K N.

Q T V f g k Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ^{ἐμ} ἐμβάλλοντες G ἐσβαλόντες L O P
vulgo ἐμβαλόντες προσάγοντες c γὰρ] om T μυριάμφορον Lobeck ad
Phrynich p 663 7 ἀκάτων A B C D F H L N O P T V d e g k m Haack.
Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀκατίων ὠχμενον h ὤνευον P c ἀναδύμενοι B.
ἀναδύμενος T

3 νεωσοίκων] "Docks under cover," like boathouses for smaller vessels. Of these νεώσοικοι there were a great many in a single νεώριον, or "dockyard," and the town in which such a νεώριον was situated, was itself called ἐπίνειον, (I 30, 2 II 84, 5) Such seems to be the distinction between these three words. Polycrates of Samos shut up the wives and children of some Samians whose fidelity he suspected, ἐς τοὺς νεωσοίκους, intending there to burn them alive, boathouses and all, if his suspicions proved well founded, (Herodot III 45, 5) Boathouses may be burned well enough, but not a dockyard. Compare Demosth de Symmornis, p 184 Reiske φημὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς δεῖν διανείμει τόπους δέκα τῶν νεωρίων, σκεψαμένους ὅπως ὡς ἐγγύτατ' ἀλλήλων κατὰ τριάκοντ' ὄσι νεώσοικοι ἐπειδὴν δὲ τοῦτο ποιήσωσι, δύο συμμορίας καὶ τριάκοντα τριῆρεις τοῦτων ἐκάστω προσνείμει τῶν τόπων. See also Xenoph Hellen IV 4, 12 ἀπέθανον—ἐπὶ τὰ τέγη τῶν νεωσοίκων ἀναβάντες

5 ναῦν μυριοφόρον] The word μυριοφόρος occurs in Strabo, XVII 1, 26, (p 805) βλάβος δ' ὅσον ἀρκεί μυριοφόρῳ ἡτ' and its synonym, μυριαγωγός, occurs also, III 3, 1 (p 151) I am not inclined therefore to adopt Lobeck's conjecture, μυριάμφορον. As in money matters the Athenians spoke of χιλίας, μυρίας, &c, without adding the substantive, because every one knew that their calculations were made in drachmæ, so a ship might be called μυριοφόρος, every one understanding what

measure was used in estimating a vessel's burden. I believe that this measure was the talent, as I find that vessels are sometimes described as being of so many talents' burden, as in Thucyd IV 118, 4, where it appears that a vessel of 500 talents' burden was considered a very small one and in Herodotus, I 194, 5, where it is said that the largest of the Coracle-built barges that navigated the Euphrates were of 5000 talents' burden and again, II 96, 5, where some of the boats on the Nile are said to be "of many thousand talents' burden" I interpret ναῦν μυριοφόρον, therefore, as "a ship of 10,000 talents' burden"

7 ὤνευον] Vide Sundam h v. Thomas Magister in ὤνευον etiam ἀκάτων habet, ut plerique MSS WASS. In Suida etiam alia quædam melius leguntur, quam in Scholaste ὤνευον Ælius Dionysius apud Eustathium in Homer II X' p 862 exponit ἐκίνων καὶ περιήγον. Et sic Suidas et Thomas De voce ὄνος, unde ὀνεύειν, habet quædam Is Vossius ad Catullum p 326 Suculam vertunt Lexica, et hic Acacius. Sed ἀνακλᾶν hic non est, quod Idem, et Portus, putarunt, frangere, verum, sursum attollendo convellere et educere Suidas et Scholastes exponunt e fundo evelere Sic Thucydides II 76, 4 et alii apud Lipsium V Poliorceticor 8 ἀνακλᾶν machinam muro incussam, dicunt, eos, qui laqueis injectis eam attollunt, et avertunt. Et in aliis generibus loquendi non frangendi, sed inflectendi et in altum tollendi, significationem

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σταυρούς καὶ ἀνέκλων, καὶ κατακολυμβῶντες ἐξέπριον. οἱ
 δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεωσοίκων ἔβαλλον· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς
 ὀλκάδος ἀντέβαλλον· καὶ τέλος τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν σταυρῶν
 ἀνείλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. χαλεπωτάτῃ δ' ἦν τῆς σταυρώσεως ἡ 7
 5 κρύφιος· ἦσαν γὰρ τῶν σταυρῶν οὓς οὐχ ὑπερέχοντας τῆς
 θαλάσσης κατέπηξαν, ὥστε δεινὸν ἦν προσπλεῦσαι, μὴ οὐ
 προιδῶν τις ὥσπερ περὶ ἔρμα περιβάλῃ τὴν ναῦν. ἀλλὰ καὶ
 τούτους κολυμβηταὶ δυόμενοι ἐξέπριον μισθοῦ. ὅμως δ' αὖθις
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐσταύρωσαν. πολλὰ δὲ καὶ ἄλλα πρὸς ἀλλή- 8
 10 λους, οἷον εἰκὸς τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐγγὺς ὄντων καὶ ἀντιτε-
 ταγμένουν, ἐμχανῶντο, καὶ ἀκροβολισμοῖς καὶ πείραις παν-
 τοίαις ἐχρῶντο. ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς πόλεις πρέσβεις οἱ 9
 Συρακόσιοι Κορινθίων καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων,
 ἀγγέλλοντας τὴν τε τοῦ Πλημυρίου λήψιν, καὶ τῆς ναυ-
 15 μαχίας πέρι, ὡς οὐ τῇ τῶν πολεμίων ἰσχύι μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ
 σφετέρᾳ ταραχῇ ἦσσηθεῖεν, τά τε ἄλλα αὖ δηλώσαντας ὅτι
 ἐν ἐλπίσιν εἰσὶ, καὶ ἀξιῶσαντας ξυμβοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ
 ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ, ὡς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσδοκίμων ὄντων
 ἄλλη στρατιᾷ, καὶ ἦν φθάσωσιν αὐτοὶ πρότερον διαφθεί-
 20 ραντες τὸ παρὸν στράτευμα αὐτῶν, †διαπεπολεμησόμενον.†
 καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ταῦτα ἔπρασσον.

1 ἀνέκλων T 2 νεωσοίκων] om T hiatu relicto satis amplo ad vocem
 capiendam ἔβαλλον K f ἔσβαλλον T 3 ἀντέβαλλον f 3 et 5 σταβρῶν T
 4 εἶλον A D F H T V g 7 περὶ ἔρμα] om D F H T g περιβάλλει L O P k
 περιβάλλῃ V 8 τούτοις A D E F δυόμενοι deleta post u littera F 12 οἱ
 συρακούσιοι πρέσβεις V 13 ἀμβρακιωτῶν T V 14 ἀγγέλλοντας A B C D E
 F H K L O P e f g h k m Porpo Goell Bekk ἀγγέλοντας G b d ἀγγέλλοντας T
 vulgo ἀγγελοῦντας τε] om d 15 σφετέρων h 16 αὖ] om B G K R
 c e f h δηλώσαντες f δηλώσαντας d 17 ἀξιῶσονται F H T g αὐτῶν K
 19 πρότεροι g 20 διαπεπολεμησόμενον B Bekk Goell διαπεπολεμησόμενων h
 ceteri διαπολεμησόμενον 21. ἐπραττον B.

habet Aristænetus I Epist. 3 ὡς ἀνα-
 κλῆν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸν αὐχένα πρὸς θέαν
 τῶν κύκλῳ συναυρουμένων βοτρυῶν Lu-
 cianus de Gymnas p 272 ἡ δεξιὰ ὑπὲρ
 τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀνακεκλασμένη DUKER
 20 †διαπεπολεμησόμενον†] Although
 it is well known that what is called in
 the common grammars the future of
 the middle voice has often a passive
 signification, yet in this particular verb,

while the future πολεμήσομαι is used in
 an active or middle sense, (notwith-
 standing the passage, I 68, 3 εἰ ποτε
 πολεμήσονται, in which Porpo and Gol-
 lei understand it passively,) it seems to
 me best to use the decidedly passive form
 διαπεπολεμησόμενον. But I am quite
 willing to allow that much may be said
 for the other form, retained by almost
 all the MSS, διαπολεμησόμενον.

XXVI. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης, ἐπεὶ ξυνελέγη αὐτῷ τὸ στρα-
τευμα ὃ ἔδει ἔχοντα ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν βοηθεῖν, ἄρας ἐκ τῆς
Aἰγίνης καὶ πλεύσας πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον
τῷ τε Χαρικλεί καὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων ξυμμίσει, καὶ παραλαβόντες τῶν 5
Ἀργείων ὀπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς ἔπλεον ἐς τὴν
Λακωνικὴν, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τῆς Ἐπιδαύρου τι
τῆς Λιμηρᾶς ἐδήωσαν, ἔπειτα σχόντες ἐς τὰ
καταντικρὺ Κυθήρων τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἔνθα τὸ
ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνός ἐστι, τῆς τε γῆς ἔστιν 10
ἃ ἐδήωσαν, καὶ ἐτείχισαν ἰσθμῶδές τι χωρίον, ἵνα δὴ οἱ τε
Εἰλωτες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων αὐτόσε αὐτομολῶσι καὶ ἄμα φ
λησται ἐξ αὐτοῦ ὥσπερ ἐκ τῆς Πύλου ἀρπαγὴν ποιῶνται.
2 καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημοσθένης εὐθὺς, ἐπειδὴ ξυγκατέλαβε τὸ χωρίον,
ἔπέπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, ὅπως καὶ τῶν ἐκείθεν ξυμ- 15
μάχων παραλαβὼν τὸν ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν πλοῦν ὅτι τάχιστα
ποιῆται· ὁ δὲ Χαρικλῆς περιμένοντας ἕως τὸ χωρίον ἐξετείχισε,
καὶ καταλειπὼν φυλακὴν αὐτοῦ, ἀπεκομίζετο καὶ αὐτὸς ὕστερον
ταῖς τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐπ' οἶκον, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι ἅμα.

XXVII. Ἀφίκοντο δὲ καὶ Θρακῶν τῶν μαχαιοφόρων 20

1. ἐπειδὴ h ἐπὶ—αὐτὸ T τὸ] om K 3 πρὸς] ἐς L 5 τῶν] om L O
6 ὀπλίτας A B C D E F G H L O P T V f g h k m Haack Poppo Goell. Bekk
vulgo ὀπλίτας τινάς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς] om G 7 τι] om d 8 λιμήρας
A D E F H T V λιμήρας G λυμηρᾶς K R τὰ] τὸ d. 9 κατ' ἀντικρὺ A
10 ἔστιν ἐ] τι h 11 ἐτείχισαν] om G ἰσθμῶ δὲ T ἵνα μὴ E 12 αὐ-
τόσε] om G ἅμα B h Bekker Goell vulgo deest 13 αὐτῶν L O P
14 εὐθὺς] om d h ξυγκατέβαλε C G P i k 15 ἐπέπλει A D E F G ἐπι-
παρέπλει B παρέπλει h. Bekker Poppo Goell ἐκεῖ G L O k m. 16 ἐν τῇ
σικελίᾳ G L O P k m 17 ποιεῖται A F H K T ποιῆσαι G ἕως] ὥς A C
D E F G H L N O P T V. f g i k m 18 καταλείπων E. 19 οἱ] om h.
20. καὶ θρακῶν B h Goell Bekk ceteri καὶ τῶν θρακῶν.

15. ἔπέπλει] “Sailed on towards
“Corcyrā” It does not seem quite
correct to say that this word always
signifies a hostile advance See I 51, 2,
where it is used simply in the sense of
“coming up,” or, “coming on” And
the genitive, ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, would
shew that direction was meant, rather
than any purpose of hostility It does
not therefore seem to me necessary to

adopt the reading παρέπλει, which is
furnished by one MS., but which ap-
pears to me an evident correction of a
word used in an unusual sense, as ἐπέ-
πλει is used in the present passage

20 τῶν μαχαιοφόρων, κ τ λ.] Com-
pare II 96, 2 παρεκάλε δὲ [δ Σιτάλκῃς]
καὶ τῶν ὀρειῶν Θρακῶν πολλοὺς τῶν αὐτο-
νόμων καὶ μαχαιοφόρων, οἱ Διοὶ καλοῦν-
ται, τὴν Ῥοδόπην οἱ πλείστοι οἰκοῦντες

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τοῦ Διακοῦ γένους ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πελτασταὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ
 θέρει τούτῳ τριακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι, οὓς ἔδει τῷ
 Δημοσθένει ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ξυμπλεῖν. οἱ δ' ἄθ
 Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς ὕστερον ἤκον, διενεοῦντο αὐτοὺς
 πάλιν ὅθεν ἦλθον, ἐς Θρόγκην, ἀποπέμπειν. τὸ
 γὰρ ἔχειν πρὸς τὸν ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας πόλεμον
 αὐτοὺς πολυτελὲς ἐφαίνετο· δραχμὴν γὰρ τῆς
 ἡμέρας ἕκαστος ἐλάμβανεν. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἡ Δε-
 κείλια τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπὸ πάσης τῆς στρατιᾶς
 ἐν τῷ θέρει τούτῳ τειχισθεῖσα, ὕστερον δὲ
 φρουραῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων κατὰ διαδοχὴν χρό-
 νου ἐπιούσαις, τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπφκεῖτο, πολλὰ
 ἔβλαπτε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις χρημάτων τ'
 ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ ἐκάκωσε τὰ πράγματα. πρό-
 15 τερον μὲν γὰρ βραχεῖαι γιγνόμεναι αἱ ἐσβολαὶ τὸν ἄλλον
 χρόνον τῆς γῆς ἀπολαύειν οὐκ ἐκώλυον· τότε δὲ ξυνεχῶς
 ἐπικαθημένων, καὶ ὅτε μὲν καὶ πλεόνων ἐπιόντων, ὅτε δ' ἐξ
 ἀνάγκης τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς καταθεούσης τε τὴν χώραν καὶ

I τοῦ] τῶν C L O P Q k. δακικοῦ C.V e πελταστοὶ V τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους
 τούτου B h 3 σικελίαν] ἐκκλησίαν e. συμπλεῖν C D F H T V i k 6 πρὸς τὸν]
 om G ἐκ δεκελείας O. cum Suidas πολυτελὲς γ δραχμὴν γὰρ] om G τῆς
 ἡμ' ἐκ ἐλάμβ] om D F H g ἐκάστης ἡμέρας ἐλάμβανον B. ἐλάμβανον et e. ἐλάμβ.
 ἕκαστ τῆς ἡμέρ V 9 στρατείας V 11 ἀπὸ B h Goell Bekk ceteri ἐπὶ πό.
 χρόνον ἐπιουσῶν B 12 ἐπιούσαις A C D F H L N O P Q T V d e f g h i k m.
 Haack Porpo Goell Bekk. ceteri ἐπιουσῶν 13 πρῶτον Bekk codices πρώτοις
 χρημάτων τε V 15 αἱ] om R τῶν ἄλλων τῆς γῆς G d e i k 16 χρόνον] om C G
 ἐκωλύοντο T h δὲ χρόνον συνεχῶς G i k m συνεχῶς V 17 πλεόνων B h.
 ἐπιόντων] om Q 18 φρουρᾶς καὶ καταθεούσης B H h

12 τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπφκεῖτο] "Now that
 "Deceleia was regularly occupied for
 "the annoyance of their territory"
 Compare VI 86, 3 ἐποικοῦντες ὑμῖν, and
 V 51, 2 οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἄλλη τινὶ γῇ τὸ χω-
 ρίου ἐτειχίσθη Also Pausanias, IV 26, 5
 ἀξιόμαχον πόλιν ἐποικῆσαι Λακεδαιμονί-
 οῖς Goller objects to the conjunction
 δὲ αὐτῶν, but some such partic-
 ple as κατεχομένη may be easily sup-
 plied from the context Immediately
 below Bekker's alteration of ἐν τοῖς
 πρῶτον, for ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, seems to
 me unnecessary There is no reason
 for always excluding the form ἐν τοῖς
 πρώτοις, because the other form, ἐν τοῖς

πρῶτος, &c, is often used also
 14 ἀνθρώπων φθορᾷ] *Valla* verterat,
 hominum amissione, Portus maluit,
 interitu sine causa. Thucydides II
 47, 4 φθορὰν ἀνθρώπων dicit de pestilen-
 tia, sed hic sermo est de jactura man-
 cipiorum, quæ ad hostem transfugie-
 bant, ut ostendunt sequentia DUKER
 17 ὅτε μὲν—ὅτε δὲ] This form instead
 of ποτὲ μὲν—ποτὲ δὲ, is not very com-
 mon Aristotle uses it, *Rhetor* I 7, 29
 (ed Oxon 1837.), and ὅτε δὲ, as "some-
 times," occurs in Xenoph. de Venat.
 V 8 See Hermann on Viger, note 258.
 18 τῆς ἴσης φρουρᾶς] "The regular
 "garrison," with its numbers in a

ληστείας ποιουμένης, βασιλέως τε παρόντος τοῦ τῶν Λακε-
 δαιμονίων Ἀγιδος, ὃς οὐκ ἐκ παρέργου τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιεῖτο,
 5 μεγάλα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐβλάπτοντο. τῆς τε γὰρ χώρας ἀπάσης
 ἐστέρηντο, καὶ ἀνδραπόδων πλέον ἢ δύο μυριάδες ἡττομόλη-
 κεσαν, καὶ τούτων πολὺ μέρος χειροτέχναι, πρόβατά τε
 πάντα †ἀπολώλει† καὶ ὑποζύγια· ἵπποι τε, ὅσημέραι ἐξε-
 λαυνόντων τῶν ἱππέων, πρὸς τε τὴν Δεκέλειαν καταδρομὰς
 ποιουμένων καὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν φυλασσόντων, οἱ μὲν ἀπε-
 χωλοῦντο ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότῳ τε καὶ ξυνεχῶς ταλαιπωροῦντες,
 οἱ δ' ἐτιτῶσκοντο XXVIII. ἣ τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων παρα-
 κομιδὴ ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας, πρότερον ἐκ τοῦ Ὠρωποῦ κατὰ
 †γῆς† διὰ τῆς Δεκελείας θάσσον οὔσα, περὶ Σούνιον κατὰ
 θάλασσαν πολυτελὴς ἐγένετο· τῶν τε πάντων ὁμοίως ἐπα-
 κτῶν ἐδεῖτο ἡ πόλις, καὶ ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατ-

3. γὰρ] om e ἀπάσης] om 1 4 ἡττομόλησαν P 5 τούτων τὸ πολλὸν
 B et Bekker τούτων πολλὸν A D E F G 6 ἀπολώλει A k Bekk Goell et,
 postposito πάντα, B h ὑποζύγια] ζεύγη B h ὅσημέραι F 7 τε] om h
 8 χώραν] om K 9 συνεχῶς D F g 12. γῆν 1 Porpo θάσσων A B D
 E F H T V g Haack οὔσα τότε περὶ N V 13 θάλατταν B ἐγένετο Q g
 14 καὶ—πόλις] om V.

manner "at par," neither more nor less than ordinary So Abreschius, Goller, and the Scholiast

6 †ἀπολώλει†] There is no reason why Bekker should have admitted ἀπολώλει here, and retained ἀπολώλει in IV 133. 1, there being nearly the same MS authority in both cases for the change According to Matthiæ, Gr Gr. § 168. Obs 2, ἀπολώλει would be the true form in both places In his last edition Bekker has retained ἀπολώλει

8 ἀπεχωλοῦντο—ταλαιπωροῦντες] Suidas ἀποκρότῳ explicat τραχεῖα Hesych ἀπόκροτον, σκληρόν Glossæ, rigidus Hunc locum respicit etiam Pollux I 186 Χωρία τραχεῖα, ἐλιθά, ὀρεινὰ, ἀπόκροτα Philo III de Vita Mosis λιθίνον καὶ ἈΠΟΚΡΟΤΟΝ ψυχρὴν ἔχει et Xenoph. [de Mag. Eq III 14] Wass Schol Cass καταξήρῳ Plutarchus de Educato Libero pag 3 ἀπόκροτος καὶ τραχυτέρα τοῦ δέντος (γῆ) DUKER

11 κατὰ †γῆς†] That this cannot signify simply "by land," is evident, if that therefore be the meaning, Porpo is right in reading κατὰ γῆν And such

is the sense in Xenophon Anab V 6, 5 where therefore κατὰ γῆς should certainly be corrected into κατὰ γῆν But it is possible that κατὰ γῆς in the present passage may rather mean, "over land," than "by land," and may be intended to express the descent from the high grounds about Decelæia, down the plain to Athens And in this sense the genitive, I imagine, would be used with propriety, as in the well-known line of Homer, βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων, χωόμενος κῆρ

13 ἐπακτῶν ἐδεῖτο] "Required every thing from abroad," as the resources of Attica were completely in the power of the enemy Compare Plato, Republic. III p 405 6 ἢ οὐκ αἰσχροὺν δοκεῖ—τὸ ἐπακτῶ παρ ἄλλων τῷ δικαίῳ ἀναγκάζεσθαι χρῆσθαι "To be obliged to import our justice"

14. ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη] Ad hæc verba in marg Cod Cass adscripti erant versus, Tragicè alicujus, ut puto Εἰ γὰρ σε θρηνώ καὶ κατοικτεῖρα, πόλις Καὶ γὰρ πατὴρ πέφυκας τῆς ἐμῆς φύλης DUKER

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έστη. πρὸς γὰρ τῇ ἐπάλξει τὴν μὲν ἡμέραν κατὰ διαδοχὴν²
οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φυλάσσοντες, τὴν δὲ νύκτα καὶ ξύμπαντες,
πλὴν τῶν ἱππέων, οἱ μὲν ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιοῦνται, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ
τείχους, καὶ θέρους καὶ χειμῶνος ἐταλαιπωροῦντο. μάλιστα³
5 δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπέλεξε, ὅτι δύο πολέμους ἅμα εἶχον, καὶ ἐς φιλο-
νεικίαν καθέσταςαν τοιαύτην, ἣν πρὶν γενέσθαι ἠπίστησεν
ἂν τις ἀκούσας. τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς πολιορκουμένους ἐπιτειχισμῷ
ὑπὸ Πελοποννησίων μηδ' ὥς ἀποστήναι ἐκ Σικελίας, ἀλλὰ
ἐκεῖ Συρακούσας τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ ἀντιπολιορκεῖν, πόλιν οὐδὲν
10 ἐλάσσω αὐτὴν γε καθ' αὐτὴν τῆς Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τὸν παρά-
λογον τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησι τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ
τόλμης, ὅσον κατ' ἀρχὰς τοῦ πολέμου οἱ μὲν ἐναντὶν, οἱ δὲ

1 μὲν] τε K 3 ποιοῦμενοι] που B h 5 εἶχον ἅμα g 7 ἐπὶ τειχισμῷ
V g 8 ἐκ τῆς σικελίας K ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ F H V f g h Poppo Bekk 9 οὐδένα
C D E F G H K c e m οὐδέτερον οἰμαί ἐστὶ τοῦτο, αἰτιατικὴ τῶν πληθυντικῶν
margo G οὐδενὸς R 10 ἐλάσσω h Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri ἐλάσσονα
γε h Poppo. Goell Bekk ceteri τε τῆς B ceteri τῶν ἀθηναίων A B D
E F H K L N O P R T V. d e f g h k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo
ἀθηνῶν τὸ παρά λόγον h 11 καὶ τῆς τολμῆς c

1 πρὸς—τῇ ἐπάλξει] “Employed on
“the city’s line of defence” Compare
II 13, 6 τῶν παρ’ ἐπαλξιν, where ἐπαλξιν
expresses the whole extent of fortifica-
tion which required defence, including
the city walls, the long walls, and the
walls of Piræus “Ἐπαλξιν is a parapet
or bulwark, and if we could use such
an expression as “on parapet duty,” it
would be most nearly equivalent to
πρὸς τῇ ἐπάλξει φυλάσσοντες

3 ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιοῦμενοι, scil τὴν φυ-
λακίαν, which is to be supplied from the
preceding participle φυλάσσοντες We
must, in order to understand this ex-
pression, recollect that Athens, as Thu-
cydides says, was become as in a state
of siege, and may be considered as a
great entrenched camp Accordingly,
as in an actual camp, there would be a
place, or several probably, considering
the size of the town, where the spears
and shields were piled, to be ready for
immediate action The defenders of
this great camp passed the night either
in actual duty on the ramparts, or ἐφ'
ὅπλοις, that is, either in houses or un-
der the open air, close to the places
where the arms were piled, with sen-
tinals probably regularly stationed, so

that on the first alarm all might at once
arm themselves and proceed to action,
avoiding the delay and confusion of
wandering each man from his own
house through the streets of an un-
lighted city, in order to reach his place
of rendezvous Compare VIII 69, 1—3,
and the notes on II 2, 5, and IV 130, 3.

7 τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς, κ τ λ] There is no
regular construction, the length of the
sentence having made Thucydides for-
get the apodosis, as in VI 31, 3, the
nominative οὗτος ὁ στόλος, is from the
same cause left without a verb The
Scholiast would repeat from the pre-
ceding sentence, ἠπίστησεν ἂν τις ἀκού-
σας, but perhaps Thucydides meant to
vary the expression, and to end the
sentence with something of this sort,
πῶς οὐ ταῦτα ἀπίστης φιλονεικίας ση-
μείον δεῖ νομίζειν A few lines below I
have followed Bekker in reading τῆς
Ἀθηναίων, as I cannot think that πόλιν
οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω τῶν Ἀθηναίων is a correct
mode of speaking Nor do I think that
Livy would have called Veii, “Urbem
“non minorem Romanis,” although
Poppo seems to think that such an ex-
pression would be Latin.

10 τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦτον—ἴσον—

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δύο, οἱ δὲ τριῶν γε ἔτων, οὐδεὶς πλείω χρόνον, ἐνόμιζον περι-
οίσειν αὐτοὺς, εἰ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐσβάλοιεν ἐς τὴν χώραν,
ᾧστε ἔτει ἑπτακαίδεκάτῳ μετὰ τὴν πρώτην ἐσβολὴν ἦλθον ἐς
Σικελίαν, ἥδη τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ πάντα τετραχωμένοι, καὶ πό-
λεμον οὐδὲν ἐλάσσω προσανείλοντο τοῦ πρότερον ὑπάρχον- 5
4 τος ἐκ Πελοποννήσου δι' ἃ καὶ τότε, ὑπὸ τε τῆς Δεκελείας
πολλὰ βλαπτούσης, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀναλωμάτων μεγάλων
προσπιπτόντων, ἀδύνατοι ἐγένοντο τοῖς χρήμασι. καὶ τὴν
εἰκοστὴν ὑπὸ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἀντὶ
τοῦ φόρου τοῖς ὑπηκόοις ἐποίησαν, πλείω νομίζοντες ἂν 10
σφίσι χρήματα οὕτω προσιέναι. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ
ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῶ μείζους καθέστασαν, ὅσῳ καὶ
μείζων ὁ πόλεμος ἦν· αἱ δὲ πρόσοδοι ἀπώλλυντο.

XXIX. Τοὺς οὖν Θρᾶκας τοὺς τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερή-
σαντας, διὰ τὴν παροῦσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν χρημάτων οὐ βουλό- 15

MYCALESSUS

The Thracians, on
their way home, are
landed on the coast of
Boeotia, and surprise
and sack the town of
Mycalessus

2

(29, 30)

μενοι δαπανᾶν, εὐθὺς ἀπέπεμπον, προστάξαν-
τες κομίσαι αὐτοὺς Διτρέφει, καὶ εἰπόντες ἅμα
ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ (ἐπορεύοντο γὰρ δι' Εὐρίπου)
καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, ἣν τι δύνηται, ἀπ' αὐτῶν
βλάψαι. ὁ δὲ ἐς τε τὴν Τάναγραν ἀπεβίβασεν 20

1 γε] om Q. οὐδ' εἰς B. οὐδεὶς δὲ πλείω V ἐνόμιζε e h 4 τῷ αὐτῷ πολέμῳ
καταπρυχώμενοι h 6 τε] om A C D E F G H K L O T V c. d e f g i k m
9 ὑπὸ] κατὰ B h τῶν] τὸν A D F G T k m τὴν H τῇ Q τοῖς correctus A
τοῖς κατὰ θάλ ὑπηκόοις ἀντὶ τοῦ φ ἐποίησαν N V. 12 μείζους] μείζω G.
μᾶλλον h καὶ] om R. 13 ἀπώλλυνται Q T 14 ὑστερίσαντας F
16 προστάξαντες προσμίξαι T 17 διτρέφει E Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo
διτρέφει 18 εὐρίπου F H T 19 δύνηται B h. Poppo. Goell Bekk.
ceteri δύνονται 20 ἐς τε τὴν h Bekk ceteri om τε.

ᾧστε] Both these last words give the
measure of the παράλογος For the
measure of the disappointment of men's
expectations is the distance between
their calculations and the event, and
this distance becomes greater in pro-
portion as the calculations went very
far in one direction, and the event is no
less extreme in the opposite direction

1 περιόισιν] Id est, περιέσεσθαι καὶ
ἀνθέξιν Suidas hunc locum laudans v
περιόισιν et iterum v ψᾶν. DUKER

8 τὴν εἰκοστὴν] "An ad valorem
"duty of five per cent on all commodi-
"ties carried by sea to or from any
"port within the Athenian dominion"

Like all other taxes it was farmed, and
the farmers of it were called εἰκοστολό-
γοι Aristophanes speaks of them in
the Frogs, v 366 Kuster See Bockh
Staatshaush der Athen I 348 (Eng-
lish Transl II 38 139)

14 τῷ Δημοσθένει ὑστερήσαντας]
"Who came too late for Demosthenes"
1 e too late to be of any use to him
Had it been τοῦ Δημοσθένους, the sense
would have been different, and would
have meant, "that they missed Demo-
"sthenes," "that they came to Athens
"after he was gone." See Phrynich
Lobeck p 237

19 ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι] "To do any

αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀρπαγὴν τινα ἐποιήσατο διὰ -τάχους, καὶ ἐκ
Χαλκίδος τῆς Εὐβοίας ἀφ' ἐσπέρας διέπλευσε τὸν Εὐρίπον,
καὶ ἀποβιβάσας ἐς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἤγεν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Μυκαλησ-
σόν. καὶ τὴν μὲν νύκτα λαθὼν πρὸς τῷ Ἑρμαίῳ ἠύλισατο
5 (ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς Μυκαλησοῦ ἐκκαίδεκα μάλιστα σταδίου),
ἅμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ πόλει προσέκειτο, οὔσῃ οὐ μεγάλη, καὶ
αἰρεῖ, ἀφυλάκτοις τε ἐπιτεσὼν καὶ ἀπροσδοκίτοις μὴ ἄν
ποτέ τινα σφίσιν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης τοσοῦτον ἐπαναβάνα ἐπι-
θέσθαι, τοῦ τείχους ἀσθενοῦς ὄντος καὶ ἔστιν ἡ καὶ πεπτω-
10 κότος, τοῦ δὲ βραχέος ὀκδομημένου, καὶ πυλῶν ἅμα διὰ τὴν
ἄδειαν ἀνεωγμένων. ἐσπεσόντες δὲ οἱ Θρᾶκες ἐς τὴν Μυκα- 4
λησσὸν τὰς τε οἰκίας καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ ἐπόρθουν, καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώ-
πους ἐφόνεον, φειδόμενοι οὔτε πρεσβυτέρας οὔτε νεωτέρας
ἡλικίας, ἀλλὰ πάντας ἐξῆς, ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παῖδας καὶ
15 γυναικας κτείνοντες, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὑποζύγια καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα
ἐμψυχα ἴδοιεν. τὸ γὰρ γένος τὸ τῶν Θρακῶν, ὁμοῖα τοῖς

1 ἐποιήσαντο L O P c 2 διαπλεύσας B διαπλεύσας h 3 μυκαλισσόν
D e g. 4 μὲν] om Q τὸ ἐρμαῖον T ἠύλισατο B h Porpo Goell Bekk.
vulgo ἠύλιζετο 6 οὐ μεγάλη B h Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri μεγάλη 8 τινὰς
B Q g m ἐπαναβάνας A. B. D. E. F. H. Q. T. V. f. g. h. i 10 βραχέως B F K V.
11 ἐπιτεσόντες L θρᾶκες] ἀνδρες O. 14 πάντα E γυναίκας καὶ παῖδας B.
καὶ γυναῖκας om h 15 ἀποκτείνοντες R προσέτι ὑποζύγια G L O k m.
16 γεγονός K. τὸ τῶν] τὸ om B τοῖς φονικοῖς δηλονότι μάλιστα L.

“hurt by their means” Ἀπὸ expresses the instrument, that from which the hurt proceeded Compare the notes on I 17, 1 ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτῶν, on III 82, 13 τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα, and on IV 115, 2 μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξεσθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων Compare also Demosth Philipp I p 49 Reiske. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑμετέρων ἡμῖν πολεμεῖ συμμάχων, and Matthiæ Gr Gr § 401 Obs 2 and Viger ch IX. sect 1 § 16 note 6 οὔσῃ οὐ μεγάλῃ] That the negative here is rightly inserted, seems to me to be proved by the language at the end of the thirtieth chapter, ὡς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, which must be understood most naturally of the size of the town It is shewn also by the little mention made of the place in history, but I do not think that much stress can be laid on the words of Strabo, who calls it “a village of the district of Tanagra,” because in his time so many towns in

Greece, formerly of importance, had sunk to the condition of villages

7 καὶ ἀπροσδοκίτοις, μὴ ἄν ποτε] Particula μὴ ex supervacuo additur, ut multis aliis, in quibus implicita, vel expressa negatio est. II 49, 6 ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν V 25, 3 ἀπέσχοντο μὴ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκατέρω γῆν στρατεύσαι. III 32, 3. καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην εἶχον, μὴ ποτε, τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῆς θαλάσσης κρατούντων, ναὺς Πελοποννησίων ἐς Ἰωνίαν παραβαλεῖν Eadem ratio est in his, quæ ἀπαγορευτικὰ dicuntur. Vid ad II 101, 1 et III 1, 2 DUKER

12 τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόνεον] Vide Pausaniam Atticor Cap 23. DUK

15 καὶ ὑποζύγια] Compare what Polybius says of the conduct of the Roman soldiers, when a town was taken by assault. Polyb X 15, 5

16 ὁμοῖα τοῖς μάλιστα, 1 e τοῖς μάλιστα φονικοῖς] Compare Herodot. III. 8, 1 and Matthiæ Gr Gr § 289

μάλιστα τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ, ἐν ᾧ ἂν θαρσῆσῃ, φονικώτατον
 5 ἔστι. καὶ τότε ἄλλη τε παραχῇ οὐκ ὀλίγη καὶ ἰδέα πᾶσα
 καθεστήκει ὀλέθρου, καὶ ἐπιπεσόντες διδασκαλείῳ παίδων,
 ὅπερ μέγιστον ἦν αὐτόθι καὶ ἄρτι ἔτυχον οἱ παῖδες ἐσεληλυ-
 θότες, κατέκοψαν πάντας· καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει πάσῃ 5
 οὐδεμιᾶς ἦσσαν μᾶλλον ἐτέρας ἀδόκητός τε ἐπέπεσεν αὕτη
 καὶ δεινή. XXX. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι αἰσθόμενοι ἐβοήθουν, καὶ
 καταλαβόντες προκεχωρηκότας ἤδη τοὺς Θρᾶκας οὐ πολὺ,
 τήν τε λείαν ἀφείλοντο, καὶ αὐτοὺς φοβήσαντες καταδιώ-
 2 κουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Εὐριπον καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν, οὗ αὐτοῖς τὰ 10
 πλοῖα, ἃ ἤγαγεν, ὥρμει. καὶ ἀποκτείνουσιν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ
 ἐσβάσει τοὺς πλείστους, οὔτε ἐπισταμένους νεῦν, τῶν τε ἐν
 τοῖς πλοίοις, ὥς ἑώρων τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ, ὀρμισάντων ἔξω τοξεύ-

1 θαρσῆσῃ C D L V d e g 1 φονικώτατον h φωνικώτερον T. 2 ἄλλη]
 ἄλλως Q τε] om g ἅπασα h. 3 καθεστήκει A B D E F. H. T Poppo Goell
 Bekk. vulgo καθειστήκει 4 οἱ παῖδες ἀπεληλυθότες e. ἐσεληλυθότες οἱ παῖδες
 B h 5 πᾶσι πόλει B. πᾶσῃ] om G 6 ἦσσαν D H T e μᾶλλον] om L O P Q
 ἀδόκητόν O. αὕτη K αὐτῇ B G m 8 προκεχωρηκότας post θρᾶκας ponunt d i.
 προσκεχωρηκότας N V 9 βοηθήσαντες O P 11 ἤγαγον g 13 πλείους
 L O P τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ] τὴν φυγὴν B h et Schol ὀρμισάντων D Q d g 1 ἀνορ-
 μισάντων h et Schol ἔξω τοξεύματος K h Valla Poppo Goell vulgo et Bekk.
 ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγματος εὐματος post deletam ab initio literam G.

5 καὶ ξυμφορὰ τῇ πόλει, κ τ. λ.]
 The words μᾶλλον ἐτέρας must be con-
 nected with what follows, or the μᾶλλον
 must be struck out altogether. "And
 "this disaster, in its wide sweeping
 "extent inferior to none, was a visi-
 "tation unparalleled in suddenness and
 "in horror"

12 τοὺς πλείστους] "There were
 "three different scenes of action in
 "which the Thracians had suffered
 "some loss, first in the town, then on
 "the retreat, and lastly in the embark-
 "ation, and Thucydides means, that
 "of these three the embarkation was
 "that in which the loss was greatest"
 HAACK. Compare IV 44, 2 κατὰ τὸ
 δεξιὸν κερὰς οἱ πλείστοι ἀπέθανον αὐτῶν,
 and the note there

13 ἔξω τοξεύματος] This is a most
 certain correction, for ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγμα-
 τος can have no defensible meaning
 It cannot signify, "the bridge over the
 "Eurpus," for the erection of such a

bridge did not take place till a later
 period, (see Diodorus, XIII p 355)
 indeed it is absurd to suppose that the
 Athenians would have made Eubœa
 accessible to an invader by land, when
 it was of such great importance to them
 to keep it wholly under the protection
 of their naval superiority Nor can it
 signify, as Haack imagines, "the being
 "reached by the landing board, ἀπο-
 "βάθρα, from the shore," for this
 would be, if any thing, ἔξω τοῦ ζεύγνυ-
 σθαι, nor can it be the landing board
 itself, because ζεύγμα is not its proper
 name, and it is not consistent with the
 language of plain narrative to designate
 a common object by any other than its
 proper name The corrupt reading
 maintained its hold on the MSS the
 more easily, because in the time of the
 lower empire there was a bridge over
 the Eurpus, which, as was natural, was
 called ζεύγμα, (see the quotation from
 Procopius, de Aedificis, 36, 32, in Dr.

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ματος τὰ πλοῖα, ἐπεὶ ἔν γε τῇ ἄλλῃ ἀναχωρήσει οὐκ ἀτόπως οἱ Θρᾶκες πρὸς τὸ τῶν Θηβαίων ἱππικὸν, ὅπερ πρῶτον προσέκειτο, προεκθέοντες καὶ ξυστρεφόμενοι ἐν ἐπιχωρίῳ τάξει τὴν φυλακὴν ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν ἐν τούτῳ διεφθάρσαν. μέρος δέ τι καὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει αὐτῇ δι' ἀρπαγὴν ἐγκαταληφθὲν ἀπώλετο. οἱ δὲ ξύμπαντες τῶν Θρακῶν πεντήκοντα καὶ διακόσιοι ἀπὸ τριακοσίων καὶ χιλίων ἀπέθανον. διέφθειραν δὲ καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, οἱ ξυμβοήθησαν, ἐς εἴκοσι μάλιστα ἱππέας τε καὶ ὀπλίτας ὁμοῦ, καὶ 10 Θηβαίων τῶν βοιωταρχῶν Σκιρφώνδαν· τῶν δὲ Μυκαλησίων μέρος τι ἀπαναλώθη. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Μυκαλησσὸν, 4 πάθει χρησαμένων οὐδενός, ὥς ἐπὶ μεγέθει, τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον ἦσσαν ὀλοφύρασθαι ἀξίῳ, τοιαῦτα ξυνέβη

XXXI. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης τότε ἀποπλέων ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν, ὁλκάδα ὁρμοῦσαν 15 ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἠλείῳ, ἐν ᾗ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὀπλῖται ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἔμελλον περαιουῖσθαι, αὐτὴν μὲν διαφθείρει· οἱ δ' ἄνδρες ἀποφυγόντες

WESTERN GREECE

Progress of the expedition under Demo-

1 ἔν τε τῇ T. οὐκ ἀτόπως E 2 θηβαίων] ἀθηνῶν γρ h. 3 προσεκθέοντες L O R ἐκθέοντες G προελθόντες I καὶ A C D E F G H K L O P. Q T V d e i k Porpo Goell vulgo τε καὶ συστρεφόμενοι D F T d i. 4 ἐποίησαντο h 5 ἐγκαταλειφθὲν c g 8 διεφθάρσαν L h i 9 ἱππέας μάλιστα h i τε] om B R καὶ θηβαίων καὶ τῶν K 10 βοιωταρχῶν O. 11 μὲν δὴ κατὰ D T V g m 12 ἐπὶ] om e τὸν] om e 13 ταῦτα i 14 ἐπὶ B Q Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐκ 16 ἐν φειᾷ] ἐφειᾷ A ἐν φειᾷ B E h Vulgo ἡλείῳ λαβὼν ἐν ᾗ, sed λαβὼν om A C D E F H K L N O. P R T V e f g i k Haack Porpo Goell εὐρὼν B h Bekk 2. 18 μὲν] om e

Bloomfield's note on this passage in his translation,) and the copyists, careless or ignorant of the date of the first erection of such a bridge, found no difficulty in supposing that Thucydides meant to speak of it on the present occasion

11 μέρος τι] See the note on I 23, 4

12 ὥς ἐπὶ μεγέθει] "Considering its "scale" Whether τῆς πόλεως or τοῦ πάθους be supplied, the sense is the same, inasmuch as the scale of the calamity was small, only because the city was small, in relation to that particular city it was not small, but most

unusually great, no state in Greece having sustained, in proportion to its size, a greater loss of citizens

15 τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λακωνικῆς τείχισιν] "After having built the fort already "noticed, (ch 26) on the side of Laconia" Compare I 64, 1 and V 80, 3 with the notes there

16 ἐν Φειᾷ τῇ Ἠλείῳ] Vide ad II. 25, 4 λαβὼν cui in vitis omnibus libris scriptis retineatur, nulla causa est. Videtur intrusum ab eis, qui putabant, ita postulare sequens αὐτὴν Sed satis cohæret oratio eo demto, hoc modo; ὁλκάδα — αὐτὴν μὲν διαφθείρει, οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες Duk

- 2 sthenes Eurymedon, ὕστερον λαβόντες ἄλλην ἔπλεον. καὶ μετὰ
on his return from Si- τοῦτο ἀφικόμενος ὁ Δημοσθένης ἐς τὴν Ζά-
cily, joins him off A κυνθον καὶ Κεφαλληνίαν, ὀπλίτας τε παρέλαβε
carnania, and assumes καὶ ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τῶν Μεσσηνίων μετε-
his share of the com- πέμψατο, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀντιπέρασ ἡπειρον τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας 5
mand
3 διέβη, ἐς Ἀλυζίαν τε καὶ Ἀνακτόριον, ὃ αὐτοὶ εἶχον. ὄντι δ'
αὐτῷ περὶ ταῦτα ὁ Εὐρυμέδων ἀπαντᾷ, ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας
ἀποπλέων, ὃς τότε τοῦ χειμῶνος τὰ χρήματα ἄγων τῇ στρα-
τιᾷ ἀπεπέμφθη, καὶ ἀγγέλλει τά τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι πύθοιτο
κατὰ πλοῦν ἤδη ὦν τὸ Πλημύριον ὑπὸ τῶν Συρακοσίων 10
4 ἑαλωκός. ἀφικνεῖται δὲ καὶ Κόνων παρ' αὐτοὺς, ὃς ἦρχε
Ναυπάκτου, ἀγγέλλων ὅτι αἱ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν
Κορινθίων, αἱ σφίσιν ἀνθορμοῦσαι, οὔτε καταλύουσι τὸν
πόλεμον ναυμαχῶν τε μέλλουσι· πέμπειν οὖν ἐκέλευεν
αὐτοὺς ναῦς, ὥς οὐχ ἱκανὰς οὔσας δυοῖν δεούσας εἴκοσι τὰς 15
5 ἑαυτῶν πρὸς τὰς ἐκείνων πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυμαχεῖν. τῷ
μὲν οὖν Κόνωνι δέκα ναῦς ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων,

1 τὴν] τε B h 3 κεφαλληνίαν G K e k m 6 ἀλυζίαν] ἀλυνίαν Q ὄντι]
ὅτι G 9 ἀπεπέμφθη 1 10 διπλοῦν V ὄν G m 11 ἑαλωκός] ἦδη
ἑαλωκός B καὶ] καὶ ὁ K κόνων D g 14 ἐκέλευσεν D K g 15 αὐ-
τοῖς V ὥς] om h ἱκανὰς οὔσας A C D F H K L N O P T V b c d e f g
i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ἱκανὰς εἶναι B ἱκανὰς h vulgo ἱκανοὺς
ἔντας δεούσας εἴκοσι τὰς B N V 1 Haack Poppo Goell Bekk δὲ οὔσας (οὐ-
σαις F) εἴκοσι ταῖς E F δεούσαις εἴκοσι ταῖς A D G vulgo δεούσαις εἴκοσιν ταῖς

6. ἐς Ἀλυζίαν] See Strabo, X 2, 22 p 459, and for the statement ὁ αὐτοὶ εἶχον, see Thucyd IV 49 V 30, 2

8 ὃς τότε] i. e. illo tempore, quod supra dixi, Hieme GOLLER Compare IV 46, 1 and the references given in the note there.

13 καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον] "Are "not going to break up, or do away "with hostility." The expression generally refers to the terminating a war by a treaty here it seems to resemble the sense of the word in καταλύειν τὸν δῆμον "To do away with fighting, to "dissolve, and so destroy"

15. δυοῖν δεούσας εἴκοσι] The Athenian fleet at Naupactus had before been said to consist of twenty ships, (ch 19, 5), and thus was the usual force

employed on that station, as appears from II 69, 1 80, 5 Now they are said to be only eighteen, two, from some unexplained cause, having been lost, or detached elsewhere Demosthenes adds ten to their number, and Diphilus is apparently sent with five ships from Athens afterwards, to take the command for we find in ch 34, 3, that the total number of ships was then thirty-three, and that Diphilus, not Conon, commanded them In the operations on the coast of Asia, related in the early part of the eighth book, we find in the same way a succession of small squadrons sent to reinforce a fleet, as fast as they could be got ready, and different commanders thus rapidly succeeding to one another

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τὰς ἄριστα σφίσι πλεούσας, ἀφ' ὧν αὐτοὶ εἶχον, ξυμπέ-
 πουςι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ· αὐτοὶ δὲ τὰ περὶ τῆς
 στρατιᾶς τὸν ξύλλογον ἡτοιμάζοντο, Εὐρυμέδων μὲν ἐς τὴν
 Κέρκυραν πλεύσας, καὶ πεντεκαίδεκά τε ναῦς πληροῦν κελεύ-
 5 σας αὐτοὺς καὶ ὀπλίτας καταλεγόμενος (ξυνῆρχε γὰρ ἦδη
 Δημοσθένης, ἀποτραπόμενος, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡρέθη), Δημοσθένης
 δ' ἐκ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν χωρίων σφενδονήτας τε καὶ
 ἀκοντιστὰς ξυναγείρων.

XXXII. Οἱ δ' ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν τότε μετὰ τὴν τοῦ
 10 Πλημυρίου ἄλωσιν πρέσβεις οἰχόμενοι ἐς τὰς πόλεις, ἐπειδὴ

SICILY ἔπεισάν τε καὶ ξυναγείραντες ἔμελλον ἄξειν

All the Sicilian Greek cities, except Agrigentum, take an active part against Athens
 Demosthenes and Eu-
 15 rymedon cross the Io-
 τὸν στρατὸν, ὃ Νικίας προπυθόμενος πέμπει
 ἐς τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς τὴν διόδον ἔχοντας καὶ
 †σφίσι† ξυμμάχους, Κεντόριπας τε καὶ Ἀλι-
 κναίους καὶ ἄλλους, ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσουσι

1 ἀρίστας A E F H Q T V g 4 τε] in γρ B om B H K L O P Q T
 g h k 6 ἀποστραπόμενος T. 7 σφενδονήτας D τε] om L 8 ἀκον-
 τιστὰς ὡς δυνατὸν ξυναγείρων h 9 τοῦ] om A D F H R T V d e f g h i
 12 πυθόμενος B N V 13 ἐς] ἐκ P Q διάδοχον B 14 σφίσι
 post kai inserunt B h Bekker Goell Vid Poppon I p 41. κεντόριπας B
 ἀλικναίους A D F H L N R T b c g h Haack Poppo Goell. Bekk ἀλκναίους B
 O Q ἀλκναίους V f ἀλκναίους K ἀλκναίους C ἀλκναίους E vulgo ἀλκν-
 καίους 15 διαφρήσουσι Bekk 2 Dobræus διαφρήσουσι A B D E F G H
 K T V c g h m Haack. Poppo Goell ἀφήσουσι L O k διαφέισουσι f vulgo
 διαφρήσουσι

6 ἀποστραπόμενος] 1 e "Turning
 " back when he was on his way to
 " Athens, and again returning to Si-
 " cily, his original destination "

10 ἐς τὰς πόλεις] Selinus and Hi-
 mera are particularly meant, whose
 forces being forbidden to take the line
 of the southern coast through the terri-
 tory of Agrigentum, had no other re-
 source than to go through the interior
 of the island

14 †σφίσι† ξυμμάχους] The pronoun
 which Bekker has inserted from two
 MSS savours greatly of a correction,
 yet, as it clearly improves the sentence,
 I have admitted it, though in brackets

Κεντόριπας] Hanc urbem, Bello
 Carthag fere deletam, denuo instaura-
 vit Augustus, ut ex Strabone patet
 Tandem a Frederico II. circa annum

Christi 1233 plane excisa est Centorbe
 WASS

Κεντόριπας τε καὶ Ἀλικναίους] Cen-
 toripa was situated on the Symæthus
 above Catana, and not far from the foot
 of Ætna, (Strabo VI 2, 4 p 272) The
 Alicyæans here spoken of, if the text
 be correct, are unknown But it ap-
 pears that the line by which the aux-
 iliaries intended to approach Syracuse
 was by the plain of Catana, crossing
 the head of the country perhaps in
 the neighbourhood of Enna, and then
 descending by one of the valleys that
 opens upon the coast between Syracuse
 and Catana

15 διαφρήσουσι] Dobree proposes
 this reading, and Bekker introduced
 the same correction into the text of his
 smaller edition, but in the preface ex-

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nian gulf, and arrive
at Thurium.

(32, 33)

- τοὺς πολεμίους, ἀλλὰ ξυστραφέντες καλύ-
σουσι διελθεῖν· ἄλλη γὰρ αὐτοὺς οὐδὲ πειρά-
σειν· Ἀκραγαντῖνοι γὰρ οὐκ ἐδίδουσιν διὰ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ὁδόν.
2 πορευομένων δ' ἤδη τῶν Σικελιωτῶν οἱ Σικελοὶ, καθάπερ
ἐδέοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνέδραν τινὰ [τριχῇ] ποιησάμενοι,
5 ἀφυλάκτοις τε καὶ ἐξαίφνης ἐπιγενομένοι διέφθειραν ἐς ὀκτα-
κοσίους μάλιστα, καὶ τοὺς πρέσβεις, πλὴν ἐνὸς τοῦ Κοριν-
θίου, πάντας· οὗτος δὲ τοὺς διαφυγόντας ἐς πεντακοσίους
καὶ χιλίους ἐκόμισεν ἐς τὰς Συρακούσας. XXXIII. Καὶ
SICILY, &c περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ἡμέρας καὶ οἱ Καμαριναῖοι
ἀφικνούνται αὐτοῖς βοηθοῦντες, πεντακόσιοι μὲν ὀπλίται,
τριακόσιοι δὲ ἀκοντισταὶ καὶ τοξόται τριακόσιοι. ἔπεμψαν
δὲ καὶ οἱ Γελῶοι ναυτικόν τε ἐς πέντε ναῦς καὶ ἀκοντιστάς
2 τετρακοσίους καὶ ἱππέας διακοσίους. σχεδὸν γάρ τι ἤδη
πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία, πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων (οὔτοι δ' οὐδὲ μεθ'
15 ἐτέρων ἦσαν), οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους μετὰ τῶν
Συρακοσίων, οἱ πρότερον περιορώμενοι, ξυστάντες ἐβοήθουν.
3 Καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακοσίοι, ὥς αὐτοῖς τὸ ἐν τοῖς Σικελοῖς πάθος
ἐγένετο, ἐπέσχον τὸ εὐθέως τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρεῖν· ὁ δὲ

I συστραφέντες B καλύουσιν E F H K V g Haack Poppo Goell Bekk.
vulgo καλύωσι 3 αὐτῶν B 5 ἐνέδραν τριχῇ τινὰ T τινὰ] om B.
cum Thoma M v σικελός Conf III 90, 3 τριχῇ] om A C D E F G H K.
L N O P Q R V. c d e f g i k et γρ B. et Thomas M 8 χιλίους καὶ πεντακο-
σίους G. 10 κατὰ τὰς T 11 πεντακόσιοι] τριακόσιοι Q 12 τοξ τρια-
κόσιοι] τοξ διακοσίοι K 14 τετρακ] τριακοσίους Q g τι A B C D E F H K
L N O T V b c f g h k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo τοι 15 πᾶσα B
οὔτοι δὲ] om L 18 σικελικοῖς R 19 ἐπέσχον τὸ G K T Haack. Poppo
vulgo et Bekk. ἐπέσχοντο δὲ] μὲν d.

presses his doubts of its propriety
Ἐισφρήσασθαι, "to admit into a city,"
occurs in Demosth Cherson p. 93
Reiske On the other hand, διαφρή-
σουσι is suspicious, because the word
occurs twice in Demosth (Aristocrat
677 679 Reiske) in the sense of "dis-
banding an army," and we should
expect to find διέναι rather than διαφρί-
ναι in the sense of "allowing a passage
through a country" See Demosth.
Conon 276 Reiske

19 ἐπέσχοντο] Duo scripti ἐπέσχον

Hac forma verbi ἐπέσχον magis utitur
Thucydides, quam altera illa II 76, 2 οἱ
δὲ ταύτη ἀποκλειόμενοι, τοῦτο μὲν ἐπ-
έσχον V 32, 6 περὶ μὲν τῆς Ἀργείων
ἐνυμμάχιας ἐπισχεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον Et
ib 40, 1 ἐπισχόντας τὰ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀρ-
γείους In quibus ἐπισχεῖν est *abstinere*,
differre Duk See Duker's note as to
the preference to be given to the active
form ἐπέσχον rather than to the middle
ἐπέσχοντο So also in Demosth Midias,
518 Reiske τὸ λαμβάνειν δίκην ἐπέσχετε
ταύτας τὰς ἡμέρας

Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἐτοίμης ἤδη τῆς στρατιᾶς οὕσης
 ἔκ τε τῆς Κερκύρας καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ἡπείρου, ἐπεραιώθησαν
 ξυμπᾶσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ τὸν Ἴόνιον ἐπ' ἄκραν Ἰαπυγίαν· καὶ
 ὁρμηθέντες αὐτόθεν κατίσχουσιν ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους
 5 Ἰαπυγίας, καὶ ἀκοντιστάς τε τινὰς τῶν Ἰαπύγων, πεντήκοντα
 καὶ ἑκατὸν, τοῦ Μεσσαπίου ἔθνους, ἀναβιβάζονται ἐπὶ τὰς
 ναῦς, καὶ τῷ Ἀρτα, ὅσπερ καὶ τοὺς ἀκοντιστάς δυνάστης ὧν
 παρέσχεν αὐτοῖς, ἀνανεωσάμενοί τινα παλαιὰν φιλίαν, ἀφι-
 κνοῦνται ἐς Μεταπόντιον τῆς Ἰταλίας· καὶ τοὺς Μεταπον- 4
 5 οτίους πείσαντες κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικὸν ἀκοντιστάς τε ξυμπέμ-
 πειν τριακοσίους καὶ τριήρεις δύο, καὶ ἀναλαβόντες ταῦτα,
 παρέπλευσαν ἐς Θουρίαν. καὶ καταλαμβάνουσι νεωστὶ 5
 στάσει τοὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐναντίους ἐκπεπτωκότας· καὶ
 βουλόμενοι τὴν στρατιὰν αὐτόθι πᾶσαν ἀθροίσαντες, εἴ τις
 5 ὑπελέλειπτο, ἐξετάσαι, καὶ τοὺς Θουρίους πείσαι σφίσι
 ξυστρατεύειν τε ὥς προθυμότατα, καὶ ἐπειδὴ περ ἐν τούτῳ
 τύχης εἰσὶ, τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 νομίζειν, περιέμενον ἐν τῇ Θουρίᾳ καὶ ἔπρασσον ταῦτα.

XXXIV. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον
 10 τοῦτον οἱ ἐν ταῖς πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν, οἵπερ τῶν ὀλκάδων
 CORINTHIAN GULF ἔνεκα τῆς ἐς Σικελίαν κομιδῆς ἀνθρώρουν πρὸς
 Indecisive naval en- τὰς ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς, παρασκευασάμενοι ὥς
 gagement between a

1 καὶ ὁ εὐρυμέδων H ἥδη] om C G K c ante οὔσης ponit Q 2 ἔκ
 τε τῆς B h ceteri ἐκ τῆς 3 ἰόνιον T 4 νήσους τῆς Ἰαπυγίας h
 5 ἀπύγων Q. 6 μεσαπίου G 7 ὅσπερ A D E F R καὶ τοὺς] καὶ
 om L O k 8 παρέσχεν A B D E F T V g h Haack Poppo Goell Bekk
 vulgo παρέσχετο. ἀνανεωσάμενοῖς h 10 ἀκοντιστάς πέμπειν d ἀκοντιστάς
 τε πέμπειν 1 11 ταῦτα] αὐτὰς B h 14 ἡ τις G 15 ὑπολέλειπτο
 A V f Bekk 2 ὑπεξέλειπτο c ὑπεξέλελειπτο f ὑπελέλειπτο plerique.
 16 τε] om h 19 πελοποννήσιοι περὶ B Poppo Goell Dobræus Bekk
 ceteri πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ περὶ. αὐτὸν τοῦτον h 21 ἐς σικελίας C

4 ἐς τὰς Χοιράδας νήσους] Two small islands lying off the harbour of Tarentum, the one about four miles in circumference, the other about two. According to De Sahis Marschlins, quoted by Poppo (Prolegom II. 548 note), the larger one is called St^a Pelasgia,

the smaller St^o Andrea Orgiazzi, in his map of Italy, calls them the islands of S Peter and S Paul

12 ἐς Θουρίαν] The town, as I think, and not the country. See the note on VI 61, 7.

Corinthian and Athe-
nian fleet in the Gulf
of Corinth

ἐπὶ ναυμαχία καὶ προσπληρώσαντες ἔτι ναῦς,
ὥστε ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους εἶναι αὐτοῖς τῶν Ἀτ-
τικῶν νεῶν, ὁρμίζονται κατὰ Ἐρινεὸν τῆς Ἀχαιῶν ἐν τῇ
2 Ῥυπικῇ. καὶ αὐτοῖς, τοῦ χωρίου μνηοειδούς ὄντος, ἐφ' ᾧ
ᾠρμουν, ὁ μὲν πεζὸς ἐκατέρωθεν προσβεβηθηκότες, τῶν τε 5
Κορινθίων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων, ἐπὶ ταῖς προανεχού-
σαις ἄκραις παρετέτακτο, αἱ δὲ νῆες τὸ μεταξὺ εἶχον ἐμφρά-
3 ξασαι· ἦρχε δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Πολυάνθης Κορίνθιος οἱ δ'
Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκ τῆς Ναυπάκτου τριάκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ τρισίν
4 (ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Δίφιλος) ἐπέπλευσαν αὐτοῖς. καὶ οἱ Κορίν- 10
θιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσύχαζον, ἔπειτα ἀρθέντος αὐτοῖς τοῦ
σημείου, ἐπεὶ καιρὸς ἐδόκει εἶναι, ᾠρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους, καὶ ἐναυμάχουν. καὶ χρόνον ἀντείχον πολὺν ἀλλή-
5 λους. καὶ τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων τρεῖς νῆες διαφθείρονται, τῶν
δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδυν μὲν οὐδεμία ἀπλῶς, ἐπτὰ δὲ τινες 15
ἄπλοι ἐγένοντο, ἀντίπρωροι ἐμβαλλόμενοι καὶ ἀναρραγείσαι
τὰς παρεξαιρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κορινθίων νεῶν, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο
6 παχυτέρας τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐχουσῶν. ναυμαχήσαντες δὲ ἀντί-

1 ναυμαχίαν d 1 πληρώσαντες L O P k. 2 αὐτοὺς C e 3 ἐριναῖον g
4 ῥυπικῇ c ῥυπικῇ V αὐτῆς h χώρου L ἐν ᾧ γρ h 5 προσ-
βεβηθηκότες A D E F G προσβεβηθηκῶς B Bekk 2 6 αὐτόθι V 1
προανεχούσαις B et γρ h Bekk 2 vulgo ἀνεχούσαις 7 παρετέτακτο O
ἐμφράχθαι 1 8 πολυάνθος V. πολυάνθης ὁ κορίνθιος P 10 δίφυλος
D g διφίλος e. ἐπέπλευσαν G 13 ἀλλήλους B V 14. μὲν] om Q
15 οὐ μία h 16. εἴπλοι h ἀντίπρωροι E ἀναρραγείσα T 17 τῶν]
om 1 αὐτῷ τούτῳ A B 18 ἐπωτίδας K

6 τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων] "Their
"allies who lived on the spot," 1 e
the Achaeans, who had now all taken a
part in the war on the side of the La-
cedæmonians See II 9, 2, and, for the
sense of αὐτόθεν, compare III 7, 4 and
V 83, 1 n

15 ἐπτὰ δὲ τινες] "Some seven," 1 e
about seven See VIII 21

17 τὰς παρεξαιρεσίας] Παρεξαιρεσία
ἐστὶ τὸ κατὰ τὴν πῶραν πρὸ τῶν κοπῶν
ὡς ἂν εἴποι τις τὸ παρέξ τῆς εἰρεσίας
SCHOL

18 τὰς ἐπωτίδας] Ἐπωτίδες εἰσὶ τὰ
ἐκατέρωθεν, πῶρης ἐξέχοντα ξύλα
SCHOL Ἐπωτίδες, according to the
analogy of ἐπωμῖς, and the derivation

of the word, should signify "ear-caps,"
such as we can conceive attached to the
sides of a cap for the head, to allow the
ears greater liberty But the word is
known only in its technical sense, as
signifying two beams projecting from a
ship's head, on each side of her beak,
from which the anchors were sus-
pended, something like what are called
in our ships the "cat-heads," (Eu-
ripides, Iphig Taur 1315 Matthiæ)
A headland in Spain, running out into
the sea, with three small islands lying
just off it, was compared by Artemi-
dorus to a ship, and the three islands,
he said, represented the beak and the
epotides, (Strabo, III 1 p. 138) The

παλα μὲν καὶ ὡς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, ὅμως δὲ
τῶν ναυαγίων κρατησάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τε τὴν τοῦ
ἀνέμου ἄπωσιν αὐτῶν ἐς τὸ πέλαγος καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Κο-
ρινθίων οὐκ ἐτι ἐπαναγωγὴν, διεκρίθησαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, καὶ
5 δῖωξις οὐδεμία ἐγένετο, οὐδ' ἄνδρες οὐδετέρων ἐάλωσαν· οἱ μὲν
γὰρ Κορίνθιοι καὶ Πελοποννήσιοι πρὸς τῇ γῇ ναυμαχοῦντες
[ῥαδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων οὐδεμία κατέδου
ναῦς. ἀποπλευσάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς τὴν Ναύπακτον, 7
οἱ Κορίνθιοι εὐθὺς τροπαῖον ἔστησαν ὡς νικῶντες, ὅτι πλεί-
10 οὺς τῶν ἐναντίων ναῦς ἄπλους ἐποίησαν, καὶ νομίσαντες δι'
αὐτὸ οὐχ ἡσασθαι δι' ὅπερ οὐδ' οἱ ἕτεροι νικᾶν· οἱ τε γὰρ
Κορίνθιοι ἡγήσαντο κρατεῖν, εἰ μὴ καὶ πολὺ ἐκρατοῦντο, οἱ τ'
Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνόμιζον ἡσασθαι, ὅτι οὐ πολὺ ἐνίκων ἀποπλευ- 8
σάντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ διαλυθέντος,
15 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔστησαν τροπαῖον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐν τῇ Ἀχαΐᾳ ὡς
νικήσαντες, ἀπέχον τοῦ Ἑρινεοῦ, ἐν ᾧ οἱ Κορίνθιοι ὥρμουν,
ὡς εἴκοσι σταδίους. καὶ ἡ μὲν ναυμαχία οὕτως ἐτελέετα.

XXXV. Ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἐπειδὴ ξυ-
στρατεύειν αὐτοῖς οἱ Θούριοι παρεσκευάσθησαν ἐπακοσίους

1. εἰαυτοὺς A V ἀμφοτέρους V 2 τὴν] om O h 3 τὴν] om i 4 ἐπα-
ναγωγὴν B D H T Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐπαναγωγὴν 5 ἐάλωκεσαν
D Q g 6 καὶ οἱ πέλοπ Q R f 7 καὶ A C D E F G H K L O P Q T V d e g
h i k Haack Porpo Qui καὶ habent codd [An fuit ῥάι vel ῥᾶν? cf viii 89, 3
Bekk] idem omnes ῥαδίως non agnoscunt vulgo et Bekk omitt 10 δι'] om B
11 ἡττάσθαι A C D F G H K O P Q T V c e h i k διόπερ V οὐδ' οἱδ' G
γὰρ] om L O k 12 ἡγήσονται A μὴ καὶ πολὺ B h Porpo Bekk 2 vulgo
καὶ omitt 13 ὅτι οὐ B Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri εἰ μὴ πολὺ] ἐπὶ πολὺ e
15 ὥς] om C 16 ἀπέχον A B D F H Q T V g 1 Parm Haack Porpo Goell
Bekk ἀπέσχον h vulgo ἀπέχον 17 ναυμαχία] ξυμμαχία D E F R h ἐτε-
λευτήθη K ἐτελεύτηθη B 18 καὶ εὐρυμέδων A B C D E F P R T V b c e g h i
Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo καὶ ὁ εὐρυμέδων 19 θούριοι] κορίνθιοι g

epotides were not first invented on this occasion, but merely made more solid, that they might be rendered available for the annoyance of an enemy. See also Appian, Syriac 27 Civil V. 119 Dion Cassius, XLIX 3

1 ὡς αὐτοὺς—νικᾶν] “So as for either “party to maintain that they were the “conquerors” For the construction, see Lobeck’s note on Phrymich p 750

7 [ῥαδίως] καὶ διεσώζοντο] The best

MSS only acknowledge the conjunction, and omit ῥαδίως. Other MSS and the common editions have only ῥαδίως. The conjunction, I have no doubt, is genuine the adverb may possibly be an interpretation of it, though I think that both may be retained, “as they fought “close to the shore, they were also easily saved,” that is, their neighbourhood to land involved the consequence of their being easily saved

ITALY, SYRACUSE A C 413 Olymp 91 4

ITALY
Demosthenes and Eu-
rymedon advance as
far as the coast of
Rhegium

μὲν ὀπλίταις, τριακοσίοις δὲ ἀκοντισταῖς, τὰς
μὲν ναῦς παραπλεῖν ἐκέλευον ἐπὶ τῆς Κροτω-
νιάτιδος, αὐτοὶ δὲ τὸν πεζὸν πάντα ἐξετάσαντες
πρῶτον ἐπὶ τῷ Συβάρει ποταμῷ, ἦγον διὰ τῆς Θουριάδος
2 γῆς. καὶ ὡς ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῷ Ὑλῖα ποταμῷ, καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ 5
Κροτωνιάται προσπέμφαντες εἶπον οὐκ ἂν σφίσι βουλομέ-
νοις εἶναι διὰ τῆς γῆς σφῶν τὸν στρατὸν ἰέναι, ἐπικατα-
βάντες ἠύλισαντο πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ
Ὑλίου· καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ ἀπήντων. τῇ δ' ὕστε-
ραία ἀναβιβασάμενοι παρέπλεον, ἴσχοντες πρὸς ταῖς πόλεσι 10
πλὴν Λοκρῶν, ἕως ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ Πέτραν τῆς Ῥηγίνης.

XXXVI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ, πυνθανόμενοι αὐ-
τῶν τὸν ἐπίπλουν, αὖθις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀποπειρᾶσαι ἐβούλοντο
καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ τοῦ πεζοῦ, ἥνπερ ἐπ'
αὐτὸ τοῦτο, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς φθάσαι βου- 15
2 λόμενοι, ξυνέλεγον. παρεσκευάσαντο δὲ τό τε
ἄλλο ναυτικὸν ὡς ἐκ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας
τι πλεόν ἐνεῖδον σχήσοντες, καὶ τὰς πρῶρας
τῶν νεῶν ξυντεμόντες ἐς ἔλασσον στεριφω-
τέρας ἐποίησαν, καὶ τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέθεσαν ταῖς πρῶραις 20
παχείαις, καὶ ἀντήριδας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὑπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους

4 πρῶτον] om g. συβαρεῖ Q συβάρω L θουριάδος A C E F G H K L
N O P Q T V g, k m Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk θουριάδος D θουρίας 1 θου-
ριάδος h θουριάτιδος B et γρ h. vulgo θουριάτιδος. Stephanus τὸ ἐθνικὸν θου-
ριάται, καὶ θουρίας τὸ θηλυκόν 5 ὕλῖα L. 6 προπέμφαντες V 7 εἶναι]
om c 8 ἐσβολὴν τοῦ ἡλίου Q. 10 παρέπλεον] ἔπλεον Thomas M πό-
λεσιν C 14. ἀπ' αὐτὸ F T 15 φθάσαι] om. P 16. τε] om B. 17 τῆς]
om. O P k 18 πλεόν τι f εἶδον B. πρῶρας E F. et mox πρῶραις,
πρῶραθεν, ἀντήριδοι 19 ἐς] ὡς G ἔλαττον G 21 παχείαις D E L O g
ἀντήριδας A E H T Poppo Goell Bekk ἀντήριδας K ἀντήριδας F G L N O
P Q V. h k m vulgo ἀντήριδας ἐπ' P. τοῦ τείχους A D E F K N Q.
T. V d f g h i.

7 ἐπικαταβάντες] "Continuing their
"march down towards the shore," or,
"advancing towards the shore" The
preposition seems to imply that the
movement was one in advance, and not
in retreat, the Athenians did not go
back, but continued their advance in
another direction, namely, by following
the Hyllas down to the sea, and then

embarking on shipboard. Compare IV
11, 1. VI 97, 5. VII. 23, 1. 84, 5 and
the note on V. 71, 3 ἐπεξαγαγόντας

21. ἀντήριδας] The epotides were laid
on the bow or stem of the vessel, and
were partly within and partly without
the frame of the hull, just as a ship's
bowsprit is at present For the length
of six cubits, whether from the prow,

SYRACUSE A C 413 Olymp 91 4

ὥς ἐπὶ ἕξ πῆχεις, ἐντὸς τε καὶ ἔξωθεν· ᾧπερ τρόπῳ καὶ οἱ
 Κορίνθιοι πρὸς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ναυπάκτῳ ναῦς ἐπισκευασάμενοι
 πρῶραθεν ἐναυμάχουν. ἐνόμισαν γὰρ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς 3
 τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀντινεναυπηγημένας,
 5 ἀλλὰ λεπτὰ τὰ πρῶραθεν ἐχούσας διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀντιπρώροις
 μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς ἢ ἐκ περίπλου ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρῆσθαι, οὐκ
 ἔλασσον σχήσειν, καὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ λιμένι ναυμαχίαν,
 οὐκ ἐν πολλῇ πολλαῖς ναυσὶν οὔσαν, πρὸς ἑαυτῶν ἔσεσθαι
 ἀντίπρωροι γὰρ ταῖς ἐμβολαῖς χρώμενοι ἀναρρήξουν τὰ πρῶ-
 10 ραθεν αὐτοῖς, στερίφοις καὶ παχέσι πρὸς κοῖλα καὶ ἀσθενῇ
 †παίοντες† τοῖς ἐμβόλοις. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ ἔσεσθαι 4
 σφῶν ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ οὔτε περίπλουν οὔτε διέκπλουν, ᾧπερ
 τῆς τέχνης μάλιστα ἐπίστευον· αὐτοὶ γὰρ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν
 τὸ μὲν οὐ δώσειν διεκπλεῖν, τὸ δὲ τὴν στενοχωρίαν κωλύσειν,
 15 ὥστε μὴ περιπλεῖν. τῇ τε πρότερον ἀμαθίᾳ τῶν κυβερνητῶν 5
 δοκούσῃ εἶναι, τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι, μάλιστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ

2 ἐπισκευασάμενοι A B D E F H N R T V g h i m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk.
 ceteri ἐπεσκευασμένοι 4 ἀντινεναυπηγμένας C E G m 5 μῇ] om d 10 πρὸς
 κοῖλα] προσκοίλασθαι G 11 παίοντες B et γρ h Poppo Goell Bekk. vulgo
 παρέχοντες δέ] om B 12 δεκάπλουν A ᾧ περὶ h ὥσπερ g 13 τῇ
 τέχνῃ g et correctus D 14 διέκπλουν B τὴν] om R 15. ὥς τὸ μὴ d.
 κυβερνητῶν K 16 δοκούσι F τῇ ἀ ξυγκρούσει L O P. Q τὸ ἀ ξυγκρούσει h i
 τὸ ἀ συγκρούσει C D E F H T d e f g k m Poppo τὸν ἀ συγκρούσει A et γρ B
 συγκρούσειν V μάλιστα αὐτοῖς χρῆσεσθαι γρ B μάλιστ' ἂν χρῆσασθαι d

as Dobree understands it, or from the inner extremity of the epotides, "they" supported these cheeks (so Dobree "translates ἐπωτίδας) by a set of spars (ἀντήριδας) that went from the cheeks "to the ship's side, both inside and "outside the ship" DOBREE There is a sketch given of the construction of these ἐπωτίδες in a little work called "Tabulæ Thucydideæ," published at Oxford in 1825, which seems to me to be substantially correct.

11 †παίοντες†] I have retained this reading, because it undoubtedly removes all the difficulty of the passage at the same time I cannot think that it is any thing else than a correction Forms and constructions of words and sentences, not common in the time of

Thucydides, but generally in use in the days of those who copied out our present manuscripts, are likely enough to have taken possession of the text, and may be corrected, in spite of the MSS, with very little scruple But I do not understand how every copyist but one should have written παρέχοντες, if παίοντες had really been the original reading Dobree, with Haack, supplies either τὰς ναῦς or τὰς ἐμβολὰς, and translates παρέχοντες by "offerentes," "ut "γαστέρα, Anstophan Ran 676 et "passim quivis scriptores, meeting the "shock with" Haack has referred to the language in which Diodorus describes the very same thing, κατὰ τὰς τῶν ἐμβολῶν δόσεις

16 τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκρούσαι] It is an

χρήσασθαι· πλείστον γὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ στήσειν· τὴν γὰρ ἀνά-
 κρουσιν οὐκ ἔσσεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐξωθουμένοις ἄλλοσε ἢ
 ἐς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον, κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ
 6 στρατόπεδον τὸ ἐαυτῶν. τοῦ δ' ἄλλου λιμένος αὐτοὶ κρατή-
 σειν, καὶ ξυμφερομένους αὐτοὺς, ἣν πη βιάζονται, ἐς ὀλίγον 5
 τε καὶ πάντας ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ, προσπίπτοντας ἀλλήλοις ταραξέ-
 σθαι· ὅπερ καὶ ἐβλαπτε μάλιστα τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐν ἀπάσαις
 ταῖς ναυμαχίαις, οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς ἐς πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς
 ἀνακρούσεως, ὥσπερ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις· περιπλεῦσαι δὲ ἐς τὴν
 εὐρυχωρίαν, σφῶν ἐχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους 10
 τε καὶ ἀνάκρουσιν, οὐ δυνήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ
 Πλημυρίου πολεμίου τε αὐτοῖς ἐσομένου καὶ τοῦ στόματος οὐ
 μεγάλου ὄντος τοῦ λιμένος.

XXXVII. Τοιαῦτα οἱ Συρακόσιοι πρὸς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἐπι-
 στήμην τε καὶ δύναμιν ἐπινοήσαντες, καὶ ἅμα τεθαρσηκότες 15

2 ἐξωθουμένης B. 3 ἐς] ἐπ' h ὀλίγον—ἐαυτῶν om G 5 αὐτοὺς]
 om E. που LP 6 πάντα B ταραξέσθαι d 7 ἐν] ἐπὶ K πάσαις
 K c 8 ἐς—τοῖς] om D F H g sed in F H g in margine adscripta leguntur
 τοῦ λιμένος Q τῆς] om A E F G H L O P Q V f g h i k. 9 κρούσεως
 A C E G d e f g h i k παραπλεῦσαι h προσπλεῦσαι L 14 ταῦτα B
 15 τεθαρσηκότες B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo τεθαρρηκότες.

obvious correction to alter the nomina-
 tive into the dative, and read τῷ—ξυγ-
 κροῦσαι, or to adopt the reading of
 some of the MSS τῇ ξυγκρούσει. But
 I think that Bekker has done right in
 retaining τὸ—ξυγκρούσαι, for the use of
 the nominative instead of the case re-
 quired by grammatical construction is
 not uncommon, when the idea expressed
 by the nominative is added in explana-
 tion of what had gone before. For in-
 stance, VII 67, 1 τῆς δοκίσεως προσγε-
 γνημένης—τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι VII 71,
 5 ἣν πάντα ὁμοῦ ἀκοῦσαι, ὀλοφυρμός,
 βοή, νυκῶντες, κρατούμενοι II 9, 5 ἐν
 ἔθνεσι τοσοῦσδε, Καρία—Δωριῆς—Ἰωνία.
 3 δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς ὀλίγον] The ἀνά-
 κρουσις was the retreat of a ship with
 her head towards the enemy, in order to
 gain space for recovering her mo-
 mentum in a new attack. Thus ἡ ἀνά-
 κρουσις δι' ὀλίγου was inconvenient,
 because if the space was confined the
 momentum could not be recovered.

Ἐς ὀλίγον means that there was only
 one small spot to which they could
 thus retreat, because the shore of the
 harbour being generally in possession
 of the enemy, an Athenian ship that
 had approached too near it would have
 been exposed to discharges of missiles
 from the land

[Porpo and Goller refer ταύτην το
 τὴν γῆν, which is better. "In terram,
 "eamque exiguo spatio distantem, et in
 "exiguum spatium (patentem)"]

8 οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς] Προεῖπεν ὅτι
 ὀλίγου μέρους ἐν τῷ λιμένι ἐκράτουν οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι, οὓς ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν οὐ δυνή-
 σεσθαι περιπλεῦσαι, τῶν Συρακουσίων
 κρατούντων SCHOL

14 πρὸς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἐπιστήμην]
 "Adapting their plans to their state
 "of knowledge and of power," for τὸ
 ἀντίπρῳρον ξυγκρούσαι was generally
 considered a mark of ignorance and
 bad seamanship, but to the Syracusans
 it was useful, because they were indif-

SYRACUSE A C 413 Olymp 91 4

The first day's action
produces no important
result

μᾶλλον ἤδη ἀπὸ τῆς προτέρας ναυμαχίας, ἐπε-
χίρουν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἅμα καὶ ταῖς ναυσί. καὶ 2
τὸν μὲν πεζὸν ὀλίγῳ πρότερον, τὸν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Γύλιππος
προεξαγαγὼν προσήγε τῷ τείχει τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καθ' ὅσον
5 πρὸς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ ἑώρα· καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπιείου, οἳ
τε ὀπλῆται, ὅσοι ἐκεῖ ἦσαν, καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς καὶ ἡ γυμνητεία τῶν
Συρακοσίων, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα προσήει τῷ τείχει· αἱ δὲ νῆες
μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς ἐξέπλεον τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων.
καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοὺς οἰόμενοι τῷ πεζῷ μόνῃ 3
10 πειράσκειν, ὁρῶντες δὲ καὶ τὰς ναὺς ἐπιφερομένας ἄφνω, ἐθο-
ρυβοῦντο, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν τοῖς
προσιούσιν ἀντιπαρετάσσοντο, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ
Ὀλυμπιείου καὶ τῶν ἔξω κατὰ τάχος χωροῦντας ἱππέας τε
πολλοὺς καὶ ἀκοντιστὰς ἀντεπεξήρσαν, ἄλλοι δὲ τὰς ναὺς
15 ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἅμα ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν παρεβοήθουν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ
πλήρεις ἦσαν, ἀντανῆγον πέντε καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ναὺς· καὶ
τῶν Συρακοσίων ἦσαν ὀγδοήκοντα μάλιστα. XXXVIII.
τῆς δὲ ἡμέρας ἐπὶ πολὺ προσπλέοντες καὶ ἀνακρουόμενοι καὶ
πειράσαντες ἀλλήλων, καὶ οὐδέτεροι δυνάμενοι ἄξιόν τι
20 λόγου παραλαβεῖν, εἰ μὴ ναὺν μίαν ἢ δύο τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ

1 ἡδη] om P ante μᾶλλον ponunt c h 2 τῷ ἅμα τῷ K τὸ E τε] om
L O V d e i k ἅμα ταῖς d e i 3 τὸν ἐκ] τὸν om R i 4 προεξαγαγὼν B C D
F V c d e f g h Bekk 2 ceterique omnes, præter Grævianum sive K quantum
scrii potest, libri A Wass Dukei Poppo Goell προῦξαγαγὼν 5 οἳ τε] om O
6 γυμνητεία B C F H K L O P T h m Poppo Goell γυμνητεία D G Q g k
vulgo et Bekk γυμνητία 8 ἐξέπλεον A D E F G ἐπεξέπλεον B Bekk 2 καὶ
ξυμμάχων A B C D F H K L O P V d f g h i k m Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo τῶν
ξυμμ 10 καὶ] om G 12 ἀντεπαρετάσσοντο D K R V. δὲ πρὸς B G K b
Haack Poppo Goell Bekk. vulgo (et teste Bekk G) δὲ ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ]
ἀπ' G 13 ὀλυμπιον L i 16 quidnā ναυσίν? B E K K. καὶ τῶν B D F H
N Q T V f g Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo καὶ αἱ τῶν 20 μίαν] om H. T. οἳ]
om A C D E F G H L O T V f g h i k m. Poppo

ferent seamen, and the system therefore
which the Athenians despised was well
suited to them Compare V 9, 3 *ὅστις*
—πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν τὴν ἐπιχεί-
ρησιν ποιεῖται

16 ἀντανῆγον—ναὺς] Bekker and Do-
bree both suggest that we should read
ναυσί, referring to VII 52, 1 VIII.
10, 2 12, 3 19, 4 But in the three
last places we have the middle voice,

ἀνάγεσθαι, which naturally is followed
by the dative rather than the accusative
And *ἀνάγειν ναὺς* occurs in VIII 95, 3,
and in Herodotus often, as VII 100, 4,
VIII 57, 2, 70, 1 76, 2 79, 3, &c

19 ἄξιόν τι λόγον παραλαβεῖν] "To
"win any advantage of importance."
Compare Herodot VII 211, 4. οὐδὲν
ἐδυνάετο παραλαβεῖν τῆς ἐσόδου.

Συρακόσιοι καταδύσαντες, διεκρίθησαν· καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα ἀπὸ
 2 τῶν τειχῶν ἀπῆλθε. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ἡσύ-
 χαζον, οὐδὲν δηλοῦντες ὁποῖόν τι τὸ μέλλον ποιήσουσιν· ὁ
 δὲ Νικίας ἰδὼν ἀντίπαλα τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας γενόμενα, καὶ
 ἐλπίζων αὐτοὺς αὖθις ἐπιχειρήσειν, τοὺς τε τριηράρχους 5
 ἡνάγκαζεν ἐπισκευάζειν τὰς ναῦς, εἴ τις τι ἐπεπονήκει, καὶ
 ὀλκάδας προώρμισε πρὸ τοῦ σφετέρου σταυρώματος, ὃ
 αὐτοῖς πρὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀντὶ λιμένος κληστοῦ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ
 3 ἐπεπήγει. † διαλειπούσας † δὲ τὰς ὀλκάδας ὅσον δύο πλέθρα
 ἀπ' ἀλλήλων κατέστησεν, ὅπως, εἴ τις βιάζοιτο ναῦς, εἴη 10
 κατάφευξις ἀσφαλὴς καὶ πάλιν καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἔκπλους.
 παρασκευαζόμενοι δὲ τὰτα ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν οἱ
 Ἀθηναῖοι μέχρι νυκτός.

XXXIX. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῆς μὲν ὥρας
 πρῶαιτερον, τῇ δὲ ἐπιχειρήσει τῇ αὐτῇ τοῦ τε πεζοῦ καὶ τοῦ 15
 ναυτικοῦ, προσέμισγον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ
 ἀντικαταστάντες ταῖς ναυσὶ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον
 αὖθις ἐπὶ πολὺ διῆγον τῆς ἡμέρας πειρώμενοι
 ἀλλήλων, πρὶν δὴ Ἀρίστων ὁ Πυρρίχου Κο-
 ρίνθιος, ἄριστος ὢν κυβερνήτης τῶν μετὰ 20

The action is renewed
 on the following day,
 and after a long and
 obstinate struggle, the
 Athenian fleet is de-
 feated

(39—41)

Συρακοσίων, πείθει τοὺς σφετέρους τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ἄρχοντας,
 πέμψαντας ὥς τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιμελουμένους, κελεύειν ὅτι
 τάχιστα τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ

1. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἅμα ὁ πεζὸς ἀπῆλθε ἡ 3 οὐδὲ 1 δειλοῦντες F τι] om Q 4. τὰ] om A C D E F G H L O Q T V d e g i k m 5 τριηράρχας G L O k m. 6 τε] om d i 7 προώρμισε A E F. H V d f i προσώρμισε h. 8 κληστοῦ K N c g Porpo Goell Bekk κληστοῦ B κληστοῦ D T vulgo κλει-
 στοῦ 9. διαλειπούσας Stephan Thes v διαλείπω Porpo Bekk 2 vulgo διαλι-
 πούσας 10 κατέστησαν H T 12 τὴν B C D E F H K L N O P T V c d e f. g h i Bekker Haack Porpo Goell om A 14 τῆς μὲν ὥρας] om c ante illa τῇ
 δ' ponit f 15 πρῶαιτερον B K h Porpo πρῶαιτερον ἢ τὸ πρότερον G c f τὸ πρότε-
 ρον b πρότερον A C D E F H L N O P Q R T V d e g i k m vulgo πρῶαιτερον.
 τε] om F H K L O P T V d g 17 τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον] om G 19 πυρίθου L
 om G 20 μετὰ] om L 22 ὥς] om T. ἐπιμελουμένους A B D F T
 23 μεταναστήσαντας ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσαι B cum Tusano Bekk 2 vulgo et
 γρ B παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν μεταστῆσαι κομίσαντας μεταστῆναι g.

23 τὴν ἀγορὰν τῶν πωλουμένων] Compare I 62, 1. III 6, 2. V. 115, 4 VI.
 50, 1. VIII. 95, 4

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τὴν θάλασσαν κομίσαι, καὶ ὅσα τις ἔχει ἐδώδιμα, πάντας ἐκέισε φέροντας ἀναγκάσαι πωλεῖν, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιάσαντες τοὺς ναύτας εὐθὺς παρὰ τὰς ναῦς ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ δι' ὀλίγου αὖθις καὶ αὐθημερὸν ἀπροσδοκῆτοίς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιχειρῶσι. XL. καὶ οἱ μὲν πεισθέντες ἔπεμψαν ἄγγελον, καὶ ἡ ἀγορὰ παρεσκευάσθη, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐξαίφνης πρῦμναν κρουσάμενοι πάλιν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἔπλευσαν, καὶ εὐθὺς ἐκβάντες αὐτοῦ ἄριστον ἐποιοῦντο· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, νομίσαντες αὐτοὺς ὡς ἡσσημένους σφῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἀνακρούσασθαι, 10 καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐκβάντες τὰ τε ἄλλα διεπράσσοντο καὶ τὰ ἀμφὶ τὸ ἄριστον, ὡς τῆς γε ἡμέρας ταύτης οὐκέτι οἰόμενοι ἂν ναυμαχῆσαι. ἐξαίφνης δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πληρώσαντες 2 τὰς ναῦς ἐπέπλεον αὖθις· οἱ δὲ διὰ πολλοῦ θορύβου, καὶ ἄσιτοι οἱ πλείους, οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐσβάντες μόλις ποτὲ ἀντα- 15 νήγοντο. καὶ χρόνον μὲν τινα ἀπέσχοντο ἀλλήλων φυλασ- 3 σόμενοι· ἔπειτα οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις [αὐτοῦ] ὑπὸ

1 θάλατταν G 2 αὐτοῖς A B C D E F H L O P Q T V d e f g k m Poppo. Goell Bekk vulgo αὐτοῦς. 3 ἀριστοποιήσονται A D F H T V Poppo Goell

Bekk ἀριστον ποιήσονται B (-σονται B teste Bekk) ceteri ἀριστοποιήσονται 4. αὖθις καὶ αὖθις καὶ αὐθημερὸν A C G H L O P T f k m. αὐθημερὸν V 5 ἐπιχειρήσῃ Q 7 κρουσάμενοι F Q πρὸς] ἐς Q 9 αὐτοῖς] om. V. ἡσσημένων f ἀνακρούσασθαι R 13 τὰς] om G O k m ἔπλεον d δὲ ἀθηναῖοι διὰ E h 14 ἐκβάντες R μόλις A D E F G 15 ἐπέσχοντο T 16 ἀθηναῖοις ὑπὸ A B C D E F G H L O P Q d e h i k m Bekker Poppo Goell

2 ὅπως αὐτοὺς ἐκβιάσαντες τοὺς ναύτας] Plerique MSS. αὐτοῖς quæ mihi vera scriptura videtur esse Ita enim quamplurimis locis Thucydides illo αὐτοῖς specie quadam pleonasmū utitur Vel hoc libro, cap 25, 5 ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες ἐντὸς ὁρμοῖεν. Cap 30, 1 οὐ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλοῖα, ἀ ἡγάγεν, ὥρμει Cap 34, 2. καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῦ χωρίου μνηοειδοῦς ὄντος, ἐφ' ᾧ ὥρμουν. Cap 40, 4 καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς ἀκοντίζοντες Vid etiam ad III 98, 1. IV 25, 4 et VII 19, 5 DUKER

ὅπως αὐτοῖς—ἀριστοποιήσονται] "That they, i e the Syracusan government, " might enable them to land their sea- " men, and take their dinner immedi- " ately close beside their ships " According to the rule given in the note on III 98, 1. the dative expresses the action

in its relation to another party, namely, the Syracusan government Without αὐτοῖς, the meaning would merely be, " that they might land their men and " dine," but the insertion of the pronoun represents the government as the principal party concerned, " that the " government might enable them, or, " might have them, to land their men " and dine " The verb ἀριστοποιήσονται applies more properly to the men than to the generals, yet it may apply to the latter as representing the whole body, both of men and of officers Compare VIII 95, 3 ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς For the change of mood and tense from ἀριστοποιήσονται to ἐπιχειρῶσι, see Poppo, Prolegom I p 271.

16. [αὐτοῦ]—ἀλίσκεσθαι] I have re- E 2

σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπῳ ἀλίσκεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπιχειρεῖν
 ὅτι τάχιστα, καὶ ἐπιφερόμενοι ἐκ παρακελεύσεως ἐναυμάχουν.
 4 οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι δεξάμενοι, καὶ ταῖς [τε] ναυσὶν ἀντι-
 πρῶροις χρώμενοι, ὥσπερ διενεόθησαν, τῶν ἐμβολῶν τῇ
 παρασκευῇ ἀνερρήγνυσαν τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναὺς ἐπὶ πολὺς
 τῆς παρεξίρεσις, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστροφμάτων αὐτοῖς
 ἀκοντίζοντες μεγάλα ἔβλαπτον τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πολὺ δ' ἔτι
 μείζῳ οἱ ἐν τοῖς λεπτοῖς πλοίοις περιπλέοντες τῶν Συρακο-
 σίων, καὶ ἔς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες τῶν πολεμίων
 νεῶν, καὶ ἐς τὰ πλάγια παραπλέοντες, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐς τοὺς 10
 ναύτας ἀκοντίζοντες. XLI. τέλος δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ κατὰ
 κράτος ναυμαχοῦντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐνίκησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι τραπόμενοι διὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων τὴν κατάφευξιν ἐποιοῦντο
 2 ἐς τὸν ἑαυτῶν ὄρμον. αἱ δὲ τῶν Συρακοσίων νῆες μέχρι μὲν
 τῶν ὀλκάδων ἐπεδίωκον· ἔπειτα αὐτοὺς αἱ κεραῖαι ὑπὲρ τῶν 15
 ἔσπλων αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ὀλκάδων δελφινόφοροι ἡρμέναι ἐκώλυνον.

1 αὐτῶν] om O λόπῳ] κάπῳ d 3 ἡμύνοντο quod vulgo post δεξάμενοι
 legitur, om ABCDEFGHILNOPTV de h i k m Porpo Goell Bekk. τε]
 om DFGHOQR TV d f i k m 4 ἐμβολῶν plerique rectius scripseris ἐμβό-
 λων Bekk ἐμβόλων Haack 5 ἀνερρήγνυσαν LO 6 αὐτῶς g αὐτῆς P. 7 πολ-
 λοι δέ τι f 8 μείζον GLOP.Q m 10 καὶ ἐξ] καὶ om Q τῶν ἑαυτῶν T 14 μὲν]
 om HT. 15 ἀπεδίωκον Q 16 εὐπλων d h i ὑπὸ B ἡρμέναι] om V.

tained αὐτοῦ, (although I have inclosed it in brackets as being omitted in so many MSS) because it seems to me to be an expressive word, and opposed to ἐπιχειρεῖν immediately following "The Athenians did not choose to wear themselves out with fatigue, without stirring from the spot where they were, but rather to advance and attack the enemy" Compare V 83, 2 4 τῶν ἐμβολῶν] Mutato accentu legendum puto ἐμβόλων. Vulgata defendi potest e II 76 fin apud Hen Steph Thes I 679 F DOBREE

9 ἔς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς ὑποπίπτοντες] "Running close in upon their oars," so as to confuse and derange their working Ταρσὸς is "the whole broad-side of oars," if such an expression be allowed See Polybius, XVI 3, 12 ἀπέβαλε τὸν δεξιὸν ταρσὸν τῆς νεώς. And for the operation described in the text, compare Dion Cassius, who speaks

of the sailors of Octavius, at the battle of Actium, as attacking in their light vessels the large and lofty ships of Antonius "Ἐς τε τοὺς ταρσοὺς τῶν νεῶν ὑποπίπτοντες, καὶ τὰς κόπας συναράσσοντες, (Dion Cass L p 439 Leunclav) That the portholes for the oars were large enough to admit of missile weapons being discharged into them with effect, may be seen from the story in Herodotus, V 33, 3, where a man is said to have been fastened with his head looking out through a porthole of his ship, by way of punishment

16 δελφινόφοροι] So called, διὰ τὰ κρεμαννύμενα βάρη δελφίνων σχῆμα ἔχοντα, ἃ ταῖς ληστροκαῖς ναυσὶν ἐμβάλλεται Hesychius, in δελφίνες See also the Scholast on Aristoph Equit 759 A similar contrivance is said to have been used with great effect by the Scotch Rover, Sir Andrew Barton, whose defeat by the Lord Admiral

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δύο δὲ νῆες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐπαιρόμεναι τῇ νίκῃ προσέμιξαν 3
 αὐτῶν ἐγγὺς καὶ διεφθάρησαν, καὶ ἡ ἑτέρα αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν
 ἑάλω. καταδύσαντες δ' οἱ Συρακόσιοι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπτά 4
 ναῦς καὶ κατατραυματίσαντες πολλὰς, ἄνδρας τε τοὺς μὲν
 5 ζωγρήσαντες τοὺς δὲ ἀποκτείναντες ἀπεχώρησαν, καὶ τρο-
 παῖά τε ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ναυμαχιῶν ἔστησαν, καὶ τὴν ἐλπίδα
 ἤδη ἐχυρὰν εἶχον ταῖς μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺ κρείσσους εἶναι,
 ἐδόκουν δὲ καὶ τὸν πεζὸν χειρώσεσθαι. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ὥς ἐπι-
 θησόμενοι κατ' ἀμφοτέρα παρεσκευάζοντο αὖθις, XLII. ἐν
 10 Demosthenes and Eurymedon arrive at
 Syracuse Impression
 produced by their ar-
 rival on both armies
 The Athenian gene-
 rals resolve to attack
 Epipolæ
 τοῦτ' δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Εὐρυμέδων, ἔχοντες
 τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων βοήθειαν, παραγίγνου-
 ται, ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα μάλιστα
 ξὺν ταῖς ξενικαῖς, καὶ ὀπλίτας περὶ πεντακισ-
 χιλίους ἑαυτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀκοντι-
 15 στάς τε βαρβάρους καὶ Ἑλλήνας οὐκ ὀλίγους, καὶ σφενδο-
 νήτας καὶ τοξότας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἱκανήν. καὶ 2
 τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις καὶ ξυμμάχοις κατάπληξις ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα
 οὐκ ὀλίγη ἐγένετο, εἰ πέρας μὴδὲν ἔσται σφίσι τοῦ ἀπαλλα-

3 δὲ οἱ V. 4 νῆας c g πολλοὺς P ἄνδρας τοὺς μὲν πολλοὺς T. μὲν πολλοὺς
 ξωγρήσαντες A C D E F G H N O P Q R f h i k m Haack 5 τοὺς δὲ A B C D.
 E G H K T V g h i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk πολλοὺς δὲ Q vulgo τοὺς τε
 6 τῶν] om d i 7 ἱσχυρὰν K ναυσὶ καὶ πολὺ B G K R g h Haack Poppo Bekk
 2 vulgo ναυσὶ πολὺ 8 ἐδόκουν] δολεῖν B G K c g δοκεῖ b τὸν A B C D F
 H L O Q T c e f g h k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk. vulgo τό χειρώσεσθαι
 L O e 11 ἀθηναίων codices ἀθηνῶν Bekk 2 12 μάλιστα] om B c g
 17 καὶ] om f τοῖς ξυμμάχοις N V i 18 τοῦ] om Q d f i

Howard is described in a ballad published by Percy in his *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, vol II p 197

Hee is biasse with in and steele without,
 With beames on his topcastle strong.

* * * *

And if you chance his ship to boide,
 This counsel I must give withall,
 Let no man to his topcastle goe,
 To strive to let his beames downe fall

12 ναῦς τε τρεῖς καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα]
 Demosthenes had sailed from Athens with sixty-five ships, (ch 20, 1) he had detached ten out of this number to reinforce Conon at Naupactus, (ch 31, 5) and he had been since joined by Eury-

medon's single ship, (ch 31, 3) by fifteen ships from Corecyra, (ib § 5) and by two from Metapontum, (ch 33, 4) That is, 65 - 10 + 1 + 15 + 2 = 73

17 τοῖς Συρακοσίοις—ὄρωντες] A confusion of construction arising from this, that τοῖς Συρακοσίοις is the proper subject of the sentence, and therefore the participle is put in the nominative, as if it had been, οἱ Συρακόσιοι κατεπλάγησαν, ὄρωντες κ τ λ Compare III 36, 1 V 70 VI 24. 3

18 πέρας—τοῦ ἀπαλλαγῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου] Compare Herodotus, II. 139, 1 τέλος δὲ τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς—ἔδε ἔλεγον γενέσθαι Both these are instances of the genitive being used as an explanation

γῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου, ὁρῶντες οὔτε διὰ τὴν Δεκέλειαν τειχι-
 ζομένην οὐδὲν ἦσσαν στρατὸν ἴσον καὶ παραπλήσιον τῷ
 προτέρῳ ἐπεληλυθότα, τὴν τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν παντα-
 χόσε πολλὴν φαινομένην· τῷ δὲ προτέρῳ στρατεύματι τῶν
 3 Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐκ κακῶν, ῥώμη τις ἐγεγένητο· ὁ δὲ Δημο-
 σθένης ἰδὼν ὡς εἶχε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ νομίσας οὐχ οἷόν τε
 εἶναι διατρίβειν, οὐδὲ παθεῖν ὅπερ ὁ Νικίας ἔπαθεν (ἀφικό-
 μενος γὰρ τὸ πρῶτον ὁ Νικίας φοβερός, ὡς οὐκ εὐθὺς προσ-
 ἔκειτο ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀλλ' ἐν Κατάνῃ διεχειμάζεν, ὑπερ-
 ὥφθη τε καὶ ἔφθασεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου στρατιᾷ ὁ 10
 Γύλιππος ἀφικόμενος, ἣν οὐδ' ἂν μετέπεμψαν οἱ Συρακόσιοι,
 εἰ ἐκείνος εὐθὺς ἐπέκειτο· ἱκανοὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ οἰόμενοι εἶναι ἅμα
 τ' ἂν ἔμαθον ἦσσαν ὄντες καὶ ἀποτετειχισμένοι ἂν ἦσαν,
 ὥστε μὴδ' εἰ μετέπεμψαν, ἔτι ὁμοίως ἂν αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖν),
 ταῦτα οὖν ἀνασκοπῶν ὁ Δημοσθένης, καὶ γινώσκων ὅτι καὶ 15
 αὐτὸς ἐν τῷ παρόντι τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ μάλιστα δεινότητός
 ἐστι τοῖς ἐναντίοις, ἐβούλετο ὅτι τάχος ἀποχρήσασθαι τῇ
 4 παρουσίᾳ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει. καὶ ὁρῶν τὸ παρατεί-
 χισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, ᾧ ἐκώλυσαν περιτειχίσαι σφᾶς τοὺς
 Ἀθηναίους, ἀπλοῦν τε ὄν, καὶ εἰ ἐπικρατήσεί τις τῶν τε 20
 Ἐπιπολῶν τῆς ἀναβάσεως καὶ αἰθῆς τοῦ ἐν αὐταῖς στρατο-
 πέδου, ῥαδίως ἂν αὐτὸ ληφθὲν (οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑπομεῖναι ἂν σφᾶς
 5 οὐδένα), ἡπείετο ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ πείρᾳ. καὶ †οἱ† ξυντομω-

2 ἦσσαν στρατὸν] om g 4 πολλὴν] om 1 ante πανταχόσε ponit f κατα-
 στρώματι V. 5 ἐγένετο h. 6 καὶ] om Q. 7 εἶναι] om. D N V g.
 δ] om e. 10 τε] om. K δ] om K R b c. 13 ὄντας g 14 ἂν]
 om K 17 ἀποχρήσασθαι K R b c 20 τε] om. B Bekk 2 εἰ καὶ K
 κρατήσεί A C D F G H L N O P T V d e g h i k m Haack μὴ ἐπικρατήσεί B
 τε] om A D E F G H L O P Q T V g h i m 22 αὐτῷ A B D g ὑπο-
 μεῖναι σφᾶς V. 23 οἱ] om. A C D E F G H L O P T V. e g i k m Haack
 et γρ B

of the former words; for τοῦ ἀπαλλα-
 γῆναι τοῦ κινδύνου, and τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς,
 explain respectively what is the specific
 meaning of the words πέρας and τέλος
 See Matthiae, Gr Gr § 321

17 ἀποχρήσασθαι "To avail him-
 self to the utmost." Compare I

68, 3 VI 17, 1

23 καὶ οἱ—ἡγήετο] "And he thought
 "it was *his* shortest way of bringing
 "the war to an issue" Yet the pro-
 noun is omitted by the best MSS, and
 seems indeed to be unnecessary.

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τάτην ἡγήετο διαπολέμησιν· ἡ γὰρ κατορθώσας ἔξειν Συρα-
 κούσας, ἡ ἀπάξειν τὴν στρατιὰν καὶ οὐ †τρίψεσθαι† ἄλλως
 Ἀθηναίους τε τοὺς ξυστρατευομένους καὶ τὴν ξύμπασαν
 πόλιν. πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τὴν τε γῆν ἐξελθόντες τῶν Συρακο-
 5 σίων ἔτεμον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ τὸν Ἀναπὸν, καὶ τῷ στρατεύ-
 ματι ἐπεκράτουν ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον, τῷ τε πεζῷ καὶ ταῖς
 ναυσὶν (οὐδὲ γὰρ καθ' ἕτερα οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἀντεπεξήεσαν,
 ὅτι μὴ τοῖς ἱππεῦσι καὶ ἀκοντισταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπίου).
 XLIII. ἔπειτα μηχαναῖς ἔδοξε τῷ Δημοσθένει πρότερον
 10 ἀποπειρᾶσαι τοῦ παρατειχίσματος. ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ προσαγα-
 γόντι κατεκαύθησάν τε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, ἀπὸ
 τοῦ τείχους ἀμυνομένων, αἱ μηχαναὶ, καὶ τῇ
 ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ πολλαχῇ προσβάλλοντες ἀπε-
 κρούοντο, οὐκέτι ἐδόκει διατρίβειν, ἀλλὰ πείσας
 τὸν τε Νικίαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας,
 15 ὥς ἐπενόει, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν τῶν Ἐπιτολῶν
 ἐποιεῖτο. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἀδύνατα ἐδόκει εἶναι 2

Grand night attack
 on Epipolæ, conducted
 by Demosthenes, Eu-
 rymedon, and Menan-
 der. It is at first
 successful, but in the
 end the Athenians are
 repulsed with great
 slaughter

(43—45)

1 διαπολέμησιν B ἔξειν A B D F H K T V g Parm Haack Poppo Goell
 Bekk ἔξει Q vulgo ἤξει 2 τρίψεσθαι B G K Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri
 τρίβεσθαι. 3 τε καὶ τοὺς B G K Q R συστρατευομένους g 4 μὲν] om D g
 5 ἔτεμον A B D F H Q R T V f g h i Haack Poppo Bekk 2 vulgo ἔτεμον
 οἱ] om L ἀναπὸν T 6 τε] om C H L O T e 7 ἕτερα C D F H L O.
 Q T V d e g k m Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἑκάτερα 10 παρατειχίσματος
 A B C D F H L N O P T V d e f h k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk τευχίσμα-
 τος G vulgo ἀποτευχίσματος Conf c 11, 3 et 42, 4 προσαγοντι k 11 τε] om Q
 ἀπό τε τοῦ B 12 τευχίσματος g 13 πανταχῇ c προσβαλόντες E L O P
 15 ἄλλους ξυνάρχοντας] ἄρχοντας G 16 ὥς] om A C D E F G H L N O P
 Q T V d e g h k m γρ B τὴν A C D E F G H L O Q T V d e g h i k
 γρ B om P 17 ἀδύνατον A C E F G H L O P R T V d e h m et anteposito
 ἐδόκει f εἶναι] om c h

2 τρίψεσθαι] The common reading
 τρίβεσθαι, may be defended by the ex-
 amples of varied construction referred
 to by Poppo, Prolegom I p 275 VIII
 5, 5 ἐνόμζε—Ἀμόργην—ἡ ζῶντα ἄξειν
 ἡ ἀποκτείνειν Add V 35, 5 VI 24, 1
 10 τοῦ παρατειχίσματος] The Syra-
 cusan cross wall on Epipolæ, which
 had intercepted the intended line of the
 Athenian circumvallation (see ch 6, 1,
 4 11, 3) It appears that since the com-
 pletion of that cross wall, the Atheni-
 ans had evacuated Epipolæ altogether,
 and confined themselves to the low

ground between the southern cliffs of
 Epipolæ and the sea, in which quar-
 ter their lines had been most nearly
 brought to a finished state (ch 2 at
 the end) In attacking the cross wall
 then on this side they had the ground
 against them, besides the ordinary dis-
 advantages of a besieging force in those
 days when attacking a fortification in
 front But it was proposed to obviate
 these by the night attack on Epipolæ,
 which, had it succeeded, would have
 established the Athenians again in a
 position to command the Syracusan

λαθεῖν προσελθόντας τε καὶ ἀναβάντας, παραγγείλας δὲ
 πέντε ἡμερῶν σιτία, καὶ τοὺς λιθολόγους καὶ τέκτονας πάν-
 τας λαβὼν καὶ ἄλλην παρασκευὴν, τοξευμάτων τε καὶ ὅσα
 εἶδει, ἣν κρατῶσι, τειχίζοντας ἔχειν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἀπὸ πρώτου
 ὕπνου καὶ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ Μένανδρος, ἀναλαβὼν τὴν πᾶσαν
 στρατιὰν, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὰς Ἐπιπολάς· Νικίας δὲ ἐν τοῖς
 3 τείχεσιν ὑπελέλειπτο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πρὸς αὐταῖς κατὰ
 τὸν Εὐρύηλον, ἥπερ καὶ ἡ προτέρα στρατιὰ τὸ πρῶτον
 ἀνέβη, λανθάνουσί τε τοὺς φύλακας τῶν Συρακοσίων, καὶ
 προσβάντες τὸ τεῖχοςμα ὃ ἦν αὐτόθι τῶν Συρακοσίων αἰ- 10
 4 ροῦσι, καὶ ἄνδρας τῶν φυλάκων ἀποκτείνουσιν. οἱ δὲ πλείους
 διαφυγόντες εὐθὺς πρὸς τὰ στρατόπεδα, ἃ ἦν ἐπὶ τῶν Ἐπι-
 πολῶν τρία † ἐν προτειχίσμασιν, † ἐν μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων,

1 τε] om T. 2 πέντε ἡμερῶν C E F H L O Q R T V d f g h i k m. Poppo
 vulgo et Bekk πένθ τοὺς ἄλλους λιθολόγους G. L O P Q k m λιθοδόμους T.
 3 τε] om g 4 τειχίζοντας f ἀπὸ πρώτου A B C D E F K N V d e g h i
 Haack. Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου 5 πᾶσαν] πρότην B G K c
 7 ὑπελείπετο B Bekk 2 ἐπειδὴ] om L O P αὐταῖς ᾗδη κατὰ h 8 εὐρυκλον
 P h εὐρυκλον Q 10 προσβάντες P V προσβαλόντες Q 11 τινὰς quod
 vulgo post ἄνδρας legitur, om A C D E F H L O P Q T V d f g h i k m Poppo
 Bekk τοὺς e κτείνουσιν h 12 διαφεύγοντες h 13 ἐν προτειχίσμασιν B om
 A C D E F G H L O P Q R T V. d e f g h i m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk.

works, and would have enabled them to turn the cross wall, and attack it on the rear, where, as being only a single wall, (ch IV at the beginning,) it was least defensible. The line of march to the attack may be traced on the plan, —the Athenians were to enter on the open slope of Epipolæ, by the narrow ridge on the top of the slope, communicating with the interior of the country

4 ἀπὸ πρώτου ὕπνου] *Circa primam vigiliam* verit Acacius Rectius, puto, Valla et Portus ἀπὸ acceperunt pro post, ut sit, post *primam vigiliam* quemadmodum, quum dicunt, ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, ἀπὸ δειπνου, et plura hujus generis *Circa primam vigiliam*, est, περὶ πρώτου ὕπνου quo utitur Thucydides II. 2, 1 et Plutarchus in Nicias pag 941 DUKER

10 τὸ τεῖχοςμα] Apparently on the very crest of the slope, on or near the spot which the Athenians had formerly fortified at Labdolum

11 καὶ ἄνδρας τινὰς τῶν φυλάκων ἀπο-

κτείνουσι] Scriptura librorum a quibus abest τινὰς, confirmari potest ex alio loco Thucydides II. 33, 3 ἄνδρας τε ἀποβάλλουσι σφῶν αὐτῶν Neque solum hic, sed etiam alibi, quidam scripti excludunt τινὰς Aristophanes Equitibus v. 423 ὥστ' εἰπ' ἀνὴρ τῶν ῥητόρων ἰδὼν με τοῦτο δρῶντα DUKER

13 † ἐν προτειχίσμασιν †] Many of the best MSS omit these words, yet I am inclined to think them genuine, as the mention of the Syracusans sallying, ἐκ τῶν προτειχισμάτων, (§ 6) seems to imply some previous notice of their being ἐν προτειχίσμασιν. The three camps appear to have been formed immediately under the walls of the city, (or of the newly inclosed district of Temenites, which was itself a προτειχίσμα, with reference to the old town: see VI. 100, 2) the six hundred Syracusans who are mentioned separately were probably stationed higher on the slope, perhaps at the point where the cross wall terminated

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ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Σικελιωτῶν, ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἀγγέ-
 λουσι τὴν ἔφοδον, καὶ τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις τῶν Συρακοσίων, οἱ
 καὶ πρῶτοι κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν φύλακες
 ἦσαν, ἔφραζον. οἱ δ' ἐβοήθουν τ' εὐθύς· καὶ αὐτοῖς ὁ Δη- 5
 5 μοσθένης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐντυχόντες ἀμυνομένους προθύμως
 ἔτρεψαν. καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν εὐθύς ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν, ὅπως
 τῇ παρουσίᾳ ὀρμῇ τοῦ περαίνεσθαι, ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον, μὴ βρα-
 δεῖς γένωνται· ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα
 τῶν Συρακοσίων, οὐχ ὑπομενόντων τῶν φυλάκων, ἤρουν τε
 10 καὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρον. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ- 6
 μαχοὶ καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβοήθουν ἐκ τῶν
 προτειχισμάτων, καὶ ἀδοκήτου τοῦ τολμήματος ἐν νυκτὶ
 σφίσι γενομένου, προσέβαλόν τε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐκπεπλη-
 γμένοι, καὶ βιασθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον ὑπεχώρησαν.

1 ἐν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ἐν δὲ τῶν ἄλλων σικελιωτῶν G τῶν ἄλλων ξυμμάχων
 E h 2 οἱ] om T 4 ἔφραζαν P οἱ δὲ βοηθοῦντες εὐθύς A c τε
 εὐθύς C αὐτὸς Q 6 ἐμπροσθεν G L O P k m 7 ὧν] om D F H T.
 10 ἐπέσυρον E 11. δ] om C e οἱ] om P 12 ἐν νυκτὶ σφίσι
 A C D E F G H L N O P Q T V d e f g h k m Haack Poppo Goell ceteri et
 Bekk 2 σφίσιν ἐν νυκτὶ 13 προσέβαλόν D R f g Bekk 2 vulgo προσέ-
 βαλλον. 14 τὸ πρῶτον—μᾶλλον om g ἀπεχώρησαν nescio quis Paris

6 ὅπως τῇ παρουσίᾳ ὀρμῇ] "Ὅπως μὴδὲ
 ὑστερήσωσι τοῦ διαπεράναι, ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλ-
 θον τὸ γὰρ "μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται" ἀντὶ
 τοῦ μὴ ὑστερήσωσι κείμεν SCHOL

7 τοῦ περαίνεσθαι] "Si sana sint,
 "verte, ne presentis studio conficiendi—
 "seguiter uterentur" DOBREE But
 see also the Scholiast, who considers
 μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται to be equivalent to
 μὴ ὑστερήσωσι Goller agrees with Do-
 bree, and the expression, τῇ παρουσίᾳ
 ὀρμῇ—μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται, would be
 equivalent to what follows a little be-
 low, ἀνέτων σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου

8 τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα]
 Goller proposes to read, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης
 τὸ παρατείχισμα, and supplies ὀρμῆς, as
 does the Scholiast There is a peculi-
 arity in the use of the feminine τὴν
 πρώτῃν, which seems to signify "primā
 vice," or, "prima loco," as in Hero-
 dot I 153, 6 τοὺς Ἰωνας ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ
 ποιησάμενος τὴν πρώτῃν εἶναι, "that their
 "turn should come first" III 134, 8
 ἐς Σκύθας μὲν τὴν πρώτῃν ἵναί τι ἔασον,

"leave alone going in the first instance
 "against the Scythians;" and so De-
 mosthenes, Olynth III p 29 i Reiske
 πέπεισμαι τοῦθ' ἱκανὸν προλαβεῖν εἶναι
 ἡμῖν τὴν πρώτῃν, "this is enough for
 "us to look to in the first instance"
 Now may not τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης have
 the same meaning, "firstly," "of the
 "first?" and may not the true reading
 be, ἄλλοι δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης τὸ παρα-
 τείχισμα—ἤρουν, "and others, as the
 "very first thing they did, began to
 "take the cross wall, &c?" I can
 more readily understand the omission,
 by the copyists, of the article before
 παρατείχισμα, if it had occurred so im-
 mediately before, than its removal from
 what must have seemed its most nat-
 ural place to one less natural Or is it
 possible that τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρα-
 τείχισμα can signify τὸ παρατείχισμα ᾧ
 τὴν πρώτῃν ἐπεβουλεύοντο, that is to say,
 "the cross wall which was their first
 "and principal object?"

7 προϊόντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν ἀταξία μᾶλλον ἤδη, ὥς κε-
 κρατηκόντων, καὶ βουλομένων διὰ παντὸς τοῦ μήπω μεμαχη-
 μένου τῶν ἐναντίων ὥς τάχιστα διελθεῖν, ἵνα μὴ, ἀνέντων
 σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου, αὖθις ξυστραφῶσιν, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτοι
 αὐτοῖς ἀντέσχον, καὶ προσβαλόντες ἔτρεψάν τε καὶ ἐς φυγὴν 5
 κατέστησαν. XLIV. καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἤδη ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ
 ἀπορία ἐγίνοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἣν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι ῥάδιον ἦν
 2 οὐδ' ἀφ' ἐτέρων, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἕκαστα ξυνηνέχθη. ἐν μὲν γὰρ
 ἡμέρᾳ σαφέστερα μὲν, ὅμως δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα οἱ παραγενόμενοι
 πάντα, πλὴν τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος μόλις οἶδεν· ἐν δὲ 10
 νυκτομαχίᾳ, ἣ μόνῃ δὴ στρατοπέδων μεγάλων ἐν τῷδε τῷ
 3 πολέμῳ ἐγένετο, πῶς ἂν τις σαφῶς τι ᾗδει; ἦν μὲν γὰρ
 σελήνη λαμπρὰ, ἐώρων δὲ οὕτως ἀλλήλους, ὥς ἐν σελήνῃ
 εἰκὸς τὴν μὲν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γυνώσιν τοῦ
 οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι. ὀπλῖται δὲ ἀμφοτέρων οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐν 15
 4 στενοχωρίᾳ ἀνεστρέφοντο. καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ μὲν ἤδη
 ἐνικῶντο, οἱ δὲ ἔτι τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφόδῳ ἀήσσητοι ἐχώρουν. πολὺ
 δὲ καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν ἄρτι ἀναβε-
 βήκει, τὸ δ' ἔτι προσανῆει, ὥστ' οὐκ ἠπίσταντο πρὸς ὃ τι

1 μᾶλλον] om g 2 μεμηχανημένου C Q 4 αὖ L συστραφῶσιν K
 πρότεροι B 6 ταραχῇ καὶ δειλία T sed ἀπορία habet superscriptum 7 ἦν]
 om Q ἦν οὔτε ἀπὸ ἀθηναίων οὔτε ἀπὸ συρρακουσίων καὶ τῶν ἐκατέρους ξυμμάχων h
 8 συνηνέχθη K d i 9 σαφέστερα] σφετέρᾳ A σφέτερα E 10 εἶδεν N V
 δέ] om G 11 δὴ μόνῃ K Q ἐν γε τῷδε D.K Q Bekk 2 (γε om A D E
 F G teste Bekk) 12 τι] καὶ b c om k ᾗδει A B C D F H K N P
 Q T V d e g h k m Poppo Goell Bekk ᾗδει B D teste Bekk vulgo εἰδείη
 15 ὀπλῖτας D 16 ἀνεστρέφοντο d ξυνεστρέφοντο c ἐστρέφοντο e
 17 πολλοὺ d 18 ἀναβεβήκει A E F H T g

7 ἦν οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι, κ τ λ] The
 accusative, I think, must here be ex-
 plained by supposing the intended con-
 struction to have been, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυν-
 ηνέχθη, scil ἡ ταραχῇ, and that ἕκαστα
 having been inserted, the sentence is
 now ungrammatical. Τὴν ταραχὴν πυ-
 θέσθαι ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ξυνηνέχθη is a well
 known Greek construction, where the
 English idiom would be, πυθέσθαι ὅτῳ
 τρόπῳ ἡ ταραχῇ ξυνηνέχθη

12 ᾗδει] "How could any one have
 "know any thing distinctly in a battle
 "fought, as this was, by night?" πῶς
 ἂν εἰδείη makes the question general,

"how could any one know any thing
 "distinctly in a night engagement?"

14 τὴν μὲν ὄψιν, κ τ λ] The con-
 struction is confused as in IV 125, 1
 and VII 80, 3, the words, τὴν μὲν ὄψιν
 —ἀπιστεῖσθαι, being added as an ex-
 planation of the words ὥς ἐν σελήνῃ
 εἰκὸς, "they saw one another as men
 "naturally would by moonlight, that
 "is, to see before them the form of the
 "object, but to mistrust their know-
 "ing who was friend and who was
 "foe"

18 ἀναβεβήκει] Reg et Cass cum
 augmento plusquamperfecti ἀναβεβήκει

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χρὴ χωρῆσαι. ἤδη γὰρ τὰ πρόσθεν τῆς τροπῆς γεγενημένης
ἐτετάρακτο πάντα, καὶ χαλεπὰ ἦν ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς διαγινῶναι.
οἱ τε γὰρ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι κρατοῦντες παρεκε-
λεύοντό τε κραυγῇ οὐκ ὀλίγῃ χρώμενοι, ἀδύνατον δὲ ἐν νυκτὶ
5 ἄλλω τῷ σημῆναι, καὶ ἅμα τοὺς προσφερομένους ἐδέχοντο·
οἱ τε Ἀθηναῖοι ἐζήτουν τε σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, καὶ πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον,
καὶ εἰ φίλιον εἶη τῶν ἤδη πάλιν φευγόντων, πολέμιον ἐνό-
μιζον, καὶ τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι
διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι ἄλλω τῷ γνωρίσαι, σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς θόρυβον
10 πολὺν παρείχον, ἅμα πάντες ἐρωτῶντες, καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις
σαφὲς αὐτὸ κατέστησαν· τὸ δ' ἐκείνων οὐχ ὁμοίως ἠπίσταντο,
διὰ τὸ κρατοῦντας αὐτοὺς καὶ μὴ διεσπασμένους ἦσσαν ἀγνο-
εῖσθαι, ὥστ' εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν τισι κρείσσους ὄντες τῶν πολε-
μίων, διέφευγον αὐτοὺς ἅτε ἐκείνων ἐπιστάμενοι τὸ ξύνθημα,
15 εἰ δ' αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνουντο, διεφθείροντο. μέγιστον δὲ καὶ 6

1 τὸ B γενομένης f 2 ὑπὸ τῆς βοῆς] om G 3 ξύμμαχοι ὡς κρα-
τοῦντες B 4 κραυγῇ] βοῇ d. ἀδύνατα ἐν νυκτὶ C V 5 οὐκ ὀλίγῃ A D F H T
ἦν e 5 προσφερομένους E d 6 τε post οἱ om e τὸ ἐναντίον A D E F G
τὸ ἐξ ἐναντίας B cum Tusano. Bekk Goell τὸ ἐξ ἐναντίον h 7 φίλον G d 1
ἐνόμιζον πολέμιον T 10 παρείχον] ἐποιοῦντο g 11. σαφὲς] om d 13 μὲν]
μὴ g τῶν πολεμίων] οἱ πολέμιοι Tusanus 14 ἐπισταμένων K. c ἐπισταμε-
ων B ἐπιστάντων C Tusanus 15 οἱ δ' R ὑποκρίνουντο A D E G ἀπο-
κρίνουντο corr rc F Bekker κρίνουντο post lacunam B καὶ ante οὐχ om. K

Sed non movenda est scriptura vul-
gata nam et alia sunt, in quibus hoc
tempus contentum est augmento per-
fecti Et supra cap 4, 2 hujus libri
ἀναβεβήκεσαν DUKE

1 τὰ πρόσθεν ἐτετάρακτο πάντα] "All
"in front of them was in utter con-
"fusion"

6 πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον] "Whoever met
"them," i e whomsoever they found
with his face towards them Compare
I 93, 5 and IV 23, 2 The reading, τὸ
ἐξ ἐναντίας, seems a mere interpretation
of τὸ ἐναντίον

8 ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθήματος πυκνοῖς]
Tacitus III Histor 22 Crebris inter-
rogationibus notum pugnae signum Ha-
bet, quæ huc pertinent, Lipsius IV. de
Milit Rom ult DUKE

13 εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν, κ τ λ] "So if
"they chanced to fall in with any party
"of the enemy, when they were them-

"selves the stronger, the enemy got
"away from them, from knowing their
"watchword, but if they themselves
"(in like circumstances) did not an-
"swer, they were put to the sword"
The sense and construction both seem
to me sufficiently clear the stronger
party would naturally challenge the
weaker to give the watchword, and
therefore εἰ αὐτοὶ μὴ ὑποκρίνουντο is
equivalent in sense to εἰ δ' ἦσσαν ὄντες
ἐντύχοιεν τισι τῶν πολεμίων The con-
jecture, οἱ πολέμιοι, is not only need-
less, but has the disadvantage of
changing the subject of the description,
which throughout continues to be "the
"Athenians" The reading ὑποκρίνουντο
is sufficiently defended by the quota-
tions of the grammarians, Suidas, Pho-
tius, Phavorinus, Eustathius, and the
Etymologicon Magnum.

οὐχ ἥκιστα ἔβλαψε καὶ ὁ παιωνισμός· ἀπὸ γὰρ ἀμφοτέρων
 παραπλήσιος ὦν ἀπορίαν παρείχεν. οἱ τε γὰρ Ἀργεῖοι καὶ
 οἱ Κερκυραῖοι καὶ ὅσον Δωρικὸν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἦν, ὅποτε
 παιωνίσκειαν, φόβον παρείχε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, οἳ τε πολέμιοι
 γ' ὁμοίως. ὥστε τέλος ξυμπεσόντες αὐτοῖς κατὰ πολλὰ τοῦ 5
 στρατοπέδου, ἐπεὶ ἄπαξ ἐταράχθησαν, φίλοι τε φίλοις καὶ
 πολῖται πολίταις, οὐ μόνον ἐς φόβον κατέστησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 8 ἐς χεῖρας ἀλλήλοις ἐλθόντες μόλις ἀπελούντο. καὶ διωκό-
 μενοι κατὰ τε τῶν κρημνῶν οἱ πολλοὶ ῥίπτουντες ἑαυτοὺς
 ἀπώλλυντο, στενῆς οὔσης τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν πάλιν 10
 καταβάσεως, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἐς τὸ ὁμαλὸν οἱ σωζόμενοι ἄνωθεν
 καταβαίεν, [οἱ μὲν] πολλοὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῶν προ-
 τέρων στρατιωτῶν, ἐμπειρία μᾶλλον τῆς χώρας ἐς τὸ στρα-
 τόπεδον διεφύγγανον, οἱ δὲ ὕστερον ἦκοντες εἰσὶν οἱ διαμαρ-
 τόντες τῶν ὁδῶν κατὰ τὴν χώραν ἐπλανήθησαν· οὗς, ἐπειδὴ 15
 ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων περιελάσαντες
 †διέφθειραν†.

XLV Τῇ δ' ὕστεραία οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι δύο τροπαῖα
 ἔστησαν, ἐπὶ τε ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς ἥ ἡ πρόσβασις, καὶ κατὰ
 τὸ χωρίον ἥ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτον ἀντέστησαν· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι 20

1 καὶ δ C D E F G H L O P Q T V f g h i k Haack Poppo vulgo, Bekker
 Goell ἔβλαψεν ὁ παιωνισμός παιωνισμός E et mox παιωνίσκειαν παιωνισμός
 L O P Q qui et mox παιωνίσκειαν. 2 ἀπορίας παρείχεν T 3 δωρικὸν μὲν
 ἀθ T. 4 τοῖς αὐτοῖς K 5 αὐτοῖς Poppo Goell Bekk Libri αὐτοῖς.
 κατὰ πολλὰ A B C D E F G H K N Q T V c d e g h i m. Haack Poppo Goell
 Bekk vulgo κατὰ τὰ πολλὰ 7 καθίστησαν B 8 ἀλλήλοις om R
 μόλις B 9 ῥίπτουντες B G K h 11 ἄνωθεν οἱ σωζόμενοι e 12 κατα-
 βαίεν B cum Tusano Goell et Bekk ceteri καταβαίνουσιν οἱ μὲν om A D E.
 F G H N P Q T V d e g k m Poppo Goell et γρ B. 14 διαμαρτάνοντες N
 T V g 16 ἡ ἡμέρα e 17 διέφθειρον A D E F H T V d f g Poppo
 19 τε om L O P k πρόσβασις D H T k καὶ om. L O k. 20 πρῶτον
 D E F H T V e f g h k m Bekk 2 om B vulgo πρῶτοι

11 ἐπειδὴ—καταβαίεν] “When they
 “were got down.” the common read-
 ing, ἐπειδὴ καταβαίνουσιν, would signify,
 “when they were getting down,” which
 is absurd

14 διεφύγγανον] Æschines c Cte-
 siph διεφύγγανον ἐκ τῶν δικαστηρίων.
 Josephus XIX Antiq 15 Vox raris
 usus WASS.

17 †διέφθειραν†] Several MSS read
 διέφθειρον, and so also does Plutarch,
 when relating the same event (Nicias,
 ch 21) The aorist would mean, “that
 “the cavalry succeeded in cutting off
 “all the fugitives,” the imperfect, that
 “they tried to cut them off, and were
 “engaged in doing so”

SYRACUSE A C 413 Olynip 91 4

τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἐκομίσαντο. ἀπέθανον δὲ οὐκ²
 ὀλίγοι αὐτῶν τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, ὅπλα μέντοι ἔτι πλείω
 ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη· οἱ γὰρ κατὰ τῶν κρημνῶν
 βιασθέντες ἄλλεσθαι ψιλοὶ ἄνευ τῶν ἀσπίδων, οἱ μὲν ἀπώλ-
 5 λυντο, οἱ δ' ἐσώθησαν.

XLVI. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι ὥς ἐπὶ ἀπροσ-
 δοκίῳ εὐπραγίᾳ πάλιν αὖ ἀναρρωσθέντες, ὥσπερ καὶ πρό-
 10 Great exultation of the Syracusans they apply to the Sicilian cities for fresh reinforcements
 τερον, ἐς μὲν Ἀκράγαντα στασιάζοντα πεν-
 τεκαίδεκα ναυσὶ Σικανὸν ἀπέστειλαν, ὅπως
 ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν, εἰ δύναιτο· Γύλιππος
 δὲ κατὰ γῆν ἐς τὴν ἄλλην[†] Σικελίαν ᾤχετο
 αὖθις, ἄξων στρατιὰν ἔτι, ὥς ἐν ἐλπίδι ὦν καὶ τὰ τείχη τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων αἰρήσειν βίᾳ, ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν ταῖς Ἐπιπολαῖς οὕτω
 ξυνέβη. XLVII. οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐν τούτῳ
 15 Distress of the Athenians Demosthenes
 ἐβουλεύοντο πρὸς τε τὴν γεγεννημένην ξυμφο-

6 μὲν] om d 7 ἀναρρωθέντες d 10 ὑπάγοιτο V k 11 τὴν ἄλλην
 σικελίαν B G K Poppo Bekk 2 vulgo (et teste Bekk G) τὴν σικελίαν. 15 ἐβού-
 λοντο K

2 ὅπλα] Id est· ἀσπίδες, quas a fugientibus abjectas, paullo post dicit. Xenophon II 4, 25 Histor Græc p 475 ὅπλα ἐποιούντο, οἱ μὲν ξύλινα, οἱ δέ, οἰσύνια, καὶ ταῦτα ἐλευκοῦντο Sic ancilia ὅπλα apud Dionysium Halic. II 71 et Plutarchum Num pag 125 Glossæ Ancile, διπτερές ὅπλον Scho-
 lastes Sophoclis ad Ajac v 575 σά-
 kos, οὐδετέρως, ὅπλον, ἀσπίς Plura
 dudum observarunt, et, Latinis etiam
 arma pro scutis dici, docuerunt alii.
 DUKER

9 ὅπως ὑπαγάγοιτο τὴν πόλιν] "That
 "he might induce or win over the city
 "to send up its forces to their aid"
 Compare Xenoph Anab II 4, 3
 ἡμᾶς ὑπάγεται μένειν, and Demosth de
 Chersones p 105 l 7 Reiske θηβαίους
 νῦν ὑπάγεται, where Reiske well explains
 the word, "perducere veluti vitulum
 "ostensâ fronde" Ὑπάγειν, in its
 simplest sense, seems to be, "to bring
 "up under," as in the expression, ὑπά-
 γειν ἐπὶ δικαστήριον, thence it signifies,
 "to lead up to any object," or, "to get

"a person to come to some object,"
 and thus, "to lead on another, getting
 "him constantly to follow close after
 "us" A man holding out a piece of
 meat to a dog, and making him follow
 to get it, is an exact image of the word
 ὑπάγεσθαι Thus the word requires the
 general notion of tempting or inducing
 another to act upon a prospect of some
 advantage, and generally of an advan-
 tage offered deceitfully It would seem
 therefore that ἐπάγεσθαι, and not ὑπά-
 γεσθαι, must be the true reading in III
 63, 3, and the note there should be cor-
 rected There is another sense of ὑπάγω,
 when it signifies, "to withdraw," which
 I believe is also a primitive meaning of
 the word, as, like the Latin "subduco,"
 it may signify, "to lead from under,"
 as well as "to lead up under" Hence
 ὑπάγειν is fitly applied to an army re-
 treating before a superior force, (IV.
 126, 6 127, 1) as being led in a man-
 ner from under its reach,—from that
 place where it would have been in dan-
 ger from its power

urges an immediate retreat from Sicily *ρὰν καὶ πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ κατὰ πάντα ἀρρωστίαν. τοῖς τε γὰρ ἐπιχειρήμασιν ἐώρων οὐ κατορθοῦντες καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀχθόμενους τῇ μονῇ. νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς τε ὥρας τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὔσης, ἐν ᾗ ἀσθενοῦσιν ἄνθρωποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα, ἐν ᾧ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, ἐλῶδες καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν· τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἀνέλπιστα αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνετο τῷ οὖν Δημοσθένει οὐκ ἐδόκει ἔτι χρῆναι μένειν, ἀλλ' ὅπερ καὶ διανοηθεὶς ἐς τὰς Ἐπιπολὰς διακινδυνεύσαι, ἐπειδὴ ἔσφαλτο, ἀπιέναι ἐψηφίζετο καὶ μὴ διατρίβειν, ἕως ἔτι τὸ πέλαγος οἶόν τε περαιουῖσθαι, καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος*

2 γὰρ] om L e 3 κατορθοῦντας A B D E F K c g 4 τε] om Q V
5 ἐν ᾗ] καθ' ἣν h. 6 καὶ τὸ χωρίον ἅμα] om. G 7 ἦν] om B G K c
8 μέλλειν g 9 ἀλλὰ καίπερ corr A
ἀλλα ὅτι] om A 8 τι] om V 9 ἀλλὰ καίπερ corr A
correctus V διακινδυνεύσαι A D E F H T.f.g h Haack Poppo Goell Bekk
κινδυνεύσαι V διακινδυνεύσαι ἂν d διακινδυνεύσαιεν i vulgo διεκινδύνευσεν
10 ἐξίεναι A C D E F H L N O P Q T V d e g h i k m Haack Poppo Goell
ἀπιέναι B G K Bekk 2 illud est VII 3, i hoc VII 48 extr) vulgo διεξίεναι

4 νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο] Confer Diodorum XIV pag 434 a WASS

7. τὰ τε ἄλλα—ἐφαίνετο] The construction seems to be, ἐώρων τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀχθόμενους τῇ μονῇ, νόσῳ τε γὰρ ἐπιέζοντο, τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅτι ἐφαίνετο αὐτοῖς ἀνέλπιστα "Tired of staying in Sicily, both because they were suffering from sickness, and because the prospect in all other respects seemed desperate." Thus the Scholiast understands it "Ὅτι ἀνέλπιστα cannot, I imagine, signify the same thing as ὅτι ἀνελπιστότατα, "quam maxime desperata" One manuscript, V, omits ὅτι, but this seems too much like a correction of the text, in order to remove a difficulty

9 διακινδυνεύσαι] The words τῷ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει, make all that follows equivalent to language uttered by him, and expressed by the historian in the third person. The infinitive therefore is right, depending in fact on ἔφη understood. Compare IV 3, 2 ὁ Δημοσθένης ἡξίου τεχιζέσθαι τὸ χωρίον, ἐπὶ τούτῳ γὰρ ξυνεκπλεύσαι, where ἔφη must in like manner be supplied from ἡξίου, and where also, as in the present passage, many MSS, not understanding the construction, have the indicative ξυνέπλευσε.

11 καὶ τοῦ στρατεύματος—κρατεῖν] The words τοῦ στρατεύματος may be referred to the Syracusans, the obstacles opposed by the enemy being contrasted with those presented by nature "While the sea could yet be crossed, and the forces opposed to them could, at least with the aid of the fleet lately arrived, as yet be conquered" But it is better to make it depend upon ναυσί, according to that well-known construction by which the Greeks put the principal idea in the genitive, and any subordinate part of it in some other case depending on that genitive, and generally, in point of arrangement, following directly after it. See III 105, 2 τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ, and the note there. This genitive is expressed in English by some other case, and made independent of the words following it, because its position, which is the point of most importance, cannot otherwise be preserved, "and whilst, for what regarded their forces, their late reinforcement might still ensure them victory," κρατεῖν then would be taken absolutely, "to prevail, or enjoy a superiority."

SYRACUSE A C 413 Olymp 91 4

ταῖς γοῦν ἐπελθούσαις ναυσὶ κρατεῖν καὶ τῇ πόλει ὠφε-
 λιμώτερον ἔφη εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ σφῶν ἐπιτει-
 χίζοντας τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι ἢ Συρακοσίους, οὓς οὐκέτι
 5 ῥάδιον εἶναι χειρώσασθαι· οὐδ' αὖ ἄλλως χρήματα πολλὰ
 δαπανῶντας εἰκὸς εἶναι προσκαθῆσθαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δημο-
 σθένης τοιαῦτα ἐγίγνωσκεν· XLVIII. ὁ δὲ Νικίας ἐνόμιζε
 μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς πονηρὰ σφῶν τὰ πράγματα
 εἶναι, τῷ δὲ λόγῳ οὐκ ἐβούλετο αὐτὰ ἀσθενῇ
 ἀποδεικνύναι, οὐδ' ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφίζομέ-
 10 νους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολε-
 μίοις καταγγέλτους γίγνεσθαι· λαθεῖν γὰρ ἂν,
 ὅποτε βούλονται, τοῦτο ποιοῦντες πολλῶ ἦσσαν. τὸ δέ τι²
 καὶ τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀφ' ὧν ἐπὶ πλεόν ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι ἦσθάνετο
 αὐτῶν, ἐλπίδος τι ἔτι παρείχε προνηρότερα τῶν σφετέρων
 15 ἔσεσθαι, ἣν καρτερῶσι προσκαθήμενοι· χρημάτων γὰρ
 ἀπορία αὐτοὺς ἐκτρυχάσειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπὶ πλεόν ἦδη
 ταῖς ὑπαρχούσαις ναυσὶ θαλασσοκρατούντων. καὶ, ἣν γάρ
 τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ
 πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι, ἐπεκηρυκεύετο ὡς αὐτὸν καὶ οὐκ εἶα

1 ταῖς] om k ἐπελθούσιν A D E F H T f ναυσὶ] om P 2 ἔφη
 εἶναι A B C D E F G H L O P Q T V c d e f g h i k Haack Poppe Goell Bekk
 ceteri εἶναι ἔφη 4 ῥάδιον A F ῥάδιον V ἀλλ' ὥς E 5 προσκαθεῖσθαι C
 7 πόνηρα A G m 11 ἂν] om R d 1 12 πολλῶν T τὰ δ' ἔτι A B D F Q R
 τὸ δ' ἔτι E τῷ δ' ἔτι T 13 καὶ τὰ] κατὰ d 1 ἀφ' ὧν] om h ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι
 A B C D E F G L N O P e g h k m Haack Poppe Goell Bekk vulgo omittunt
 articulum ἢ οἱ ἄλλοι—πλεόν] om T 14 αὐτῷ L O ἐλπίδας τε B K R
 b c f h ἔτι παρείχε] ἐπιπαρείχε E 16 αὐτοὺς τε e ἐκτρυχάσειν A
 18 τὰ] om K τὰ πράγματα om 1 19 καὶ ἐπεκηρυκεύετο N V ὥς] πρὸς d 1
 κούκ K.

1 ὠφελιμώτερον] Huc respexit Justinus IV 5 esse domi *graviora*, et forsitan infeliciora bella, in quæ servare hos urbis apparatus oporteat WASS

17 καὶ, ἣν γὰρ, κ τ λ] That is, τὸ βουλόμενον—ἐνδοῦναι ἐπεκηρυκεύετο Compare Herodot I 24, 7 καὶ,—τοῖσι ἐσελθεῖν γὰρ ἡδονὴν,—ἀναχωρῆσαι ἐς μέσσην νέα

19 ἐπεκηρυκεύετο] Ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι autem hic per κατάχρησιν dici de nunciis a privatis quibusdam clanculum missis, quod per διαγγέλους significare

est infra cap 73, 3 recte monet Portus, qua significatione etiam paullo post cap 49, 1 eo utitur Thucydides Nam alioqui ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι dicuntur, qui nomine publico κήρυκας πρὸς ἀλλήλας διαπέμψασθαι Adde Suidam in ἐπικηρυκεύεται, et Harpocratonem in ἐπικηρυκεία Et sic Thucydides et alii ubique his vocabulis utuntur. DUKER.

3 ἀπανίστασθαι. ἃ ἐπιστάμενος, τῷ μὲν ἔργῳ ἔτι ἐπ' ἀμφο-
 4 τερα ἔχων καὶ διασκοπῶν ἀνείχε, τῷ δ' ἐμφανεῖ τότε λόγῳ
 οὐκ ἔφη ἀπάζειν τὴν στρατιάν. εἰ γὰρ εἶδέναι ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι
 σφῶν ταῦτα οὐκ ἀποδέχονται, ὥστε μὴ αὐτῶν ψηφισαμένων
 ἀπελθεῖν. καὶ γὰρ οὐ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ψηφιεῖσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν 5
 [αὐτῶν,] καὶ τὰ πράγματα, ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοὶ, ὁρῶντας καὶ
 οὐκ ἄλλων ἐπιτιμήσει ἀκούσαντας γνώσεσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὧν
 αὖν τις εἰ λέγων διαβάλλοι, ἐκ τούτων αὐτοὺς πείσεσθαι.
 4 τῶν τε παρόντων στρατιωτῶν πολλοὺς καὶ τοὺς πλείους
 ἔφη, οἱ νῦν βοῶσιν ὡς ἐν δεινοῖς ὄντες, ἐκείσε ἀφικομένους 10
 τάναντία βοήσεσθαι, ὡς ὑπὸ χρημάτων καταπροδόντες οἱ
 στρατηγοὶ ἀπῆλθον. οὐκ οὖν βούλεσθαι αὐτὸς γε, ἐπιστά-
 5 μενος τὰς Ἀθηναίων φύσεις, ἐπὶ αἰσχυρᾷ τε αἰτίᾳ καὶ ἀδίκῳ
 ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἀπολέσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, εἰ
 5 δεῖ, κινδυνεύσας τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ. τὰ τε Συρακοσίων, ἔφη 15
 ὁμως ἔτι ἥσσω τῶν σφετέρων εἶναι· χρήμασι γὰρ αὐτοὺς

1 ἔργῳ om G 2 ἀνείχε T. τότε] τῷ τε g. 3 εἰ] οὐ d. 4 ὅτι ἀθηναῖοι
 B C D F G H K N Q T V c d e f g h i Haack Poppo Goell Bekk. vulgo (et teste
 Bekk A G) ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι. 4 σφῶν] om 1 μὴ ἀπ' αὐτῶν e. 6 αὐτῶν] Hoc
 facile caream B E K K ὁρῶντας οὐκ k 7 ἄλλων καὶ ἐπιτιμήσει P ἀκούσαντες Q
 ἀκούσαντας K ἀκούοντας G (et teste Bekk B) R d h i ἀκούοντας B 8 εἰ] om L
 πείσεσθαι E 9 πλείους f 10 ἀφικνουμένους O. 11 τάναντία B h
 Goell Bekk ceteri τὰ ἐναντία 12 γε] τε L R 13 ἐπὶ αἰσχυρᾷ C E F H L.
 O Q V e f g k Poppo vulgo ἐπ' αἰσχυρᾷ τε] γε G K om f 16 ὁμοίως R i
 ἔτι] om G h καὶ χρήμασι γὰρ A C D F H L O P T V f g k Haack Poppo.
 καὶ χρήμασι μὲν γὰρ N

1 ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ἔχων] "Being in-
 2 clined both ways," ἔχων being here
 used in the sense of διακείμενος. Com-
 3 pare Herodot. VI 49, 3 ἐπὶ σφίσι ἔχον-
 4 τας δεδοκέμαι

5 περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] I agree with
 Bekker in thinking that αὐτῶν makes a
 confusion in the sense, for σφῶν αὐτῶν
 would signify, not the army in Sicily,
 but the Athenians who were to vote at
 home, and certainly Thucydides does
 not mean to say, "that they would vote
 "about themselves" The sense of the
 whole passage is as follows, "for they
 "who would vote upon their conduct
 "would not be men whose knowledge
 "would be derived, as that of the army
 "was, from having been eyewitnesses
 "of the facts, and not from hearsay,

"but rather men who would form their
 "judgment from the invectives of any
 "eloquent orator" Compare III.

38, 4
 7 ἐξ ὧν αὖν τις εἰ λέγων διαβάλλοι]
 Confer, quæ III 38, 4 Cleonem di-
 centem inducit Thucydides DUKER

15 τοῦτο παθεῖν ἰδίᾳ] The word ἰδίᾳ
 seems added to shew that Nicias, when
 using the words ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπο-
 λέσθαι, meant to speak not of his army,
 but of himself as an individual "He
 "would rather lose his individual life
 "at the hands of the enemy, than at
 "the hands of his own countrymen"
 Is there any allusion to what Nicias had
 said at Athens, when speaking against
 the expedition, VI 9, 2 ἥσσω ἐτέρων
 περὶ τῷ ἑμαυτοῦ σώματι ὁρῶδῶ?

SYRACUSE A C 413 Olymp 91 4

ξενотροφούντας, καὶ ἐν περιπολίοις ἅμα ἀναλίσκοντας, καὶ ναυτικὸν πολὺ ἔτι ἐνιαυτὸν ἤδη βόσκοντας, τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμνηχανήσειν· δις χίλια τε γὰρ τάλαντα ἤδη ἀναλωκένοι καὶ ἔτι πολλὰ προσοφείλουν, ἣν τε καὶ ὅτι οὖν ἐκλεί-
 5 πωσι τῆς νῦν παρασκευῆς τῷ μὴ διδόναι τροφήν, φθереῖσθαι αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα, ἐπικουρικὰ μᾶλλον ἢ δι' ἀνάγκης, ὥσπερ τὰ σφέτερα, ὄντα. τρίβειν οὖν ἔφη χρῆναι προσκα-
 6 θημένους, καὶ μὴ χρήμασιν, †ὥς† πολὺ κρείσσους εἶσι, νικηθέντας ἀπιέναι.

10 XLIX. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα λέγων ἰσχυρίζετο, αἰσθόμενος τὰ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις ἀκριβῶς, καὶ τὴν τῶν
 Demosthenes and Eu-
 rymedon out of delh-
 χρημάτων ἀπορίαν, καὶ ὅτι ἦν αὐτόθι †[που]

1 ἅμα ἀναλίσκοντας A B C D E F G H L N O Q T V f g i k m Haack Poppo
 Goell Bekk vulgo ἅμα ἄλλα ἀναλίσκοντας 3 τε] om A D E F G recepi ex
 B h Bekker ἀναλωκένοι A B C D F H K T e f g k m Haack Poppo Goell.
 Bekk vulgo ἀνηλωκένοι 4 πολλὰ] om G προσοφείλουν T καὶ ὅτι] om R d f i
 ἐκλείπωσι G L O P d e i m 5 κατασκευῆς O φθαρεῖσθαι d i 6 αὐτῶ P k
 7 χρῆναι] om c d i 8 ὥν B L O h φ K οἷς Coraes ad Plutarch III p
 421 πολλοὶ d 9 ἀπιέναι ἔτι K f h 10 τοσαῦτα B C D E F H L N
 O P Q T V d e f g k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ταῦτα λέγων]
 om O 11 τὰ] om h 12 που] om A C E F H L O T V d e g i k

1 ἐν περιπολίοις] See the notes on IV 67, 1 VI 45, 2

2 βόσκοντας] In Cod Cass H adnotatum est σημείωσαι βόσκοντας Hoc eo pertinere, puto, quod Grammatici tradunt, βόσκειν proprie de pecoribus dici, quæ et βοσκήματα sunt Græcis Ita Scholiastes Aristophanis ad Equit v 256 et ex eo Suidas in οὗς ἐγώ Tamen etiam de hominibus usurpatur, sed sæpe cum contemtu quodam et contumelia, ut significet, eos pecoribus similes et abjectissimos esse Eustathius ad Homerī Odyss λ' v 363 Ἐπεροπῆά τ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπικλοπον, οἷά τε πολλοὺς Βόσκει γαῖα μέλαινα Καλῶς, inquit, τὸ βόσκει, ὡς τῶν τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν ἀλογίστως ὧντων κατὰ τινα βοσκήματα Et Scholiastes Aristoph l d ubi Cleon ad iudices dicit οὗς ἐγὼ βόσκω, adnotat πικρῶς ὡς θρέμμασιν αὐτοῖς ἐχρηται ἀλόγως Nec minus contumeliose in eadem fabula v 1255 Agoracritum, de se dicentem ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ γὰρ κρινόμενος ἐβοσκόμην, perstringit Comicus Add Homer Odyss.

ρ' v 228 et Odyss σ' v 363 Interdum tamen nihil in hac voce contumeliæ est ut apud Homerum Odyss ξ' v 325 Odyss τ' v 294 et Hymn in Apollin v 59 Dux

τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῖν, κ τ λ] "Were in "some respects ill provided, and in "others moreover they would be utterly at a loss how to proceed" The first relates to the actual distress of the Syracusans for money, the second to the interruption of all their military operations, if that distress became much greater than it was already

8 †ὥς† πολὺ κρείσσους εἶσι] The conjunction ὥς can hardly be used with propriety for ἐπεὶ Poppo and Goell prefer φ, the word χρήμασιν being here virtually a singular noun, and Poppo quotes I 80, 4 ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ ἔτι πλέον τούτου ἐλλείπομεν Possibly the verb εἶσι should be omitted, and then ὥς πολὺ κρείσσους would signify, "as he considered them to be far

"superior in that point" 12 αὐτόθι †[που] τὰ † βουλούμενοι]

cacy waive their own
opinions in deference
to Nicias

τὸ† βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις γίνεσθαι τὰ
πράγματα, καὶ ἐπικηρυκεύομενον πρὸς αὐτὸν
ὥστε μὴ ἀπανίστασθαι, καὶ ἅμα ταῖς γούν ναυσὶν ἢ πρότερον
2 † θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς † ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης περὶ μὲν τοῦ προσ-
καθῆσθαι οὐδ' ὅπως οὖν ἐνεδέχeto· εἰ δὲ δεῖ μὴ ἀπάγειν 5
τὴν στρατιὰν ἄνευ Ἀθηναίων ψηφίσματος, ἀλλὰ τρίβειν
αὐτοὺς, ἔφη χρῆναι ἢ ἐς τὴν Θάψον ἀναστάντας τοῦτο ποιεῖν
ἢ ἐς τὴν Κατάνην, ὅθεν τῷ τε πεζῷ ἐπὶ πολλὰ τῆς χώρας
ἐπιόντες θρέφονται πορθοῦντες τὰ τῶν πολεμίων, καὶ ἐκείνους
βλάψουσι, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐν πελάγει καὶ οὐκ ἐν στενοχωρίᾳ, 10
ἢ πρὸς τῶν πολεμίων μᾶλλον ἐστι, τοὺς ἀγῶνας ποιήσονται,

1 τὸ] om K 3 μὴδ' A C E F G H L O R V d e f g k m ἀπανίστασθαι]
δαπανήσασθαι D T. γούν] γ' ἂν D E F H. T g γρ G et corr F γὰρ A et pi F
ναυσὶν θαρρῶν ἢ B V. h. 4 θαρσῆσας correctus A ἐθάρσησε B V h περὶ]
πρὸς d 1 προκαθῆσθαι A E (teste Bekk προκαθείσθαι E) K P προκαθίσθαι F
5 δεῖ] δὴ H ἐπάγειν B 7 ἀναστάντ ἐς τὴν Θάψον V 8 τε] om L T e
πολλὰ om G 9 θρέφονται B h Dobræus Poppo Goell Bekk. vulgo τρέ-
φονται τὰ] τὰς A D E F G H L O P T V f g k m 10 βλάψωσι D g
11 ἔστιν ὥσπερ νῦν τοὺς B G f h.

There is, I think, something in these words that is corrupt. The particle is omitted, it is true, by many of the best MSS, yet I agree with Poppo that it is not easy to account for its insertion, and the article appears to me as suspicious as the particle. For surely Thucydides does not mean to say that "the party that wished well to the Athenians was in Syracuse," for "the party" here spoken of was a party amongst the Syracusans, and where should that party be but at Syracuse? The sense requires, as in ch 48, 2, that we should read *τι* rather than *τὸ*, "because there was in Syracuse a certain party favourable to the Athenians." But the difficulty either of giving a satisfactory meaning to the particle *που*, or of accounting for its insertion, induces me to think that there is a greater corruption in the passage than could be removed by that single correction.

[*που* inter quosdam homines, quos Nicias non nominabat GOLLER. And both Goller and Poppo explain *τὸ βουλόμενον* as "illi quos significaverat velle," referring to the preceding

chapter, *ἦν γὰρ τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ πράγματα ἐνδοῦναι*.]

4 † θαρσῆσει κρατηθεῖς †] These words also seem undoubtedly corrupt, for can it be conceived that they can either mean "possessed by confidence," or, according to Matthæ's still more extraordinary interpretation, "more confident?" (See Matth Gr Gr § 337 note.) Dobree, as Reiske and Bauer had done before him, conjectures *κρατυνθεῖς*, and corrections still more violent may be seen in the reading followed by three MSS, B V and h. The sense seems clear, "and because his ships at any rate inspired him with more confidence than he had felt before," i. e. before the arrival of Demosthenes. But I do not see how this meaning, or any other, can be fairly extracted from the text as it now stands.

5 ὅπως οὖν] Thomas Magister hoc Ἑλληνικόν, non Ἀττικόν, esse pronunciat. Est tamen rursus apud Thucydidem VIII 90, 2 Item in Isocrate ad Nicoclem non longe a principio, et Luciano Quom conscrib. sit Histor. pag 605 Duk

ἀλλ' ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ, ἐν ᾗ τὰ τε τῆς ἐμπειρίας χρήσιμα σφῶν
 ἔσται, καὶ ἀναχωρήσεις καὶ ἐπίπλους οὐκ ἐκ βραχέος καὶ
 περιγραπτοῦ ὀρμώμενοί τε καὶ καταίροντες ἔξουσιν. τὸ τε 3
 ξύμπαν εἰπεῖν, οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ οἱ ἔφη ἀρέσκειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτι
 5 μένειν, ἀλλ' ὅτι τάχιστα ἤδη καὶ μὴ μέλλειν ἐξανίστασθαι.
 καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων αὐτῷ ταῦτα ξυνηγόρευεν. ἀντιλέγοντος δὲ 4
 τοῦ Νικίου, ὅκνος τις καὶ μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο, καὶ ἅμα ὑπό-
 νοια μὴ τι καὶ πλεον εἰδὼς ὁ Νικίας ἰσχυρίζηται. καὶ οἱ μὲν
 'Αθηναῖοι τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ διεμέλλησάν τε καὶ κατὰ χώραν
 10 ἔμενον.

L. 'Ο δὲ Γύλιππος καὶ ὁ Σικανὸς ἐν τούτῳ παρήσαν ἐς
 τὰς Συρακούσας, ὁ μὲν Σικανὸς ἀμαρτῶν τοῦ 'Ακράγαντος
 Yet after some time, (ἐν Γέλα γὰρ ὄντος αὐτοῦ ἔτι ἢ τοῖς Συρα-
 finding themselves on the point of being at
 15 tacked both by land and sea, the generals
 all determine to re- treat An eclipse of
 the moon (August 27) κοσίους στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτώκει) ὁ δὲ
 Γύλιππος ἄλλην τε στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἔχων
 ἦλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας, καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Πε-
 λοποννήσου τοῦ ἥρος ἐν ταῖς ὁλκάσιν ὀπλίτας

1 χρήσιμα] χρήσιμα f 2 ἔσται T. ἀναχώρησις B 4 οἱ additum ex B C D E
 F H K L N O T V c e f g h k Haack Poppo Goell Bekk 5 ἐξίστασθαι A V h
 6 ὁ] om 1 αὐτῷ] αὐτὰ 1 ταῦτα Goell 7 ἐγένετο B D F H T V d f g h i
 ὑπόνοια τις N V 8 καὶ] om g 10 ἔμενον] Exit h 11 καὶ σικανὸς T
 12 καὶ ὁ μὲν T 14 φίλια A B D E F H K T d g Poppo Goell Bekk (teste

Bekk φίλια B) φίλιαν G ceteri φίλιαν 15 γύλιππος πολλὴν ἄλλην R D f 1
 τε] om B g ἔχων πολλὴν B 16 ἦλθεν] om G K ἀπὸ σικελίας g ἐκ
 τῆς] om Q τῆς om e 17 ὀπλίταις E T ἀποσταλέντας ὀπλίτας R d f 1

7 μέλλησις ἐνεγένετο] Aristophanes
 Anibus v 639 καὶ μὴν μὰ τὸν Δι', οὐχὶ
 νυστάζειν ἔτι 'Ωρα' σὺν ἡμῖν, οὐδὲ ΜΕΛ-
 ΛΟΝΙΚΙΑΝ Plutarchus, cunctatorem
 dictum, ait, ob lentas moras in obsi-
 dione Pyl vid Sudam Wass

11 σικανὸς] Vide Diodorum Sicul.
 XIII p 336 b Wass

13 ἢ τοῖς Συρακούσις στάσις ἐς φί-
 λια] "The party for the Syracusans, for
 "friendship with them" If the text
 be not corrupt, the words can have no
 other meaning, although Poppo pro-
 tests against this, as he calls it, "miram
 "Goelleri interpretationem" The sense
 is evidently, "the party friendly to the
 "Syracusans had been driven out."
 And so Dobree also understands the
 passage Yet I know not how to justify

such a construction as ἡ στάσις ἐς φίλια,
 meaning, "the party for friendship with
 "any person"

[Bauer's translation is "Factio quæ
 "Syracusanis favebat ejecta fuerat et
 "in regionem amicam confugerat"
 Poppo justifies this sense of ἐς φίλια
 by the Latin expressions "in pacatum,
 "in hosticum" But neither do I
 believe that ἐς φίλια can signify "to a
 "friendly country," nor was it to the
 purpose to say whether the Syracusan
 party had retired,—and it was quite
 clear that they would not fly to an
 enemy's country for protection]

16 ἦλθεν] Potest deesse salva sen-
 tentia Nam hæc pendere possunt ab
 illo quod est in principio capitis, παρή-
 σαν. Duk

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alarms the superstition
 2 of Nicias, and the
 army still remains in
 its position

ἀποσταλέντας, ἀφικομένους ἀπὸ τῆς Λιβύης ἐς
 Σελινούντα. †ἀπενεχθέντων γὰρ ἐς Λιβύην,
 καὶ δόντων Κυρηναίων τριῆρεις δύο καὶ τοῦ
 πλοῦ ἡγεμόνας, καὶ ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ Εὐεσπερίταις πολιορ-
 κουμένοις ὑπὸ Λιβύων ξυμμαχήσαντες καὶ νικήσαντες τοὺς 5
 Λίβυς, καὶ αὐτόθεν παραπλεύσαντες ἐς Νέαν πόλιν, Καρ-
 χηδονιακὸν ἐμπόριον, ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον δυοῖν
 ἡμερῶν καὶ νυκτὸς †πλοῦν †ἀπέχει, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ περαιω-
 3 θέντες, ἀφίκοντο ἐς Σελινούντα. καὶ οἱ μὲν Συρακόσιοι εὐθὺς
 αὐτῶν ἐλθόντων παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς ἐπιθησόμενοι κατ' ἀμφό- 10
 τερα αὐθις τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ· οἱ δὲ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ὁρῶντες στρατιάν τε ἄλλην προσγε-
 γενημένην αὐτοῖς, καὶ τὰ ἐαυτῶν ἅμα οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον
 χωροῦντα ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡμέραν τοῖς πᾶσι χαλεπώτερον ἴσχοντα,
 μάλιστα δὲ τῇ ἀσθενείᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πιεζόμενα, μετεμέ- 15
 λοντό τε πρότερον οὐκ ἀναστάντες, καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲ ὁ
 Νικίας ἔτι ὁμοίως ἡγαντιοῦτο, ἀλλ' ἢ μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξίων

2 σελινουντίους H T ἀπενεχθέντων C E.F.G.H.L.N.O.P.T.V e g k m Poppo
 Goell ἀπαχθέντων D vulgo et Bekk ἀπενεχθέντες 4 πλοῦ γενομένου ἡγεμό-
 νας K εὐεσπερίταις A E F G H m εὐεσπαρίταις Q ἐσπερίταις K 5 λί-
 βυας E f 6 νεάπολιν c καρχηδονικὸν L O g 7 ὅθεν καὶ πρὸς d 1 δύο
 A C D E F G H P Q T V d e k m Poppo. δεῖν K c 8 πλοῦν B Dobræus
 Goell Bekk ceteri πλοῦς, g quidem ante illa καὶ νυκτός 10 κατὰ ἀμφοτέρα V
 13 ἅμα] μᾶλλον ἅμα G 14 ἴσχοντα K. 15 μᾶλλον R f 1 μετέμελον
 τότε f 16 οὐδὲ νικίας K 17 ἡγαντιοῦτο ἄλλο εἰ μὴ A B C D E F G H L
 N O P Q T V e g k m ἄλλο ἡγαντιοῦτο εἰ μὴ 1. ἀξίων μὴ ψηφίζεσθαι A B C
 D E F.G.H.L.O.P.T d e g i k

2 †ἀπενεχθέντων †] “Præfero equi-
 dem genitivum absolutum omisso
 “subjecto junctum nominativo parti-
 “cipii, quemadmodum alibi jungitur
 “structura genitivi absoluti et dativi
 “Vid Poppon Prolegom I p 120 Si-
 “millima loca sunt, VIII 63, 3 104, 4”
 GOLLER See also the note on VI 7, 2
 and VIII 76, 4

4. Εὐεσπερίταις] The situation of this
 people is described by Herodotus, IV
 171, 1 They lived a little to the west
 of Barce, and, like the Barcæans, were
 probably a Cyrenæan colony Their
 later history is given by Pausanias, IV.
 26

7 ὅθεν — †πλοῦν †ἀπέχει] Poppo
 objects to this reading, (which Dobree
 proposed from conjecture, before the
 publication of Bekker's edition,) that it
 would require δ ἀπέχει, and not ὅθεν
 ἀπέχει. But there is a confusion also,
 if we read πλοῦς ἀπέχει, although I do
 not remember another instance of ἀπέ-
 χει being used impersonally, in the
 sense of, “from which place it is the
 “shortest distance”

17 μὴ φανερώς γε ἀξίων ψηφίζεσθαι]
 That is to say, he did not wish a council
 of war to be held, at which the taxi-
 archs and trierarchs would be present,
 and the question would be decided by

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ψηφίζεσθαι, προείπον, ὥς ἡδύναντο ἀδηλότατα, ἔκπλουν ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου πᾶσι, καὶ παρασκευάσασθαι, ὅταν τις σημήνη. καὶ μελλόντων αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὴ ἐτοῖμα ἦν, ἀποπλεῖν, 4 ἢ σελήνη ἐκλείπει· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ πασσέληνος οὔσα. καὶ οἱ 5 Ἀθηναῖοι οἳ τε πλείους ἐπισχεῖν ἐκέλευον τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι, καὶ ὁ Νικίας (ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν θειασμῷ τε καὶ τῷ τοιούτῳ προσκείμενος) οὐδ' ἂν διαβουλεύσασθαι ἔτι ἔφη, πρὶν, ὥς οἱ μάντις ἐξηγοῦντο, τρὶς ἐννέα ἡμέρας μῆναι, ὅπως ἂν πρότερον κινηθείη καὶ τοῖς μὲν 10 Ἀθηναίοις μελλήσασι διὰ τοῦτο ἡ μονὴ ἐγεγένητο.

LI. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῦτο πυθόμενοι, πολλῷ μάλλον ἐγηνερμένοι ἦσαν μὴ ἀνιέναι τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὥς καὶ αὐτῶν κατεγνωκότων ἤδη μηκέτι κρεισ-
 15 General attack of the Syracusans by land and by sea, and Eurymedon is killed by land they meet with a repulse
 (51—54)
 σόνων εἶναι σφῶν μήτε ταῖς ναυσὶ μήτε τῷ πεζῷ (οὐ γὰρ ἂν τὸν ἔκπλουν ἐπιβουλεύσαι) καὶ ἅμα οὐ βουλόμενοι αὐτοὺς ἄλλοσέ ποι τῆς Σικελίας καθεζομένους χαλεπωτέρους εἶναι

3 σημαίνει K σημαίνη pr G k 4 ἐκλίπη E πασσέληνος Bekk 2
 vulgo πανσέληνος 6 τι] τοι Q Poppo Goell 8 ὥς A C D E F H L O Q
 T V d e g i k Poppo Goell Bekk cum Tusano ἄς ὥς B om G vulgo ἄς
 διεξηγοῦντο e τρεῖς A G L O k m 9 τοὺς F 12 ἐγηνερμένοι] ἐπηρμένοι
 B K c f 14 σφῶν τε μήτε B ταῖς om A C D E F H L O P Q T V d e f
 g i k τῷ] om d f 16. πη e

open voting Compare ch 48, 1 οὐκ ἐβούλετο—ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφίζομένους μετὰ πολλῶν τὴν ἀναχώρησιν τοῖς πολεμίοις καταγγέλτους γίνεσθαι And as the generals on this expedition were invested with absolute power, αὐτοκράτορες, they might act on their own responsibility

6 ἐνθύμιον ποιούμενοι] Vid. supra ad cap 18, 2 Dux

ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἄγαν] Poppo and Goller read, ἦν γάρ τοι, "for he was "altogether too much addicted," &c, as they say that τι and καὶ ἄγαν are a contradiction to one another (Goller on ch 33, 2) And according to Hermann, γάρ τοι is "nam omnino" (ad Viger 299) But τι καὶ ἄγαν seems to me more consistent with Thucydides' feeling for Nicias "For he was somewhat overmuch addicted," &c.

8 οἱ μάντις ἐξηγοῦντο] Ἐξηγείσθαι, ἐξήγησις, et ἐξηγητῆς propria esse vocabula de cerimoniarum, portentorum, et prodigiorum interpretibus, ostendit Hemsterhusius ad Pollucem VIII 124 Scholastes Sophocl Ajac 319 ἢ ἐξήγησις ἐπὶ θείων ἐρμηνεία ἐπὶ τῶν τυχόντων Add Casaubon ad Theophrasti Charact XVII Quod de ter novem diebus dicit Thucydides, exponit Plutarchus in Nicias Dux

τρὶς ἐννέα ἡμέρας] Goller wishes to read τρεῖς ἡμέρας, appealing to Diodorus, who speaks of τὰς εἰδισμέναις τρεῖς ἡμέρας, and to the fact, that the armament did not after all wait so long as twenty-seven days But Plutarch expressly says, that while three days was the period of delay usually observed on such occasions, Nicias resolved to wait a whole month, or rather, as Thu-

προσπολεμῖν, ἀλλ' αὐτοῦ ὥς τάχιστα, καὶ ἐν ᾧ σφίσι
 2 ξυμφέρει, ἀναγκάσαι αὐτοὺς ναυμαχεῖν. τὰς οὖν ναῦς ἐπλή-
 ρουν, καὶ ἀνεπειρῶντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι αὐτοῖς ἐδόκουν ἱκαναὶ
 εἶναι. ἐπειδὴ δὲ καιρὸς ἦν, τῇ μὲν προτεραίᾳ πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσέβαλλον, καὶ ἐπεξελθόντος μέρους τινὸς 5
 οὐ πολλοῦ καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τῶν ἱππέων κατὰ τινὰς
 πύλας, ἀπολαμβάνουσί τε τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τινὰς καὶ τρεψά-
 μενοι καταδιώκουσιν· οὔσης δὲ στενῆς τῆς ἐσόδου, οἱ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι ἵππους τε ἐβδομήκοντα † ἀπολλύουσι † καὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν
 οὐ πολλούς. LII. καὶ ταύτῃ μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπεχώρησεν ἡ 10
 στρατιὰ τῶν Συρακοσίων· τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ταῖς τε ναυσὶν
 ἐκπλέουσιν, οὔσαις ἕξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, καὶ τῷ πεζῷ ἅμα
 πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη ἐχώρουν. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἀντανήγον ναυσὶν
 2 ἕξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, καὶ προσμίζαντες ἐναυμάχουν. καὶ τὸν
 Εὐρυμέδοντα, ἔχοντα τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ 15
 βουλούμενον περικλήσασθαι τὰς ναῦς τῶν ἐναντίων, καὶ
 ἐπεξαγαγόντα τῷ πλῶ πρὸς τὴν γῆν μᾶλλον, νικήσαντες οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τὸ μέσον πρῶτον τῶν Ἀθη-

1 καὶ ἐν ᾧ] κενῷ K 2 συμφέρει K 3 ἀνεπαύοντο B C D E F G T V m
 ὅσας B G αὐταῖς R ἱκανὰς G 4 εἶναι] om L O P e k m προτέρᾳ
 A C E F G H K L O P Q T V d e g i k 5 προσέβαλλον f 6 καὶ τῶν
 ἱππέων—ὀπλιτῶν] om B τῶν om C G c d e i. κατὰ—ὀπλιτῶν om O.
 7 ὑπολαμβάνουσι H T στρεψάμενοι K 8 διώκουσιν C e ἐσόδου B G K c f
 Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo (et teste Bekk G) ἐφόδου 9 ἀπολλύουσι K Goell
 Bekk ἀπολλύουσι Q vulgo ἀπολλύουσι τῶν] om C e 11 ὑστέρᾳ Q
 τε] om L O P g k 13 πρὸς τῷ τείχει A B πρὸς τεῖχιν K 14 ὀγδοήκοντα]
 ἐβδομήκοντα g 16 περικλήσασθαι D E F H K T c g Haack Porpo Goell
 Bekk vulgo περικλείσασθαι 17 ἐπεξάγοντα B E ἐξάγοντα C D (et teste
 Bekk E) F G H L O P Q R. T. d. e g k m. ἐξαγαγόντα N V i. πλοῖαι A B F. V.
 18. τῶν ἀθηναίων πρῶτον B.

cydides states it more accurately, not three days, but the cube or perfect number, that is, twenty-seven days. That the army did not actually wait so long proves nothing, for the subsequent disasters were of a nature too overwhelming to allow of any further compliance with such scruples.

9 †ἀπολλύουσι†] Compare IV 25, 5 ἑτέραν ναῦν ἀπολλύουσι, where Bekker has not altered the word, but where it should be altered as here to ἀπολλύουσι. For the Attic writers had surely no such

present tense as ἀπολλύω, *ύεις, ύει*, and though it is possible that ἀπολλύουσι might have been an allowed form of the third person plural, although no other person in either number similarly formed were in use, yet this is an improbability not to be established without better authority than that of our present MSS of Thucydides.

17 ἐπεξαγαγόντα] "Breaking away "from the line, not to fly, but to attack "the enemy to greater advantage" Compare the note on V. 71, 3

ναίων, ἀπολαμβάνουσι καὶ κείνους ἐν τῷ κοίλῳ καὶ μυχῶ τοῦ
 λιμένος, καὶ αὐτόν τε διαφθείρουσι καὶ τὰς μετ' αὐτοῦ ναῦς
 ἐπισπομένας ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰς πάσας ναῦς ἤδη τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων κατεδιώκόν τε καὶ ἐξεώθουν ἐς τὴν γῆν. LIII. ὁ δὲ
 5 Γύλιππος ὁρῶν τὰς ναῦς τῶν πολεμίων νικωμένας καὶ ἔξω
 τῶν σταυρωμάτων καὶ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου καταφερο-
 μένας, βουλόμενος διαφθεῖρειν τοὺς ἐκβαίνοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς
 ῥᾶον τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἀφέλκειν τῆς γῆς φιλίας οὔσης,
 παρεβόηθει ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν μέρος τι ἔχων τῆς στρατιᾶς. καὶ 2
 10 αὐτοὺς οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ (οὔτοι γὰρ ἐφύλασσον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 ταύτῃ) ὁρῶντες ἀτάκτως προσφερομένους, ἐπεκβοηθήσαντες
 καὶ προσπεσόντες τοῖς πρώτοις τρέπουσι, καὶ ἐσβάλλουσιν
 ἐς τὴν λίμνην τὴν Λυσιμέλειαν καλουμένην. ὕστερον δὲ 3
 πλείονος ἤδη τοῦ στρατεύματος παρόντος τῶν Συρακοσίων
 15 καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπιβοηθήσαντες, καὶ δεί-
 σαντες περὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἐς μάχην τε κατέστησαν πρὸς
 αὐτοὺς καὶ νικήσαντες ἐπεδιώξαν, καὶ ὀπλίτας τε οὐ πολλοὺς

1. κοίλῳ μυχῶ C e 2 καὶ μετ' L O P 1 3 ἐπισπομένας T E 1. δέ] om L O k τὰς] om 1 ναῦς ἤδη A D E F G ἤδη ναῦς Bekk. 2 4 ἐξεώθουν B K P Q e 5 πολεμίων] ἐναντίων Q d 1. 7 βουλόμενος A F 8 ἀφέλκειν E 9 παρεβόηθουν F 10 τοὺς ἀθηναίους K 11 ταύτῃ] om A C D E F G H L N O Q T V d e g 1 k m Porpo ἀπεκβοηθήσαντες D g ἐκβοηθήσαντες Q R 13 λυσιμέλειαν, μ corr F λυσιμέλειαν g 14 πλείονος A F 15 καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων O καὶ δείσαντες] om C e 17 ἀπεδιώξαν D Q V g οὐ πολλοὺς A B C D E G H K L N O P Q T V c f 1 Haack Porpo. Goell Bekk vulgo omittunt negationem

2 διαφθείρουσι] In Dascone sinu confossus Eurymedon Diodorus Sic XIII pag 337 d WASS

9 ἐπὶ τὴν χηλὴν] For the nature of the χηλή in ancient towns, see the note on I. 63, 1 It is the Latin "crepido," and Cicero speaks of this very thing in his Orations against Verres, V 37 "Piraticus myoparo usque ad forum "Syracusanoium, et ad omnes crepi- "dines urbis accessit" After following the city wall for some way, till it turned off in an inland direction, the χηλή then continued to run along the edge of the harbour, forming a sort of narrow causeway between the sea on one side, and the marshy ground on the other And the ground being thus narrow, the Syracusans, as soon as they were beaten,

were naturally driven off the causeway into the marshy ground on their right hand, which was called the marsh of Lysimeleia May it not be concluded from this passage, that the Tyrrhenians or Etruscans were armed and organized like the Greeks, as otherwise would the Athenians have given them a place amongst the regular infantry employed to defend their lines, or would Thucydides have spoken of their encounter with the heavy armed Syracusan infantry without noticing the difference of their arms and manner of fighting?

17 ὀπλίτας τε πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν] Lectionem Codd MSS οὐ πολλοὺς confirmat illud Diodori XIII p 338 b ἀπόλωτο δὲ τῶν μὲν Συρακοσίων ὀλίγοι. WASS

ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς τὰς μὲν πολλὰς διέσωσάν τε καὶ
 ξυνήγαγον κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον, δυοῖν δὲ δεούσας εἴκοσιν οἱ
 Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔλαβον αὐτῶν, καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας
 πάντας ἀπέκτειναν. καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς λοιπὰς, ἐμπρῆσαι βουλό-
 μενοι, ὁλκάδα παλαιὰν κληματίδων καὶ δαδὸς γεμίσαντες 5
 (ἦν γὰρ ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὁ ἄνεμος οὖριος) ἀφείσαν τὴν
 4 ναῦν, πῦρ ἐμβαλόντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι δείσαντες περὶ ταῖς
 ναυσὶν ἀντεμνηχανήσαντό τε σβεστήρια κωλύματα, καὶ παύ-
 σαντες τὴν φλόγα καὶ τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν ἐγγὺς τὴν ὁλκάδα
 τοῦ κινδύνου ἀπηλλάγησαν. LIV. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Συρακό- 10
 σιοι μὲν τῆς τε ναυμαχίας τροπαῖον ἔστησαν καὶ τῆς ἄνω
 τῆς πρὸς τῷ τείχει ἀπολήψεως τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ὅθεν καὶ τοὺς
 ἵππους ἔλαβον, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ἥς τε οἱ Τυρσηνοὶ τροπῆς
 ἐποίησαντο τῶν πεζῶν ἐς τὴν λίμνην, καὶ ἥς αὐτοὶ τῷ ἄλλῳ
 στρατοπέδῳ. 15

LV Γεγεννημένης δὲ τῆς νίκης τοῖς Συρακοσίοις λαμπρᾶς
 ἤδη καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ (πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ἐφοβοῦντο τὰς μετὰ
 τοῦ Δημοσθένους ναῦς ἐπελθούσας), οἱ μὲν
 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν παντὶ δὴ ἀθυμίας ἦσαν, καὶ ὁ
 παράλογος αὐτοῖς μέγας ἦν, πολὺ δὲ μείζων ἔτι τῆς στρα- 20

1 μὲν] om γρ B 2 τὸ στρατόπεδον] τοπεδον E δὲ δεούσας B Valla,
 Haack Porpo Goell Bekk δὲ οὐσας E H R δὲ οὐσας F δεούσαις f vulgo
 δεούσας εἴκοσιν οἱ B et Valla, Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri εἴκ ἄς οἱ
 3 ἔλαβον] εἶλον e 4 βουλόμενοι ἐμπρῆσαι B 6 δ] om K 8 τε] om K
 σβεστήρια B 9 τὴν] τὴν τε B τῷ μὴ προσελθεῖν G m 10 συρακ B
 Goell Bekk ceteri οἱ συρακ 11 τε] om Q c d 12 τὰ τείχη Q
 ἀπολήψεως A B F 13 οἷς τε οἱ T. 17 ἥδη καὶ τοῦ A C D F H L N O T V
 d e f g i k Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri omittunt καὶ μετὰ] om K
 18 τοῦ] om g 19 δὴ] ἥδη B 20 αὐτῆς L στρατίας T

5 κληματίδων] Hesychius κλημα-
 τίδες αἱ ἐκ τῶν κλημάτων δέσμαι Pol-
 lux, VII 109 καὶ τῶν μὲν κανσίμων
 κληματίδες, καὶ κορμοὶ ubi vid Junger-
 mannum Duk

8 παύσαντες—τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν]
 There is here some confusion, for it
 should either be τὸ προσελθεῖν, without
 the negative, or παύσαντες, or some
 similar word, must be tacitly repeated
 after the conjunction καὶ. The differ-
 ence between this passage and those
 quoted by Matthiae, Gr Gr § 533

Obs 3 consists in the negative expression
 being coupled by a conjunction with one
 that is positive Παύσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον
 τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν, would have been a
 common expression, as then the infini-
 tive τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν would have been
 added merely as an explanation of the
 words παύσαντες τὸν κίνδυνον But in
 order to make this construction applica-
 ble here, παύσαντες must be repeated be-
 fore the infinitive, "having stopped the
 "flame, and stopped the danger, so as
 "that the ship did not come near them"

τείας ὁ μετάμελος. πόλεσι γὰρ ταύταις μόναις ἤδη ὁμοιο-
 2 τρόποις ἐπελθόντες, δημοκρατουμέναις τε ὥσπερ καὶ αὐτοί,
 καὶ ἡ ναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη ἐχούσαις,† οὐ δυνάμενοι
 ἐπενεγκεῖν οὔτε ἐκ πολιτείας τι μεταβολῆς τὸ διάφορον
 5 αὐτοῖς, ᾧ προσήγοντο ἂν, οὔτ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς, πολλῶ κρείσ-
 σους [όντες], σφαλλόμενοι δὲ τὰ πλείω, τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν
 ἠπόρουν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκρατήθησαν, ὃ οὐκ
 ἂν ᾔοντο, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἔτι. LVI οἱ
 δὲ Συρακόσιοι τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς παρέπλεον
 10 ἀδωῶς, καὶ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ διεννοῦντο κλήσειν,
 ὅπως μηκέτι, μηδ' εἰ βούλονται, λάθοιεν αὐ-
 τοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκπλεύσαντες. οὐ γὰρ περὶ 2

Preparations for the
 final struggle The Sy-
 racusans prepare to
 10 close up the mouth of
 the harbour, to inter-
 cept the enemy's re-
 treat

1 μόναις ταύταις D N V g ὁμοιοτρόποις B C D F H K L N O P T V b c d

e g i k Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ὁμοιοτρόποις G ὁμοιοτρόποις A E vulgo
 ὁμοιοτρόπως 3 ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις C D E F G H L O Q T d e f g i k m μεγέθει
 A D E F G H R T d f g i k et prima manu N 5 προσηγάγοντο Q 6 ὄντες
 addidi ex B sed nominativo haud scio an praestiterit accusativus Bekker ὄντας
 Bekk 2 Habet et margo N et V σφαλλόμενοι g πρὸς B 7 γε καὶ
 ταῖς A B C D E F G H L N O T V c f g i m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri
 om καὶ 8 ἔτι A B C D F H L N O Q T V d e g i k Poppo Goell Bekk
 om E R ceteri ἠθύμουν 10 κλήσειν C pr manu, D F H K T c g Haack
 Poppo Goell Bekk

1 ὁμοιοτρόποις] Compare VIII 96, 5
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι μάλιστα ὁμοιοτρόποι γενό-
 μενοι, ἀρίστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν

3 καὶ ναῦς καὶ ἵππους καὶ μεγέθη
 ἐχούσαις] Quidam MSS ναυσὶ, καὶ
 ἵπποις, καὶ μεγέθει Hæc scriptura non
 videtur posse stare, nisi simul pro ἐχού-
 σαις legatur ἰσχυούσαις Sane Thucy-
 dides crebro hoc vocabulo utitur cum
 dativo I 2, 2 οὔτε μεγέθει πόλεων
 ἴσχυον, οὔτε τῇ ἄλλῃ παρασκευῇ III
 46, 2 ἰσχύουσαν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους
 τῷδε Et III 104, 4 Πολυκράτης, ὁ Σα-
 μίων τύραννος, ἰσχύσας τινὰ χρόνον ναυ-
 τικῶ Et magis etiam extollitur potentia
 civitatum, si dicantur ναυσὶ, καὶ ἵπποις,
 καὶ μεγέθει ἰσχύειν, quam si aliquanto
 frigidius dicas, eas ναῦς, καὶ ἵππους, καὶ
 μεγέθη ἔχειν Sed nihil muto, ac tan-
 tum conjecturam in medium profero
 Duk

†μεγέθη ἐχούσαις†] I have little
 doubt of the justice of Duker's correc-
 tion, ναυσὶ καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει ἰσχυού-
 σαις The best MSS all read ναυσὶ

καὶ ἵπποις καὶ μεγέθει, and μεγέθη in
 the plural can hardly be tolerated in
 speaking of the greatness of a city,
 although Longinus uses it to express
 objects that are sublime

4 τὸ διάφορον] This is a sort of ex-
 planation of the preceding τι, "unable
 "to produce any effect that might tend
 "to produce dissension by holding out
 "the prospect of a change of govern-
 "ment, nor yet able to do any thing
 "by the actual strength of their arma-
 "ment, though they were greatly su-
 "perior" Πολλῶ κρείσσους signifies,
 "though they were greatly superior"
 Comp II 65, 12 VI 31 86 VII 42
 [If we take κρείσσους to be the accu-
 sative, as Poppo is inclined to do, we
 must understand προσάγεσθαι, "neither
 "being able by their forces to bring
 "them over, seeing that they were the
 "stronger"]

6 τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν] 1 e "before the
 "late events, before they had sustained
 "their late defeat by sea."

τοῦ αὐτοῖ σωθῆναι μόνον ἔτι τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐποιοῦντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι, νομίζοντες ὅπερ ἦν, ἀπὸ τε τῶν παρόντων πολὺ σφῶν καθυπέρτερα τὰ πράγματα εἶναι, καὶ εἰ δύναντο κρατῆσαι Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, καλὸν σφίσιν ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας τὸ ἀγώνισμα φανεῖσθαι· τοὺς τε γὰρ ἄλλους Ἑλληνας εὐθὺς τοὺς μὲν ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, τοὺς δὲ φόβου ἀπολύεσθαι (οὐ γὰρ ἔτι δυνατὴν ἔσεσθαι τὴν ὑπόλοιπον Ἀθηναίων δύναμιν τὸν ὕστερον ἐπενεχθισόμενον πόλεμον ἐνεγκεῖν,) καὶ αὐτοὶ δόξαντες αὐτῶν αἵτιοι εἶναι ὑπὸ τε τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἔπειτα πολὺ θαυμασθήσεσθαι. 3 καὶ ἦν δὲ ἄξιος ὁ ἀγὼν κατὰ τε ταῦτα καὶ ὅτι οὐχὶ Ἀθηναίων μόνον περιεγίγνοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολλῶν ξυμμάχων, καὶ οὐδ' αὐτοὶ αὖ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τῶν ξυμβοηθισάντων σφίσιν, ἡγεμόνες τε γενόμενοι μετὰ Κορινθίων καὶ 15 Λακεδαιμονίων, καὶ τὴν σφετέραν πόλιν ἐμπαρασχόντες προκινδυνεύσαι τε, καὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκό-

1 τοῦ] om R αὐτοῦ A C D E F G H N T V d g m ἡσσωθῆναι A E F ἡσσωθῆναι C G V e k μὴ ἡσσωθῆναι L O P et correctus N ἔτι] om D F T V g 2 κωλύσωσι C 3 τὰ] om B K 5 ἐς τοὺς Ἑλλ.] ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας K 7 φόβου A B D E F H Q T V f g 8 δυνατὸν L ὑπόλοιπον τῶν ἀθηναίων H N T V 10 αἵτιοι αὐτῶν B 11 καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν A B D E F H N T V g 1 Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri om praepositionem 13 πολλῶν] om Q. πόλεων E συμμάχων K 14 ξυμβοηθισάντων g 15 γενόμενοι A B.D. F N Q T V f g i k Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri γινόμενοι μετὰ] μετὰ τῶν G L O k m καὶ K 16 παρασχόντες Q 17 ναυτικοῦ οὐ μέγα Q προκάψαντες k προκάμψαντες P.

2 ὅπως ἐκείνους κωλύσωσι] 1 e κωλύσωσι σωθῆναι See VI 88, 5 note 16 ἐμπαρασχόντες] "Tanquam in manus socis praebentes, ut primas in bello partes suo periculo sustineat," "offering their city in the cause for the common service, to stand the brunt of the danger" The preposition seems to have the meaning which I have endeavoured to express both in the Latin and English versions, "offering *in* the cause," or, "offering to their allies as if *into* their hands," which last seems to be the sense in VI 12, 2 μηδὲ τοῦτω ἐμπαράσχετε τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ ἰδία ἑλλαμπρύνεσθαι

17 τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκόψαντες] This clause is not quite simple

in its construction The sense appears to be, "and having been in large portion the authors of the successes of the confederates by sea" Προκόπτειν is "to open a way for," like a man cutting his way before him through a forest, hence figuratively, "to occasion or facilitate progress or improvement" So in IV 60, 2 τῆς ἀρχῆς προκοπτόντων ἐκείνοις, "facilitating the progress of their dominion" And instead of a genitive case following, we have in Xenophon the accusative, with the preposition ἐς (De Magist Equit VI 5) ταῦτα προκόπτει τι ἐς τὸ μὴ καταφρονεῖσθαι Thus then τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προκόψαντες (scil. σφισί τε καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις) would seem to mean, "hav-

SYRACUSE A C 413 Olywp 91 4

ψαντες ἔθνη γὰρ πλείστα δὴ ἐπὶ μίαν πόλιν ταύτην 4
 ξυνήλθε, πλὴν γε δὴ τοῦ ξύμπαντος λόγου τοῦ ἐν τῷδε τῷ
 πολέμῳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων τε πόλιν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων.

LVII. τοσοῦδε γὰρ ἑκάτεροι ἐπὶ Σικελίαν τε καὶ περὶ Σικε-
 5 λίας, τοῖς μὲν ξυγκτησόμενοι τὴν χώραν ἐλθόντες, τοῖς δὲ

Names of the different
 states which took part
 in the contest first, of
 those who were the al-
 lies of Athens,

ξυνδιασώσονται, ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν,
 οὐ κατὰ δίκην τι μᾶλλον οὐδὲ κατὰ ξυγγένειαν
 μετ' ἀλλήλων στάντες, ἀλλ' ὥς ἑκάστοις τῆς
 ξυντυχίας ἢ κατὰ τὸ ξυμφέρον ἢ ἀνάγκη

10 ἔσχεν. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν αὐτοὶ Ἴωνες ἐπὶ Δωριέας Συρακο- 2
 σίους ἐκόντες ἦλθον, καὶ αὐτοῖς τῇ αὐτῇ φωνῇ καὶ νομίμοις
 ἔτι χρώμενοι Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι καὶ Αἰγινήται, οἱ τότε

1 δὴ] om f 2 ξυνήλθον P 4 ἑκάτεροι] om K 5 τοὺς μὲν D F T
 συνκτησόμενοι c 2 ξυγκτησόμενοι d 1 συνκτησόμενοι e 1 ἐλθόντες] om G acces-
 sit ex A B C D E H K N Q T V. c d e f g 1 Bekk Haack Poppo Goell τοὺς e

6 ξυνδιασώσαντες A C D F g ξυνδιασωθέντες V 8 ἐκάστοις B 9 ἐκαστοι 1
 ἐκάστης k 9 ἐκαστος marg R Poppo 9 ἐκαστός τις τῆς Goell 9 ξυμφέρον ἢ g
 ξυμφέρον, omitta particula, d 1 ἀνάγκη Parm Poppo Bekk ἀνάγκη A C D
 F H N T V d g 1 k ἀνάγκην f vulgo et Goell ἀνάγκης 10 ἔσχεν A B C
 D E. F H N T V f g k m Parm Poppo Goell Bekk ἔσχεον d 1 vulgo ἔσχον
 11 ἐκόντας Q αὐτοῖς] om L O P αὐτῇ] om. G m.

"ing facilitated the success of the
 "navy," i. e. by their enterprise and
 spirit in first daring to attack the Athe-
 mians by sea, and afterwards persever-
 ing in their resolution without allowing
 themselves to be discouraged by the
 increase of the enemy's force

2 τοῦ ξυμπαντος λόγου] "The whole
 "number," or, in old English, "the
 "whole tale," which word, in some of
 its principal meanings, offers a good
 analogy to λόγος "Never were there
 "known so many states assembled to
 "fight at one and the same city, if we
 "except the sum of the whole confede-
 "racy of Athens and Lacedæmon"
 τοῦ λόγου τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Ἀθηναίων πόλιν
 1 e. τοῦ ξυνελθόντος and for the sense
 of πρὸς, "assembled to rally round the
 "standard of Athens," compare III 11,
 5 ἐχόντων τῶν πάντων πρὸς ὃ τι χρὴ
 στήναι, i. e. "a rallying point"

[Poppo objects to this explanation,
 and translates "das verhältniss welches
 "stallfand zu," "the relation which
 "existed towards the cities of Athens
 "and Lacedæmon" Goller agrees

with my former interpretation, which I
 still think preferable to Poppo's]

6 ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν] That
 is, "came to Syracuse to war," just as
 those who are going to defend a place,
 no less than those who attack it, are
 said βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν Ἐπολέμη-
 σαν is synonymous with ἐς πόλεμον, οἱ
 μετὰ πολέμου, ἦλθον

8 ὥς ἑκάστοις τῆς ξυντυχίας—ἔσχεν]
 "As each were severally circum-
 "stanced" So in Herodot VII 188 3
 τοῖσι οὕτω εἶχε ὄρμου, "those who were
 "so stationed" In what follows, the
 construction is varied from the accusa-
 tive with the preposition to the dative,
 "as each were circumstanced, either
 "with regard to their interest, or the
 "compulsion which they experienced"
 Bekker restored ἀνάγκη on conjecture
 it is the reading of the Parma manu-
 script

12 Λήμνιοι καὶ Ἰμβριοι] Lemnos had
 been taken and colonized by Miltiades
 a few years before the battle of Mara-
 thon, (Herodot VI 140) Imbros was,
 I suspect, colonized also by him about

Αἰγιναν εἶχον, καὶ ἔτι Ἑστιαίης οἱ ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Ἑστίασαν οἱ-
 3 κούντες, ἄποικοι ὄντες ξυνεστράτευσαν. τῶν δὲ ἄλλων οἱ
 μὲν ὑπήκοοι, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ ξυμμαχίας αὐτόνομοι, εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ
 4 μισθοφόροι ξυνεστράτεον. καὶ τῶν μὲν ὑπηκόων καὶ φόρου
 ὑποτελῶν Ἑρετριῆς καὶ Χαλκιδῆς καὶ Στυρῆς καὶ Καρύστιοις
 ἀπ' Εὐβοίας ἦσαν, ἀπὸ δὲ νήσων Κεῖοι καὶ Ἄνδριοι καὶ
 Τήνιοι, ἐκ δ' Ἰωνίας Μιλήσιοι καὶ Σάμιοι καὶ Χῖοι· τούτων
 Χῖοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες φόρου, ναῦς δὲ παρέχοντες, αὐτό-
 νομοι ξυνέσποντο· καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον Ἴωνες ὄντες οὗτοι
 πάντες καὶ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, πλὴν Καρυστίων· οὗτοι δ' εἰσὶ 10
 Δρύοπες. ὑπήκοοι δ' ὄντες καὶ ἀνάγκη ὅμως, Ἴωνες †γε†
 5 ἐπὶ Δωριέας, ἡκολούθουν. πρὸς δ' αὐτοῖς Αἰολῆς, Μηθυ-
 νναῖοι μὲν ναυσὶ καὶ οὐ φόρῳ ὑπήκοοι, Τενέδιοι δὲ καὶ Αἴνιοι
 ὑποτελεῖς. οὗτοι δὲ Αἰολῆς Αἰολεῦσι τοῖς κτίσασι Βοιωτοῖς

1 ἑστιαίης F H ἑστίασαν G ἑστίασαν L N O P ἑστίασαν H g ἔστι
 αἶαν (i priore ex η facto) F ἑστίασαν b 2 ἀποικοι c 3 δὲ καὶ οἱ A C D F H
 T V c e g Poppo Goell Bekk δὲ οἱ E K. ceteri δὲ οἱ καὶ 4 μισθοφόροι Q
 ξυνεστράτευσαν g 5 στεῖραις K 6 κῖοι F L O P f et correct N sed
 margo κῖοι καὶ ante ἄνδριοι om R V.f.1 post ἄνδριοι om C K c e 7 τήνιοι
 B Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo τήνιοι καὶ ἐκ D ἐκ δ' ἰωνίας μιλήσιοι
 om G σάλιοι T 8 ὄντες οὐδαμῶς N φόρου οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ὄντες B
 9 ξυνέποντο e ξυνείποντο Q d i ξυνέπονται g 10 Ἄν ἀθηνῶν? Bekk 2
 11 γε] B Poppo Goell vulgo et Bekk τε. 13 ἔνιοι R 14. καὶ αἰολεῦσι 1
 κτίσασι A L O b e f k

the same time, for Herodotus speaks of it in the reign of Cambyses, as being ἔτι τότε ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν οἰκεομένην, but when Miltiades was forced by the Persians to leave his sovereignty of the Thracian Chersonesus and escape to Athens (B C 493), it is mentioned, that being chased on his way by the Phoenician fleet, he ran into Imbros for refuge (Herod VI 41, 2) the last place where he would have sought shelter, had it been still occupied by the Pelasgians, whose kinsmen he had so lately driven out of Lemnos. The settlement of Athenian citizens at Ægna took place as late as the Peloponnesian war (Thucyd II 27, 1, 2), and that at Histiaea fourteen years earlier, B C 445 (Thucyd I 114, 5)

11 Δρύοπες] Scymnus Chius v 576 Δρύοπας δὲ τὴν Κάρυστον ὀνομασμένην condidisse, unus, opinor, narrat. In

Long 54 30 Lat. 37 30 Ptolemæus WASS

Ἴωνες †γε† ἐπὶ Δωριέας] I have followed Poppo and Goller in reading γε instead of τε, and I have restored the stopping of the older editions, connecting τὸ πλεῖστον Ἴωνες ὄντες with the preceding part of the sentence, and beginning a new clause at ὑπήκοοι δ' ὄντες, as otherwise there is a needless confusion in the statement. Thucydides, after first mentioning the simple fact that these people were Ionians, then adds, "and though they were subjects, "and went on the service under compulsion, still they followed at any rate "as Ionians against Dorians," that is, it was not unnatural or irksome to them to serve against their natural enemies, although it was not in a quarrel of their own

[τοῖς] μετὰ Συρακοσίων κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐμάχοντο, Πλαταιῆς
 δὲ καταντικρὺν Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς μόνοι εἰκότως κατ' ἔχθος.
 ῥόδιοι δὲ καὶ Κυθήριοι Δωριῆς ἀμφότεροι, οἱ μὲν Λακε- 6
 δαιμονίων ἄποικοι Κυθήριοι ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τοὺς ἅμα
 5 Γυλίππῳ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ὅπλα ἔφερον, ῥόδιοι δὲ, Ἀργεῖοι
 γένος, Συρακοσίοις μὲν Δωριεῦσι, Γελοῖσι δὲ καὶ ἀποίκους
 ἑαυτῶν οὖσι, μετὰ Συρακοσίων στρατευομένοις, ἡναγκάζοντο
 πολεμεῖν. τῶν τε περὶ Πελοπόννησον νησιωτῶν Κεφαλλῆνες 7
 μὲν καὶ Ζακύνθιοι αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ νησιωτικὸν
 10 μᾶλλον κατειργόμενοι, ὅτι θαλάσσης ἐκράτουν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ξυνείποντο· Κερκυραῖοι δὲ οὐ μόνον Δωριῆς ἀλλὰ καὶ
 Κορινθιοὶ σαφῶς ἐπὶ Κορινθίους τε καὶ Συρακοσίους, τῶν
 μὲν ἄποικοι ὄντες, τῶν δὲ ξυγγενεῖς, ἀνάγκη μὲν ἐκ τοῦ
 εὐπρεποῦς, βουλήσει δὲ κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων οὐχ ἦσσαν
 15 εἶποντο. καὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι νῦν καλούμενοι ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ καὶ 8
 ἐκ Πύλου, τότε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων ἐχομένης, ἐς τὸν πόλεμον
 παρελήφθησαν. καὶ ἔτι Μεγαρέων φυγάδες οὐ πολλοὶ
 Μεγαρεῦσι Σελιουντίοις οὖσι κατὰ ξυμφορὰν ἐμάχοντο.
 τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ἐκούσιος μᾶλλον ἢ στρατεία ἐγίνετο ἤδη. 9
 20 Ἀργεῖοι μὲν γὰρ οὐ τῆς ξυμμαχίας ἔνεκα μᾶλλον, ἢ τῆς

1 τοῖς μετὰ Porpo Bekk 2 τοῖς post βοιωτ addidit Lindavus BEKK μετὰ
 τῶν συρ L O μετὰ—βοιωτοῖς om K 2 κατ' ἀντικρὺν F H g βοιωτοῖ] om c
 κατὰ τὸ ἔχθος B Q R d i f Bekk 2 κατ' ἔχθραν P 3 οἱ μὲν—κυθήριοι] om E
 Λακεδαιμονίων P 5 μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων G L O k m ἐπέφερον B 6 συρα-
 κοσίους T 7 συστρατενόμενοι G 8 τε] δὲ B πέλοπ νησ] πελοποννη-
 σιωτῶν Q κεφαλῆνες Q g 10 οἱ ἀθηναῖοι A B D E F H L N O P T V f g
 1 k Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri om articulum 11 δωριῆς] ροδιεῖς K
 14 τὸ] τῶν G 15 εἶποντο] om e νῦν] μὲν K ἐν ναυπάκτῳ A D E F G
 ἐκ ναυπάκτου B Bekk 2 19 ἀκούσιος e 20 μὲν γὰρ B Porpo Goell Bekk.
 δὲ Q ceteri μὲν

2 καταντικρὺν Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς] ["Κα-
 "ταντικρὺν apud Atticos nusquam aliam
 "nisi loci notionem habet" Porpo
 If this be so, the words must be un-
 derstood to mean, Boeotians opposed
 to Boeotians]

14 κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων] "The
 "hatred of which the Corinthians were
 "the object" Compare I 60, 2 κατὰ
 φιλίαν αὐτοῦ "Love of which he was
 "the object"

17 παρελήφθησαν] "Were pressed

"into the service" Παραλαμβάνειν is
 used to express a superior state's forcibly
 employing the soldiers of an inferior
 one Compare I 111, 4 παραλαβόντες
 Ἀχαιοὺς, and V 52, 2 Thus also, πα-
 ραλαβεῖν Σκάνδειαν, IV 54, 4, Νίσαιαν,
 IV 69, 4, seems to signify a sort of
 formal incorporation of these places
 into the Athenian confederacy or do-
 minion, by which they became liable to
 furnish men or money, when called
 upon by the Athenians to do so

Λακεδαιμονίων τε ἔχθρας καὶ τῆς παραντῖκα ἕκαστοι ἰδίας
 ὀφελίας, Δωριῆς ἐπὶ Δωριέας μετὰ Ἀθηναίων Ἰώνων ἡκο-
 λούθουν, Μαντινῆς δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι Ἀρκάδων μισθοφόροι, ἐπὶ
 τοὺς αἰὶ πολεμίους σφίσιν ἀποδεικνυμένους εἰωθότες ἰέναι, καὶ
 τότε τοὺς μετὰ Κορινθίων ἐλθόντας Ἀρκάδας οὐδὲν ἦσσαν 5
 διὰ κέρδος ἡγούμενοι πολεμίους, Κρήτες δὲ καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ
 μισθῶ καὶ οὗτοι πεισθέντες· ξυνέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν
 Γέλαν Ῥοδίοις ξυγκτίσαντας μὴ ξὺν τοῖς ἀποίοις ἀλλ' ἐπὶ
 10 τοὺς ἀποίους ἄκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ ἐλθεῖν. καὶ Ἀκαρνάνων
 τινὲς ἅμα μὲν κέρδει, τὸ δὲ πλεόν Δημοσθένους φιλία καὶ 10
 11 Ἀθηναίων εὐνοία ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἐπεκούρησαν. καὶ οἶδε
 μὲν τῷ Ἰονίῳ κόλπῳ ὀριζόμενοι· Ἰταλιωτῶν δὲ Θούριοι καὶ
 Μεταπόντιοι, ἐν τοιαύταις ἀνάγκαις τότε στασιωτικῶν καιρῶν
 κατελημμένων, ξυνεστράτευον, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν Νάξιοι καὶ
 Καταναῖοι· βαρβάρων δὲ Ἑγεσταῖοι, οἵπερ ἐπηγάγοντο, καὶ 15
 Σικελῶν τὸ πλεόν, καὶ τῶν ἔξω Σικελίας Τυρσηνῶν τέ τινες
 κατὰ διαφορὰν Συρακοσίων καὶ Ἰάπυγες μισθοφόροι. τοσαύδε

2 ὀφελίας accessit ex B R V et margine N Bekk Poppo Goell ἰώνων]
 om. b c 3 ἄλλων L 4 αἰὶ πολεμίους] λεπτομένους B εἰωθότες ἰέναι
 B Goell Bekk ceteri in verso ordine 5 μετὰ κορινθίων A B C D F G H L N
 O T V. c e f g i k Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo μετὰ τῶν κορινθίων 7 δέ] om L
 9 ἀποίους ἐκόντας B 12 ἰωνίῳ E K g πορίζομενοι e, 13 τότε] om L
 στασιαστικῶν G L O m στρατιωτικῶν A D E F Q T g k 14 κατελημμένοι
 correctus 1 νάξιοι καταναῖοι B νάξιοι—σικελῶν om T 15 αἰγεσταῖοι G
 ἡγάγοντο R 16 σικελῶν B N V. Haack. Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo σικελιωτῶν
 17 καὶ] om g

7. ξυνέβη δὲ τοῖς Κρησὶ, τὴν Γέλαν Ῥο-
 δίοις ξυγκτίσαντας] Satis usitatum est,
 ut dativum excipiat accusativus partici-
 pi sequente infinitivo Thucydides VI
 55, 4. Ἰππάρχῳ δὲ ξυνέβη, τοῦ πάθους τῇ
 δυστυχίᾳ ὀνομασθέντα καὶ τὴν δόξαν τῆς
 τυραννίδος ἐς τὰ ἔπειτα προσλαβεῖν. Et
 VII 40, 3 ἔπειτα οὐκ ἐδόκει τοῖς Ἀθη-
 ναίοις αὐτοῦ ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλον-
 τας κόπῳ ἀλίσκεσθαι. Eadem ratio est
 in illo, quod e Pausania adnotat Sylbur-
 gius Τοῖς ἐντυγχάνουσι παρεκελεύοντο
 ἄνδρας εἶναι ἀγαθοὺς In quibus omni-
 bus, apertum est, supplendum esse ac-
 cusativum pronominis DUKE

9 ἀκοντας μετὰ μισθοῦ] That is, like the
 apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, "their
 poverty but not their will consented"

14 κατελημμένων] "As they had been
 overtaken," the genitive absolute
 being used instead of the case which
 should agree with the substantive, κα-
 τελημμένοι See especially the note on
 V 33, 1 But on reconsidering the
 present passage, I would correct the
 interpretation of it given in the above
 note, and would make καιρῶν depend
 on ἀνάγκαις, not on κατελημμένων
 "As they had been overtaken in such
 necessities at that time, necessities, I
 mean, consisting in the seasons of
 faction which then prevailed amongst
 them" Τοιαύταις, "such as to com-
 pel them to join the Athenians" The
 factions at Thurii had been expressly
 mentioned, ch 33, 5

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μὲν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθνη ἐστράτευον. LVIII. Συρακοσίοις
 secondly, of the allies δὲ ἀντεβόηθησαν Καμαριναῖοι μὲν ὁμοροὶ ὄν-
 of the Syracusans τες, καὶ Γελῶι οἰκοῦντες μετ' αὐτοὺς, ἔπειτα,
 Ἀκραγαντίνων ἡσυχάζοντων, ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα ἰδρυμένοι Σελι-
 νούντιοι. καὶ οἷδε μὲν τῆς Σικελίας τὸ πρὸς Λιβύην μέρος 2
 τετραμμένον νεμόμενοι, Ἱμεραῖοι δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸν Τυρ-
 ρηνικὸν πόντον μορίου, ἐν ᾧ καὶ μόνοι Ἕλληνες οἰκοῦσιν·
 οὗτοι δὲ καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι ἐβόηθησαν καὶ Ἑλληνικὰ μὲν 3
 ἔθνη τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ τοσάδε, Δωριῆς τε καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι
 10 πάντες, ξυνεμάχουν, βαρβάρων δὲ Σικελῶν μόνοι, ὅσοι μὴ
 ἀφέστασαν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους· τῶν δ' ἔξω Σικελίας Ἑλ-
 λήνων Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν ἡγεμόνα Σπαρτιάτην παρεχόμενοι,
 Νεοδαμῶδεις δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ Εἰλωτας (δύναται δὲ τὸ
 Νεοδαμῶδες ἐλεύθερον ἦδη εἶναι,) Κορίνθιοι δὲ καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ
 15 πεζῷ μόνοι παραγενόμενοι, καὶ Λευκάδιοι καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται
 κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, ἐκ δὲ Ἀρκαδίας μισθοφόροι ὑπὸ Κοριν-
 θίων ἀποσταλέντες, καὶ Σικυῶνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ στρατεύοντες,
 καὶ τῶν ἔξω Πελοποννήσου Βοιωτοὶ πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐπελθόν- 4
 τας τούτους οἱ Σικελῶται αὐτοὶ πλήθος πλεόν κατὰ πάντα
 20 παρέσχοντο, ἅτε μεγάλας πόλεις οἰκοῦντες· καὶ γὰρ ὅπλῃται
 πολλοὶ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἵπποι καὶ ἄλλος ὄμιλος ἄφθονος ξυνε-
 λέγη. καὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας αὖθις, ὥς εἰπεῖν, τοὺς ἄλλους Συρα-
 1 μετὰ τῶν ἀθηναίων d 1 ἔθνη] om L 2 καμαριναῖοι A B C D E
 F G H K L N O T V f g k Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri καὶ καμαριναῖοι
 3 οἰκοῦντες] οἱ οἰκοῦντες C G K e μετὰ τοὺς A F 4 ἡσυχάζοντων] om C e
 6 Ἱμεραῖοι L O τὸν] om D g τυρρηνικὸν G. 8 ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνοι A B C D
 E F H L N O Q T V c e g i k m Haack Poppo. Goell. Bekk ἐξ αὐτοῦ μόνου P.
 ἐξ αὐτῶν μόνοι G ceteri μόνοι ἐξ αὐτοῦ 9 ἐν] om B. τε] δὲ d 1. οἱ αὐτόνομοι]
 αὐτόνομοι οἱ Reiskius 10 μὴ] om O 11. ἐφέστασαν D g 13 δὲ] om C d
 νεοδαμῶδεις F δὲ νεοδαμῶδεις K 19 οἱ] om e 21 καὶ ὁ ἄλλος B συνε-
 λέγη C D F H K N V. d e g i k' 22 συρακοσίοι B N V et correcti d g i
 συρακοσίους E συρακοσίους A F ceteri συρακοσίους. συρακοσίοι Bekk Haack.
 Poppo. Goell.

9 καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι πάντες] The ar-
 ticle here must be wrong, as in the
 words, ἐξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νύκτα πορευό-
 μενοι, IV 68, 5 I have inclosed it
 therefore in brackets, with Bekker,
 Poppo, and Goller

17 Σικυῶνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ] The Sicyo-

nians had been subjected to an oligar-
 chical government six years before this
 time, by the interference of the Lacedæ-
 monians They were therefore no longer
 their own masters, but obliged to go on
 any service on which the Lacedæmo-
 nians ordered them See V 81, 2

κόσιοι αὐτοὶ πλείω ἐπορίσαντο, διὰ μέγεθος τε πόλεως, καὶ ὅτι ἐν μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ἦσαν LIX. Καὶ αἱ μὲν ἐκατέρων ἐπικουρίαι τοσαῖδε ξυνελέγησαν, καὶ τότε ἤδη πᾶσαι ἀμφοτέροις παρήσαν, καὶ οὐκέτι οὐδὲν οὐδετέροις ἐπῆλθεν

5

- 2 Οἱ τε οὖν Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι εἰκότως ἐνόμισαν καλὸν ἀγώνισμα σφίσιν εἶναι ἐπὶ τῇ γεγεννημένῃ νίκῃ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐλεῖν τε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἅπαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τοσοῦτον δὲ, καὶ μηδὲ καθ' ἕτερα αὐτοὺς, μήτε διὰ θαλάσσης μήτε τῷ πεζῷ, 10 3 διαφυγεῖν. ἔκλῃον οὖν τὸν τε λιμένα εὐθὺς τὸν μέγαν, ἔχοντα τὸ στόμα ὀκτὼ σταδίων μάλιστα, τριήρεσι πλαγίαις καὶ πλοίοις καὶ ἀκάτοις, ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ὀρμίζοντες, καὶ τᾶλλα, ἣν ἔτι ναυμαχεῖν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τολμήσωσι, παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν. LX. τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις, 15

1 πλείον d1 μέγεθος τε B d1 Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo μέγεθος 2 καὶ ἔτι—ἦσαν] om C K b c e ὅτι γὰρ ἐν B 3 τοσαῖδε A F ut solent 5 ἀπῆλ-
θον T 6 καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om A C D E F G H K L N O P Q T V c d e f g i k.
ἐνομίσθησαν e 7 ἀγῶνα A C D E F G H K L N O Q T V d e f g i k m
Haack Conf c 68. extr 8 δὲ d δέ τε C e 9 τοσοῦτο B μὴ γ
ἕτερα B 1 et prima manu N Poppo Goell Bekk ἕτερον G vulgo ἐκάτερα
11 ἔκλῃον D E F K g Poppo Goell Bekk οὖν] om e τε] om 1 12 τῷ
om D Q g. τὸ στόμα om C e στάδια e 14 καὶ] om G

6 καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι] If these words are omitted, the conjunction τε immediately before has, as Haack observes, nothing to answer to it Besides, as Haack observes again, "the allies" include the Corinthians and Glyhpus, who were surely of importance enough to be mentioned as taking part with the Syracusans in all their hopes and all their measures In ἀγώνισμα, a little below, the MSS vary, many reading ἀγῶνα Both words occur in the same sense, the former in ch 56, 2 86, 2 VIII 12, 2 17, 2 the latter in ch 68, 3 VI 11, 6 II 45, 1

9 καθ' ἕτερα] "In either," καθ' ἐκάτερα would signify, "in both," or, "in each"

11 ἔκλῃον—εὐθὺς] "They immediately began to close up the great port"

Dodwell's mistake in supposing that Thucydides meant to say that the port was closed in one day, because he uses the word εὐθὺς, arose from his not distinguishing between the imperfect and the aorist "They began to close" "the port immediately," but it does not appear from Thucydides how long a time it took to complete it Diodorus says, "three days"

15 ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπενόουν] Acacius non ineleganter nihil adeo parvum aut segne ab ulla parte animo volebant Sed malim, in ullam partem Aristophanes Equit v 386 μηδὲν ὀλίγον ποιεῖ, ubi Scholastes πάντα μεγάλα κατ' αὐτοῦ ποιεῖ, καὶ μηδὲν εὐτελές Thucydides VIII 15, 2 καὶ ὀλίγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Σίον. DUKER

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The Athenians resolve to make one great effort to force the passage, and effect their retreat by sea

τὴν τε ἀπόκλησιν ὁρώσι καὶ τὴν ἄλλην διά-
νοϊαν αὐτῶν αἰσθομένοις, βουλευτέα ἐδόκει. καὶ 2
ξυνελθόντες οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ καὶ οἱ ταξίαρχοι
πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἀπορίαν τῶν τε ἄλλων
5 καὶ ὅτι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια οὔτε αὐτίκα ἔτι εἶχον (προπέμψαντες
γὰρ ἐς Κατάνην, ὡς ἐκπλευσόμενοι, ἀπέειπον μὴ ἐπάγειν)
οὔτε τὸ λοιπὸν ἔμελλον ἔξειν, εἰ μὴ ναυκρατήσουσιν, ἐβου-
λεύσαντο τὰ μὲν τείχη τὰ ἄνω ἐκλιπεῖν, πρὸς δὲ αὐταῖς ταῖς
ναυσὶν ἀπολαβόντες διατειχίσματι ὅσον οἶόν τε ἐλάχιστον
10 τοῖς τε σκεύεσι καὶ τοῖς ἀσθενέσιν ἱκανὸν γενέσθαι, τοῦτο
μὲν φρουρεῖν, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ἄλλου πεζοῦ τὰς ναῦς ἀπάσας,
ὅσαι ἦσαν καὶ δυναταὶ καὶ ἀπλωότεραι, πάντα τινὰ ἐσβιβά-
ζοντες πληρῶσαι, καὶ διανυμαχήσαντες, ἣν μὲν νικῶσιν, ἐς
Κατάνην κομίζεσθαι, ἣν δὲ μὴ, ἐμπρήσαντες τὰς ναῦς, πεζῇ
15 ξυνταξάμενοι ἀποχωρεῖν, ἣ ἂν τάχιστα μέλλωσί τινος χω-
ρίου ἢ βαρβαρικοῦ ἢ Ἑλληνικοῦ φιλίου ἀντιλήψεσθαι. καὶ 3
οἱ μὲν, ὡς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ταῦτα, καὶ ἐποίησαν· ἕκ τε γὰρ τῶν
ἄνω τειχῶν ὑποκατέβησαν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐπλήρωσαν πάσας,

1 ἀπόκλησιν D F H K Q b c g et prima manu C Haack Poppo. Goell Bekk
ἄλλην στρατιὰν διανοϊαν 1. 2 αἰσθανομένοις G O k m. 5 ἐς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια T
6 ἐς τὴν κατάνην G ἐκπλευσόμενοι g. 7 οὔτε] εἴτε g ἐβουλευοντο d
8 τὰ ἄνω] τῶν ἄνω C K N b c d e k 1 αὐταῖς ταῦτα e. 9 ἀπολαβόντες 1
διατειχίσματι B Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo διατειχισμά τι τε post οἶον om d e 1

10 ἀσθενέσιν A D E F G ἀσθενούσιν B ἀσθενούσιν Bekk 2 11 τοῦ] om g
ἀπάσας B Goell Bekk ceteri πάσας 12 ἐπλωότεραι correct N V ἐσβιβά-
ζοντες A D F H N R T V d g 1 k 13 ἣν] εἰ 1 16 ἢ Ἑλληνικοῦ ἢ βαρβαρικοῦ
ἀντιλήψεσθαι K φίλου R 17 ταῦτα ἐποίησαν H T

3 οἱ ταξίαρχοι] See the note on IV
4, 1

8 τὰ—τείχη τὰ ἄνω] That is, the upper extremity of the Athenian lines, where they came most immediately under the cliffs of Epipolæ, and were most distant from the sea shore. Plutarch says that this upper part of the lines was joined on to the temple of Hercules, so that the Syracusans having been obliged till now to omit the offering of sacrifices in that temple, now, when the Athenians evacuated their lines, went out and sacrificed with

great solemnity (Nicias, c 24.) It appears then that the temple stood in what was afterwards the quarter called Neapolis, under Epipolæ, but raised on a sort of lower ridge above the valley of the Anapus

18 ὑποκατέβησαν] "They gradually descended," "evacuated their upper lines not in confusion and hurry, but gradually and in good order." Compare Herodot II 15, 6 πολλοὺς μὲν τοὺς ὑπολειπομένους—παλλοὺς δὲ τοὺς ὑποκαταβαίνοντας.

ἀναγκάσαντες ἐσβαίνειν ὅστις καὶ ὅπως οὖν ἐδόκει ἡλικίας
4 μετέχων ἐπιτηδείος εἶναι. καὶ ξυνεπληρώθησαν νῆες αἱ πᾶσαι
δέκα μάλιστα καὶ ἑκατόν· τοξότας τε ἐπ' αὐτὰς πολλοὺς καὶ
ἀκοντιστὰς τῶν τε Ἀκαρνάνων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξένων ἐσεβί-
βαζον, καὶ τᾶλλα, ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύ- 5
της διανοίας, ἐπορίσαντο. ὁ δὲ Νικίας, ἐπειδὴ τὰ πολλὰ
ἐτοῖμα ἦν, ὁρῶν [καὶ] τοὺς στρατιώτας τῷ τε παρὰ τὸ
εἰωθὸς πολὺ ταῖς ναυσὶ κρατηθῆναι ἀθυμοῦντας, καὶ διὰ τὴν
τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπάνιν ὡς τάχιστα βουλομένους διακινδύ-
νεύειν, ξυγκαλέσας ἅπαντας παρεκελεύσατό τε πρῶτον καὶ 10
ἔλεξε τοιάδε.

LXI. "ΑΝΔΡΕΣ στρατιῶται Ἀθηναίων τε καὶ τῶν
" ἄλλων ξυμμάχων, ὁ μὲν ἄγων ὁ μέλλων ὁμοίως κοινὸς
" ἅπασιν ἔσται, περὶ τε σωτηρίας καὶ πατρίδος
" ἐκάστοις οὐχ ἦσσον ἢ τοῖς πολεμίοις· ἦν γὰρ 15
" κρατήσωμεν νῦν ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἔστι τῷ τὴν
" ὑπάρχουσάν που οἰκείαν πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν. ἀθυ-
" μῶν δὲ οὐ χρὴ, οὐδὲ πάσχειν ὅπερ οἱ ἀπειρο-
" τατοι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, οἱ τοῖς πρώτοις ἀγῶσι σφαλέντες
" ἔπειτα διὰ παντὸς τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου ὁμοίαν ταῖς ξυμ- 20

1 ἀναγκάζοντες K 3 ἐπ' ἐς G 4 ἐξεβίαζον c 5 ὅσα B καὶ τῆς
τοιαύτης ἐπορίσαντο 1 7. ὁρῶν τοὺς B Bekker Porpo Goell ὁρῶν καὶ τοὺς
A D E F G ὁρῶν τε καὶ τοὺς T 8. κρατηθέντες c 9 vocis σπάνιν alterum
ν corr. loco litterarum ferme trium F 10 τε B D F G H N Q T V d e g i.
Haack Porpo Goell Bekk. vulgo τότε 12. στρατιῶται] om C G K f τε] om.

G K 15 ἐκάστοις B. 16 τῷ τοι A. τὸ D V g 17 μου οἰκείαν πόλιν g
5 ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύτης δια- 10 παρεκελεύσατο τότε] Valde fringet
νοίας] This would be expressed in an illud τότε, et melior sine dubio est
inverse order in English "As well as scriptura Reg et Cass παρεκελεύσατο
"they could upon such a plan, and τε Τὸ temere repetitum videtur a
"dictated as it was by extreme neces- fine vocis præcedentis Thucyd IV 94,
"sity" Τοιαύτης refers to the plan as 2 παρεκελεύετό τε καὶ ἔλεγε τοιάδε
described before, and ὡς οἶόν τ' ἦν ἐκ DUKER
τοιαύτης διανοίας would mean, "as well 17 πόλιν ἐπιδεῖν] Sic VI 69, 3 καὶ τὴν
"as they could provide for a naval ac- ὑπάρχουσαν σφίσι πατρίδα νικήσαντες
"tion conducted on such unusual prin- πάλιν ἐπιδεῖν DUKER
"ciples, when victory was to depend 20 τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου] Confer
"not on skill, but on the efforts of the Thucydidem Orat. Phormionis II 89
"landsmen on board" For the ex- WASS Hoc genus loquendi Thucy-
pression, ἀνάγκαιος διάνοια, see I. 61, 2 didis imitatur Lucianus in Tyrannicida
V 8, 3 VI. 37, 2 pag. 700 ἢ τις ἐλπίς τοῦ φόβου, ἢ τι

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- “φοραῖς ἔχουσιν. ἀλλ’ ὅσοι τε Ἀθηναίων πάρεστε, πολλῶν 3
 “ἤδη πολέμων ἔμπειροι ὄντες, καὶ ὅσοι τῶν ξυμμάχων,
 “ξυστρατευόμενοι αἰεὶ, μνήσθητε τῶν ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις παρα-
 “λόγων, καὶ τὸ τῆς τύχης κὰν μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἐλπίσαντες στήναι,
 5 “καὶ ὡς ἀναμαχοῦμενοι ἀξίως τοῦδε τοῦ πλήθους, ὅσον
 “αὐτοὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἐφορᾶτε, παρασκευάζεσθε. LXII. αἱ δὲ
 “ἄρωγὰ ἐνείδομεν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ λιμένος στενότη-
 “τητι πρὸς τὸν μέλλοντα ὄχλον τῶν νεῶν
 “ἔσεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπὶ τῶν κατα-
 10 “στρωμάτων παρασκευῇ, οἷς πρότερον ἐβλαπτόμεθα, πάντα
 “καὶ ἡμῖν νῦν ἐκ τῶν παρόντων μετὰ τῶν κυβερνητῶν
 “ἐσκεμμένα ἡτοίμασται. καὶ γὰρ τοξόται πολλοὶ καὶ ἀκον- 2
 “τισταὶ ἐπιβήσονται καὶ ὄχλος, ὃ ναυμαχίαν μὲν ποιούμενοι
 “ἐν πελάγει, οὐκ ἂν ἐχρώμεθα, διὰ τὸ βλάπτειν ἂν τὸ τῆς
 15 “ἐπιστήμης τῇ βαρύτητι τῶν νεῶν, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐνθάδε ἡναγκα-
 “σμένη ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζομαχία πρόσφορα ἔσται. εὖρηται 3
 “δ’ ἡμῖν ὅσα χρή ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι, καὶ πρὸς τὰς τῶν ἐπωτί-
 “δων αὐτοῖς παχύτητας, ὥπερ δὴ μάλιστα ἐβλαπτόμεθα,
 “χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβολαί, αἱ σχήσουσι τὴν πάλιν ἀνά-

3. συστρατευόμενοι D F H N Q T V στρατευόμενοι d 1 μέμνησθε T
 6 παρεσκευάζεσθε B 11 ὑμῖν A B E R f 1 μετὰ τῶν] om e 12. καὶ γὰρ—
 ἐπιβήσονται] om D γὰρ om g 14 ἀν post βλάπτειν om f 15 δὲ τῇ] τῇ om
 G k m ἡναγκασμένους c 16 πρόσφορος V 17 χρή] μὴ A C D E F G.
 T. d e g i k m ἦν margo i ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι B G K N V Goell Bekk ναυ-
 πηγῆσαι f ceteri (inter quos G teste Bekk) ἀντιναυπηγεῖσθαι 18 αὐτοῖς]
 om d 1. παχυτάτας D ὅπερ D g δὴ accessit ex B Bekk Poppo Goell

ὑπόμνημα τῶν συμφορῶν Dux “The
 “expectation or anticipation of their
 “fear, takes the colour of their dis-
 “asters” It is well known that ἐλπίς,
 though generally taken in a good sense,
 signifies very often no more than “ex-
 “pectation,” or, “looking for a thing
 “to come,” whether it be good or bad
 3. μνήσθητε — καὶ — παρασκευάζεσθε]
 These words answer to one another, the
 participle ἐλπίσαντες being inserted as
 in a parenthesis, for καὶ ἐλπίσαντες is
 equivalent to ἅμα τῇ ἐλπίδι, or ἐλπί-
 σαντες ἅμα

16 πρόσφορα ἔσται] One MS reads
 πρόσφορος, as if to avoid the apparent
 solecism. But πρόσφορα refers to every

thing which had been contrived for the
 approaching engagement, τὰ εἰρημένα,
 as in the preceding sentence, πάντα
 ἐσκεμμένα ἡτοίμασται

17 ὅσα χρή ἀντιναυπηγῆσαι] Goller
 reads χρήν, but the present tense, when
 speaking of a thing so completely un-
 finished, seems quite defensible For
 although, strictly speaking, the grap-
 ples may have been already fixed on
 the ships when Nicias spoke, (and yet
 even this does not appear certain,) yet
 the use of them was yet to come, and
 therefore it was quite allowable to say,
 “We have thought of every thing
 “which we have to do in our ships, to
 “fit them to encounter the enemy”

- “ κρουσιν τῆς προσπεσούσης νεὼς, ἣν τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις οἱ ἐπι-
 4 “ βάται ὑπουργῶσιν. ἐς τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ ἠναγκάσμεθα, ὥστε
 “ πεζομαχεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ τὸ μήτε αὐτοὺς ἀνακρού-
 “ εσθαι, μήτ’ ἐκείνους ἐᾶν, ὠφέλιμον φαίνεται, ἄλλως τε καὶ
 “ τῆς γῆς, πλὴν ὅσον ἂν ὁ πεζὸς ἡμῶν ἐπέχη, πολεμίας 5
 “ οὔσης. LXIII. ὧν χρὴ μεμνημένους διαμάχεσθαι ὅσον
 “ ἂν δύνησθε, καὶ μὴ ἐξωθεῖσθαι ἐς αὐτήν, ἀλλὰ ξυμπεσού-
 “ σης νηὶ νεὼς μὴ πρότερον ἀξιούν ἀπολύ-
 “ εσθαι ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ πολεμίου καταστρώ-
 2 “ ματος ὀπλίτας ἀπαράξῃτε καὶ ταῦτα τοῖς 10
 “ ὀπλίταις οὐχ ἥσσον τῶν ναυτῶν παρακε-
 “ λεύομαι, ὅσῳ τῶν ἄνωθεν μᾶλλον τὸ ἔργον
 “ τοῦτο· ὑπάρχει δ’ ἡμῖν ἔτι νῦν γε τὰ πλείω
 3 “ τῷ πεζῷ ἐπικρατεῖν. τοῖς δὲ ναύταις παραινῶ,
 “ καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τῷδε καὶ δέομαι, μὴ ἐκπεπλήχθαι τι ταῖς 15
 “ ξυμφοραῖς ἄγαν, τὴν τε παρασκευὴν ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρω-
 “ μάτων βελτίω νῦν ἔχοντας καὶ τὰς ναῦς πλείους, ἐκείνην τε
 “ τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐνθυμείσθαι, ὡς ἀξία ἐστὶ διασώσασθαι, οἱ τέως
 “ Ἀθηναῖοι νομιζόμενοι καὶ μὴ ὄντες ὑμῶν, τῆς τε φωνῆς τῇ
 “ ἐπιστήμῃ καὶ τῶν τρόπων τῇ μιμήσει, ἐθανμάζεσθε κατὰ 20
 “ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας οὐκ ἔλασσον
 “ κατὰ τὸ ὠφελείσθαι, ἐς τε τὸ φοβερόν τοῖς ὑπηκόοις καὶ
 4 “ τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖσθαι πολὺ πλείον μετείχετε. ὥστε κοινωνοὶ

3. ἀνακρούσσεσθαι E F. 4 ἐὰν ὠφέλιμον φαίνεται A ἐὰν F. 5 ἐπέχει E.F.

H Q R f g i. 6 ἐσομένης B 7 δυνήσησθε Q. 8 ἀξιούν B G K d e f i. 9 ἡ B K. N V c f Haack
 Valla Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἄξιον 9 ἡ B K. N V c f Haack
 Porpo Goell Bekk ἦν A. C D F G H T k ἦν E vulgo ἦν μή 10 ὀπλίτας
 om e 13 ὑμῖν R T γε] om 1 τὰ νῦν Q 16 συμφοραῖς C D F V e
 17 βέλτιον G 18 διασώζεσθαι K οἶτε ὡς V 19 ἡμῶν e 20 τῇ μιμήσει
 om c 21 τῆς ἑλλάδος 1 22 ὠφελείσθαι] ὦφ ἐς τε τὸ ὠφελείσθαι E ἐς
 ὡς 1 23. τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι A C D E F G H K M R T c d e f g 1 τὸ διακείσθαι L O
 P k m πλείον B d i. πλείω C L O P e ὡς, omitta τε, D g κεκοινωνημένοι d i

9 τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ—καταστρώματος—κοι formed a large proportion of the
 ἀπαράξῃτε] That is, τοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ κατα- seamen of the Athenian navy, and thus
 στρώματι—ἀπαράξῃτε ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ See became feared by the subject states
 the note on I 50, 3 placed within reach of the fleets of
 Athens And for the same reason they
 23 πολὺ πλείον μετείχετε] This must were protected at Athens more than
 be considered as an exaggeration, was generally the case with persons of
 grounded upon the fact that the μέτοι-

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- “μόνοι ἐλευθέρως ἡμῖν τῆς ἀρχῆς ὄντες, δικαίως αὐτὴν νῦν
 “μὴ καταπροδίδετε, καταφρονήσαντες δὲ Κορινθίων τε, οὓς
 “πολλάκις νενικήκατε, καὶ Σικελιωτῶν, ὧν οὐδ’ ἀντιστῆναι
 “οὐδεὶς ἕως ἡκμαζε τὸ ναυτικὸν ἡμῖν ἡξίωσεν, ἀμύνασθε
 5 “αὐτοὺς, καὶ δείξατε ὅτι καὶ μετὰ ἀσθενείας καὶ ξυμφορῶν
 “ἡ ὑμετέρα ἐπιστήμη κρείσσων ἐστὶν ἐτέρας εὐτυχούσης
 “ρώμης. LXIV. τοὺς τε Ἀθηναίους ὑμῶν πάλιν αὖ καὶ
 “τάδε ὑπομιμνήσκω, ὅτι οὔτε ναῦς ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίκους ἄλλας
 For you, Athenian “ὁμοίας ταῖσδε οὔτε ὀπλιτῶν ἡλικίαν ὑπελί-
 10 citizens, remember “πετε, εἴτε ξυμβήσεται τι ἄλλο ἢ τὸ κρατεῖν
 that your all is at “ὑμῖν, τοὺς τε ἐνθάδε πολεμίους εὐθὺς ἐπ’
 stake this day, your “ἐκεῖνα πλευσουμένους, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ ὑπο-
 all, individually and “λοίπους ἡμῶν ἀδυνάτους ἐσομένους τοὺς τε
 nationally, your own “αὐτοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἐπελθόντας ἀμύνασθαι, καὶ
 liberty and safety, and
 the resources and the
 great name of Athens
 15 “οἱ μὲν ἂν ὑπὸ Συρακοσίοις εὐθὺς γίγνοισθε, οἷς αὐτοὶ ἴστε
 “οἷα γνώμη ἐπήλθετε, οἱ δ’ ἐκεῖ ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις. ὥστε
 “ἐν ἐνὶ τῷδε ὑπὲρ ἀμφοτέρων ἀγῶνι καθεστῶτες καρτερή-
 “σατε, εἴπερ ποτὲ, καὶ ἐνθυμείσθε καθ’ ἐκάστους τε καὶ
 “ξύμπαντες, ὅτι οἱ ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὑμῶν νῦν ἐσόμενοι, καὶ
 20 “πρὸς τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εἰσὶ καὶ νῆες καὶ ἡ ὑπόλοιπος πόλις

1 δικαίως αὐτὴν d g 1 Goell Bekk ceteri δικαίως ἂν αὐτήν. 2 μὴ] om
 A F καταπροδίδετε A B C D F H K M N T V b c d e f g i k Poppo Goell Bekk.
 καταπροδοίητε L O P καταπροδίδωτε E, vulgo καταπροδίδουτε 3 πολλάκις
 μὲν νενικήκατε G 4 ἡκμασε d ἀμύνεσθε d i 5 ὅτι μετὰ B ἀσθενείας
 τῶν ξυμφορῶν e. 6 κρείττων d f i εὐτυχούσης ἐτέρας D N, Q V g ἐτέρας
 ἐντυχούσης F 7 ἡμῶν A C D E F G H K L M N O T V d e f g i k. ἡ ὑμῶν B.
 καὶ] om V 8 ὅτε A 9 ὑπελείπετε N 11 ἐπέκεινα K M. 12 πλε-
 σουμένους A πλευσσομένους B D F T V f g i 13 ὑμῶν B 15 γίνοισθε
 L O P γίγνησθε R V e. 16 οἷα A 18 τε] om B 19 ξύμπαντας
 D N V g. νῦν ὑμῶν c 20 ἡ] om A B C D E F G H L N O T V f g k m

their class in other parts of Greece, and stood in a more favoured position as compared with the actual citizens Compare I 121, 4 143, 1, 2 and Xenoph de Repub Athen I 10, seqq [Poppo and Goller have misunderstood the last words of this note, as if I had meant to say that the condition of the μέτοικοι was more favoured than that of the citizens I meant to say that their relation towards the actual

citizens was less unfavourable than the relation of μέτοικοι to citizens in other states of Greece]

1 δικαίως—μὴ καταπροδίδετε] “We “may justly call on you not to betray “it now to its ruin” Δικαίως is synonymous with ὡς τὸ δίκαιον βούλεται.

6 ἐτέρας—ρώμης, 1 e ἐτέρων] Compare VII 17, 4 σφετέραν ἀντίταξιν, and V 26, 5 παρ’ ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς πράγμασι. GOLLER

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“καὶ τὸ μέγα ὄνομα τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, περὶ ὧν εἴ τις τι ἕτερος
 “ἐτέρου προφέρει ἢ ἐπιστήμη ἢ εὐψυχία, οὐκ ἂν ἐν ἄλλῳ
 “μᾶλλον καιρῷ ἀποδειξάμενος, αὐτὸς τε αὐτῷ ὠφέλιμος
 “γένοιτο καὶ τοῖς ξύμμασι σωτήριος.”

LXV. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοσαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος εὐθὺς 5
 2 ἐκέλευε πληροῦν τὰς ναῦς. τῷ δὲ Γυλίππῳ καὶ τοῖς Συρακο-
 The Syracusans take σίοις παρῇν μὲν αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὁρῶσι καὶ αὐτὴν
 measures against the τὴν παρασκευὴν, ὅτι ναυμαχήσουσιν οἱ Ἀθη-
 new inventions of the ναῖοι, προηγγέλθη δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ ἡ ἐπιβολή
 Athenians, and exhort
 3 then men to the battle τῶν σιδηρῶν χειρῶν. καὶ πρὸς τε ἄλλα ἐξηρ- 10
 τύσαντο ὡς ἕκαστα, καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο· τὰς γὰρ πρῶρας καὶ
 τῆς νεῆς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ κατεβύρσωσαν, ὅπως ἂν ἀπολισθάνοι
 4 καὶ μὴ ἔχοι ἀντιλαβὴν ἢ χεῖρ ἐπιβαλλομένη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ
 πάντα ἐτοῖμα ἦν, παρεκελεύσαντο ἐκείνοις οἱ τε στρατηγοὶ
 καὶ Γύλιππος, καὶ ἔλεξαν τοιαῦτα. 15

LXVI. “ὍΤΙ μὲν καλὰ τὰ προειργασμένα, καὶ ὑπὲρ
 “καλῶν τῶν μελλόντων ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται, ὃ Συρακόσιοι καὶ
 SPEECH OF “ξύμμαχοι, οἱ τε πολλοὶ δοκεῖτε ἡμῖν εἰδέναι
 GYLIPPUS “(οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν οὕτως αὐτῶν προθύμως ἀντε-
 AND THE SY- “λάβεσθε), καὶ εἴ τις μὴ ἐπὶ ὅσον δεῖ ᾗσθηται, 20
 RACUSAN “σημανοῦμεν. Ἀθηναῖους γὰρ ἐς τὴν χώραν
 GENERALS “τὴνδε ἐλθόντας, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς Σικελίας
 (66—68) “καταδουλώσει, ἔπειτ’ εἰ κατορθώσειαν, καὶ
 2 Our past victories are “τῆς Πελοποννήσου καὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος,

νῶν
 1 ἀθηναίων B ἀθηναίων P καὶ περὶ O τι] om. f 1 τῇ E ἕτερος] ἔροια
 P. om Q 2 προσφέρει b 3 ὑποδείξάμενος T ἐαυτῶ B 4 γένοιο]
 εὐθὺς 1 σωτηρίους F 5 τοσάδε B 6 ἐκέλευσε P d 7 ὁρῶσι δὲ
 καὶ L O P 9 ἐπιβολή A B C D E F H N O R T V c f g k cum Polluce I
 120 et Tusano Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri ἐπιβουλή 10 τᾶλλα]
 πολλὰ C d e 1 ἐξηρτήσαντο H d ἐξυρτήσαντο FT 12 νεῆς τὰ ἄνω O
 κατεβύρσωσαν B καὶ ὅπως Q f 1 ἀπολισθάνοι e ἀπολισθανεὶ d 13 ἐχῃ f
 ἀντιλαβεῖν ἢ χεῖρ H T ἢ χεῖρ ἀντιλαβὴν 1 qui mox ἐπιλαβόμενοι 14 πάντα
 ἐτοῖμα A D E F G ἐτοῖμα πάντα B Bekk 2 ἐκείνοις] ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις K M
 15 καὶ ὁ γύλιππος K O f 16 καλὰ] κατὰ d 1 17 καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι e
 19 ἂν] om L αὐτῶν οὕτως B 20 ἐπὶ] om L δεῖ] δὴ A 1 ᾗσθητε D
 21 τῇ] om Q 22 τῆς] τῇ τῆς e τῇ corr G om g 23 ἔπειτα δὲ B.
 24 πελοποννήσου τε καὶ B

12 τῆς νεῆς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ] That is, “of the ship,” ἄνω, “in the upper
 ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς νεῆς, “over a great portion “works” See II 76, 4

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“καὶ ἀρχὴν τὴν ἥδη μεγίστην τῶν τε πρὶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ
 “τῶν νῦν κεκτημένους, πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων ὑποστάντες τῷ
 “ναυτικῷ, ὥπερ πάντα κατέσχον, τὰς μὲν νενικήκατε ἥδη
 “ναυμαχίας, τὴν δ' ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος νῦν νικήσετε. ἄνδρες γὰρ
 5 “ἐπειδὴν ὧ ἀξιούσι προὔχειν κολουθῶσι, τό γ' ὑπόλοιπον
 “αὐτῶν τῆς δόξης ἀσθενέστερον αὐτὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἐστὶν ἢ εἰ μὴδ'
 “ὥρθησαν τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα τοῦ αὐχήματος
 “σφαλλόμενοι καὶ παρὰ ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδιδόασιν· ὁ
 “νῦν Ἀθηναίους εἰκὸς πεπουνθέναι. LXVII. ἡμῶν δὲ τό τε
 10 Victory makes us more “ὑπάρχον πρότερον, ὥπερ καὶ ἀνεπιστήμονες
 bold Their new in- “ἔτι ὄντες ἀπετολμήσαμεν, βεβαιότερον νῦν,
 ventions, feeble imita- “καὶ τῆς δοκίσεως προσγεγενημένης αὐτῷ, τὸ
 tions of our tactics, we “κρατίστους εἶναι εἰ τοὺς κρατίστους ἐνική-
 have sufficiently pro- “σαμεν, διπλασία ἐκάστου ἢ ἐλπίς. τὰ δὲ
 vided against And “πολλὰ πρὸς τὰς ἐπιχειρήσεις ἢ μεγίστη
 they are already self “ἐλπίς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν παρέ-
 15 are not fighting for “χεται. τὰ τε τῆς ἀντιμμήσεως αὐτῶν τῆς παρασκευῆς
 victory, but simply for “ἡμῶν τῷ μὲν ἡμετέρῳ τρόπῳ ξυνήθη τέ ἐστι, καὶ οὐκ
 ability to fly “ἀνάρμοστοι πρὸς ἑκάστον† αὐτῶν ἐσόμεθα· οἱ δ', ἐπειδὴν

1 καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν O τῶν ἥδη 1 2 ἀποστάντες P 3 ἥδη ex B 1 e-
 ceperunt Bekk Poppo Goell 4 εἰκότως E F G m 5 κολουθῶσι A F O
 V f Poppo Goell Bekk ἀκολουθῶσι B L P c ἀκολουθοῦσι Q κολασθῶσι e g
 vulgo κολουθῶσι γε λοιπὸν B 9 ἀθηναίους νῦν f εἰκὸς] ὡς εἰκὸς 1
 ὑμῶν A B C F H K L M O P R c e f g i k m 10 ὥπερ g. 11 βεβαιότε-
 ras f 12 καὶ] om A D F H f g m προσγεγενημένης A B C D E F H K
 L N O Q V c e g i Haack Poppo Goell Bekk προγεγενημένης d k vulgo προσ-
 γενομένης 14 τὰ δὲ—ἐλπίς] om A C D E F G H L N O Q V g e k m
 16 παρέχετε L O k 17 τὰ τε] τάδε M 19 πρὸς ἑκάστον B Bekk
 πρὸς ἑκάστην L O Poppo vulgo πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην αὐτῷ D

2. ὑποστάντες—κατέσχον] “With-
 “standing that navy with which they
 “were overbearing every thing” Com-
 pare IV 92, 3

7 τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα, κ τ λ] The ex-
 pression τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα occurs again,
 IV 62, 2 and is there used like a sin-
 gle substantive, equivalent to τῷ πα-
 ραλόγῳ Now if τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα τοῦ
 αὐχήματος can be taken together to sig-
 nify, “in the disappointment of their
 “boasting,” the antithesis with παρὰ
 ἰσχὺν τῆς δυνάμεως is more complete,

and the order of the words is better
 preserved Otherwise τοῦ αὐχήματος
 must depend on σφαλλόμενοι, “By an
 “unlooked-for disappointment failing
 “of their vaunts, they yield beyond
 “the degree of their power,”¹ e more
 than is warranted by what they have
 yet the power to effect

12 τὸ κρατίστους εἶναι] Compare VII.
 36, 5 τὸ ἀντίπρωρον ξυγκροῦσαι.

19 πρὸς ἑκάστον†] The common
 reading here, πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστην is not
 justified by any of the instances quoted

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- “ πολλοὶ μὲν ὀπλῖται ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρωμάτων παρὰ τὸ
 “ καθεστηκὸς ὧσι, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ χερσαῖοι, ὥς
 “ εἰπεῖν, Ἀκαρνᾶνες τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπὶ ναῦς ἀναβάντες, οἱ
 “ οὐδ’ ὅπως καθεζομένους χρὴ τὸ βέλος ἀφεῖναι εὐρήσουσι,
 “ πῶς οὐ σφαλοῦσί τε τὰς ναῦς καὶ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς πάντες, 5
 3 “ οὐκ ἐν τῷ αὐτῶν τρόπῳ κινούμενοι, ταραῖονται; ἐπεὶ καὶ
 “ τῷ πλήθει τῶν νεῶν οὐκ ὠφελήσονται, εἴ τις καὶ τόδε
 “ ὑμῶν, ὅτι οὐκ ἴσαις ναυμαχίῃσι, πεφόβηται· ἐν ὀλίγῳ γὰρ
 “ πολλὰ ἀργότερα μὲν ἐς τὸ δρᾶν τι ὧν βούλονται ἔσονται,
 “ ῥᾶσται δὲ ἐς τὸ βλάπτεσθαι ἀφ’ ὧν ἡμῖν παρεσκεύασται. 10
 4 “ τὸ δ’ ἀληθέστατον γινώτε, ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς οἰόμεθα σαφῶς
 “ πεπύσθαι· ὑπερβαλλόντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν κακῶν, καὶ
 “ βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἀπορίας, ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθε-
 “ στήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης ἀποκιν-
 “ δυνεύει· οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται, ἢ ἢ βιασάμενοι ἐκπλεύ- 15

2 δὲ καὶ ἀκοντισταὶ A B D F H L N O P V f g k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk
 vulgo omitt καὶ 3 ἀναβάντες] om g 4 ἀφῆναι g 5 πάντες] om c.
 6 αὐτῶ E G K N. R V 1 m αὐτῶν B Verbi ταραῖονται τ prius corr F Bekk.
 8 ἡμῶν D N V g 9 ἐσόμενοι C e. 10 ῥᾶστα K M e δὲ] γὰρ K 11 ἀληθέ-
 σφίσι
 στερον Q σαφῶς G 12. ὑπερβαλλόντων K τῶν] om D g 15 ἢ ἢ] ἢ α Q

by Goller or by Matthiae, Gr Gr § 264, 5, for though it is correct to say, τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν ἐκάστην, or ἐκάστην τὴν ἀντιμίμησιν, yet the article here belongs not to the adjective, but to the substantive, and cannot be an argument for allowing such an expression as τὴν ἐκάστην. Thus ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, or τὴν πόλιν ταύτην, are correct expressions, but who ever heard of τὴν ταύτην, without any substantive at all?

4 ὅπως καθεζομένους—ἀφεῖναι] “Will “not so much as know how to discharge their javelins, stationary as “they must be in one place,” 1 e without the room and free power of movement to which they were accustomed on shore. Καθεζομένους signifies, “as “they must be sitting still, in a manner, “in one spot.”

13 ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον, ἢ τύχης ἀποκινδυνεύει, οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται] Suspicion, Scholiasten legisse ἀποκινδυνεύει. Hoc multo clariorem reddit sententiam, et

oratio apte in hunc modum procedit: ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν ἀποκινδυνεύει οὕτως, ὅπως, δύνανται, οὐ μᾶλλον πίστει παρασκευῆς, ἢ τύχης eo dementia veniunt, ut non male Acacius, ut, non tam adparatu suo, quam incerta fortune alea, confisi, periculum, quocumque modo possunt, facere velint. Duk.

14 οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει, κ τ λ] “They are reduced to desperation, not “so much relying on their actual force, “as risking their fortune in the only “way now left to them.” Ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν is equivalent to saying, ἀπονενημένων ἀνθρώπων βουλευμάτι ἐπιχειροῦσιν, “they are reduced to make “a desperate effort.” The substantive ἀποκινδυνεύεις occurs in no other place, so far as I am aware, and thus some may prefer Duker’s conjecture, ἀποκινδυνεύει. Yet it is so agreeable to analogy, that I have little doubt of its genuineness, and a double antithesis is thus gained between παρασκευῆς and τύχης, πίστει and ἀποκινδυνεύει.

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“σωσω ἢ κατὰ γῆν μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν ποιῶνται,
 “ὥς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες χεῖρον. LXVIII.

Fight then to obtain “πρὸς οὖν ἀταξίαν τε τοιαύτην, καὶ τύχην
 at once a most right- “ἀνδρῶν ἐαυτὴν παραδεδωκυῖαν πολεμιωτά-
 5 eous vengeance, and “των, ὀργῇ προσμίζωμεν, καὶ νομίσωμεν ἅμα
 to ensure to Sicily a “μὲν νομιμώτατον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους,
 durable freedom, and “οἱ ἂν ὥς ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος
 an eternal glory

“δικαιώσωσιν ἀποπλῆσαι τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον, ἅμα

“δὲ ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐγγενησόμενον ἡμῖν, [καὶ] τὸ λεγό-

10 “μενόν που ἥδιστον εἶναι. ὥς δὲ ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἔχθιστοι, πάν-2

“τες ἴστε, οἳ γε ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἦλθον δουλωσόμενοι, ἐν

“ᾧ, εἰ κατάρθωσαν, ἀνδράσι μὲν ἂν τὰ ἀλγιστα προσέθε-

“σαν, παισὶ δὲ καὶ γυναιξὶ τὰ ἀπρεπέστατα, πόλει δὲ τῇ

“πάσῃ τὴν αἰσχίστην ἐπὶ κλησιν ἀνθ' ὧν μὴ μαλακισθῆναί3

15 “τινα πρέπει, μηδὲ τὸ ἀκινδύνως ἀπελθεῖν αὐτοὺς κέρδος

“νομίσαι τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἐὰν κρατήσωσιν, ὁμοίως δρά-

1 ποιῶνται EF 1 2 τῶν τε F οὐκ ἂν] κἂν V πράξαντες A Goell.
 Dobræus Bekk vulgo πράξαντες 3 πρὸς] πῶς f 4 αὐτὴν B 5 νομίσωμεν
 CK 7 ὥς] ἀπλῶς L O P ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπεσόντος] om L O 8 δικαιο-
 σιν V τῆς γνώμης] om g 9 ἀμύνασθαι D g 1 ἐγγενησόμενον A D'E.F.G.
 ἐγγενησόμενον B Bekk 2. καὶ] om 1 uncis inclusit Poppo 12 τᾷ λγιστα
 Q Bekker Goell προσέθηκαν c 15 μήτε L O k 16 καὶ] om K.

2 οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες] I have followed Bekker and Dobree in restoring the aorist here instead of the future, and regret that I have not done so in similar passages in the earlier books See Dobree, Index in Thucyd “ἂν cum “futuro”

5 καὶ νομίσωμεν, κ τ λ] For the construction νομιμώτατον εἶναι οἱ ἂν—δικαιώσωσιν, instead of νομιμώτατον εἶναι τὸ δικαιῶσαι, see II 44, 2 τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἱ ἂν—λάχωσιν, and the note there The sense, however obscurely expressed, seems to be as follows “Let us think that it is at once most “lawful in dealing with our enemies, “for men to think themselves entitled, “in a case of taking vengeance on an “aggressor, to glut all their heart's “animosity, and at the same time that, “in gaining thus our full revenge, we “shall gain what even to a proverb is “accounted most delightful” I think

that ἐγγενησόμενον depends on νομίσω-
 μεν, and I should agree with Poppo
 in thinking that the conjunction before
 τὸ λεγόμενον που would be better omit-
 ted As the text now stands, we must
 either connect ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι and
 τὸ λεγόμενον που ἥδιστον εἶναι, making
 both the subject to ἐγγενησόμενον, “we
 “shall have vengeance, and what all
 “surely allow to be so delightful,”
 1 e we shall get vengeance, and that
 is what all surely allow to be most
 delightful, or else we must connect
 ἐγγενησόμενον and ἥδιστον εἶναι, refer-
 ring both to the same subject, ἐχθροὺς
 ἀμύνασθαι, and taking the words τὸ
 λεγόμενον που as standing by them-
 selves, “and let us think that vengeance
 “will be ours, and that it is, even to
 “a proverb, most delightful,” τὸ λε-
 γόμενον που “according, if I mistake
 “not, to the proverb.”

“ σουσι· τὸ δὲ, πραξάντων ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἃ βουλόμεθα,
 “ τούσδε τε κολασθῆναι, καὶ τῇ πάσῃ Σικελίᾳ καρπυμένη
 “ καὶ πρὶν ἐλευθερίαν βεβαιωτέραν παραδοῦναι, καλὸς ὁ
 “ ἀγών. καὶ κινδύνων οὔτοι σπανιώτατοι, οἱ ἂν ἐλάχιστα
 “ ἐκ τοῦ σφαλῆναι βλάπτοντες πλείστα διὰ τὸ εὐτυχῆσαι
 “ ὠφελῶσιν.”

LXIX. Καὶ οἱ μὲν τῶν Συρακοσίων στρατηγοὶ καὶ Γύ-
 λιππος, τοιαῦτα καὶ αὐτοὶ τοῖς σφετέροις στρατιώταις παρα-
 κελυσάμενοι, ἀντεπλήρουν τὰς ναῦς εὐθύς,
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἦσθάνοντο. ὁ δὲ ¹⁰
 Νικίας ὑπὸ τῶν παρόντων ἐκπεπληγμένος, καὶ
 ὀρών οἷος ὁ κίνδυνος καὶ ὡς ἐγγὺς ἦδη ἦν,
 ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὅσον οὐκ ἔμελλον ἀνάγεσθαι, καὶ
 νομίσας, ὅπερ πάσχουσιν ἐν τοῖς μεγάλοις
 ἀγῶσι, πάντα τε ἔργῳ ἔτι σφίσιν ἐνδεᾶ εἶναι ¹⁵
 καὶ λόγῳ αὐτοῖς οὕτω ἱκανὰ εἰρησθαι, αἰθὺς τῶν τριηράρχων
 ἕνα ἕκαστον ἀνεκάλει, πατρόθεν τε ἐπονομάζων, καὶ αὐτοὺς

Zeal and energy of
 2 Nicias, he commits
 the fleet to the care of
 Demosthenes and the
 other generals, and re-
 mains himself with the
 land forces drawn up
 along the shore of the
 harbour to witness the
 battle

1 τὸ δὲ] τό τε L O τότε δε k πραξάντων ἡμῶν ἐκ B εἰκότως F 2 τε] om
 C G K c τε καὶ R d καὶ ἐν τῇ e καρπυμένην B 3 καὶ] om D g
 ἀποδοῦναι c 6 ὠφελῶσιν B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ὠφελούσι. 8 στρατι-
 ώταις] om c 1 παρασκευασάμενοι O 12 ὀρών] om f ἦν] om B
 15 πάντα τὰ ἔργα 1 ἔργα etiam Q R V ἔτι] om A D E F H Q g 1 ἐνδεᾶ
 ἔτι σφίσιν K σφίσιν om G 16 λόγων 1 οὕτω E τριηραρχῶν E V.

10 ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἦσθάνοντο] Recte Scholiastes supplet, πλη-
 ρούντας τὰς ναῦς Crebræ sunt hoc
 genus ellipses in Thucydide, III 55, 3 ἐν
 μέντοι τῷ πολέμῳ οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέστερον
 ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε, οὔτε ἔμελλήσατε,
 nimiru πάσχειν V 80, 2 οὐ μέντοι εὐθύς
 γε ἀπέστη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἀλλὰ διανοήθη,
 (nempe ἀποστῆναι αὐτῶν,) ὅτι καὶ τοὺς
 Ἀργεῖους ἐώρα, scil ἀποστάντας ut
 Schol VI 76, 3 τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ἰδέα ἐκείνᾳ
 τε ἔσχον, καὶ τὰ ἐνθάδε νῦν πειρῶνται,
 nempe ἔχειν Observavit supra et alia
 Henr Stephanus Duk

15 σφίσιν—αὐτοῖς] It is remarkable
 that these two words should occur in
 the same sentence as applied to the
 same subject But the first is used as
 if νομίζοντες had been expressed after
 πάσχουσιν, and considers the words

πάντα τε—εἶναι as the thought ex-
 pressed aloud of those placed ἐν τοῖς
 μεγάλοις ἀγῶσι Afterwards αὐτοῖς
 follows, as if Thucydides himself were
 stating what their feeling was, without
 putting it in a manner into their own
 mouths.

17 πατρόθεν ἐπονομάζων] Calling
 him by what was equivalent to his sur-
 name, in order to distinguish his family,
 and thus reminding him, by the very
 manner of addressing him, of the family
 honours which he had to maintain
 For the father's name was the son's
 surname, as in the Norman names,
 “ Fitzgei -ld,” “ Fitzwilliam,” &c , and
 it served the more readily to distinguish
 a family, because an elder son generally
 took the name of his grandfather, and
 thus there were two names handed

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ὀνομαστὶ καὶ φυλὴν, ἀξιῶν τό τε καθ' ἑαυτὸν, ᾧ ὑπῆρχε
λαμπρότης τι, μὴ προδιδόναι τινὰ, καὶ τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς,
ὧν ἐπιφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζειν, πατρίδος τε
τῆς ἐλευθερωτάτης ὑπομνήσκων καὶ τῆς ἐν αὐτῇ ἀνεπιτά-
5 κτου πᾶσιν ἐς τὴν δίαταν ἐξουσίας, ἄλλα τε λέγων ὅσα ἐν
τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι, οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν
τινὶ ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαζόμενοι, εἴποιεν ἂν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων
παραπλήσια ἐς τε γυναῖκας καὶ παῖδας καὶ θεοὺς πατράους

1 τό τε] τε τὸ K ὧν 1 2 τι] τε A F 3 ἀφανίζειν G ἀτιμάζειν R d 1
4 ἐλευθερωτάτης E 5 ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ] ἐν τοῦτῳ P ἑαυτῷ τοιούτῳ C e
6 ὄντος C E F G. H K L N O R V b c d e f g k m 7 τινὰ Q R f i. 8 γυναῖ-
κάς τε καὶ K

down in the principal line of every family, which in each successive generation were alternately name and surname. Such was the case with the names of Callias and Hipponicus,—Cimon and Miltiades,—Nicias and Niceratus,—Alcibiades and Clinias,—which occur in their respective families in alternate generations. There is a good article on the words *πάτρα, φρατρία*, and *φυλή*, in the Appendix to the first volume of Wachsmuth's *Hellenische Alterthumskunde* 7. It is mentioned as a distinguished honour to the Samian officers who did their duty in the action off Miletus with the Persian fleet in the Ionian revolt, that their names were to be inscribed on a pillar in the market-place, *πατρόθεν*, that is, so as clearly to mark their families. In the monument now in the Louvre, the names of the Athenian citizens, who fell in the course of one year in their country's service, are recorded, but not *πατρόθεν* and therefore we cannot distinguish the individuals from others of the same proper name, from whom their family name would have distinguished them clearly.

4 τῆς—ἐξουσίας Compare II 37

5 ἄλλα τε λέγων] Καθ' ὑπερβατόν συντακτέον δὲ τῷ παραπλήσια, ἵνα ἢ τὸ ἐξῆς ἄλλα τε λέγων, οἷα οἱ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἤδη τοῦ καιροῦ ὄντες ἄνθρωποι εἴποιεν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια ἢ δὲ διάνοια ἄλλα τε λέγων, ὅσα ἐν τῇ τοιαύτῃ περιστάσει καθεστῶτες ἄνθρωποι λέξαιεν ἂν, καὶ παραπλήσια, ὑπὲρ τε τῶν ἄλλων πάντων, καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ παίδων καὶ θεῶν οὐ

φυλαττόμενοί τι αὐτῶν εἶπεν, μὴ δόξωσι τοῖς ἀκροαταῖς ἀρχαιολογεῖν, ἀλλὰ ὠφέλιμα πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν περίστασιν νομίζοντες SCHOL.

6 οὐ πρὸς τὸ δοκεῖν, κ τ λ] The confusion of language in this sentence is obvious; yet the meaning seems to be perfectly clear. The words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων—προφερόμενα, belong properly to ἄλλα τε λέγων, and the conjunction ἀλλὰ, in ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ, answers to οὐ φυλαζόμενοι. "And adding more" besides, and other arguments, such "as are brought forward on every occasion, about men's wives and children, and the gods of their fathers, not fearing lest any should charge them with repeating old and stale topics, but freely uttering all that men do utter in such moments, believing it to be useful in the present emergency." If ἀρχαιολογεῖν may be considered as equivalent to ἀρχαία λέγειν, then the words, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, κ τ λ, may perhaps depend on λέγειν, repeated from ἀρχαιολογεῖν. "Not fearing lest any should charge them with repeating stale arguments, and such as are brought forward on all occasions alike," &c. Ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων παραπλήσια προφερόμενα is, "things that are brought forward in nearly the same strain to serve on all occasions." This seems to be the exact difference between ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων, and περὶ ἀπάντων, ὑπὲρ signifying not simply "about," but "about and for," i e to serve the turn of, to be useful for. See Matthiæ, Gr Gr §. 582 Jelf, 630. 2 a.

προφερόμενα, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ παρούσῃ ἐκπλήξει ὠφέλιμα νομί-
 3 ζοντες ἐπιβοῶνται. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὐχ ἱκανὰ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀναγκαῖα
 νομίσας παρηνήσθαι, ἀποχωρήσας ἦγε τὸν πεζὸν πρὸς τὴν
 θάλασσαν, καὶ παρέταξεν ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐδύνατο, ὅπως ὅτι
 μεγίστη τοῖς ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ὠφελεία ἐς τὸ θαρσεῖν γίγνοιτο. 5
 4 ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ Εὐθύδημος (οὗτοι γὰρ
 ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοὶ ἐπέβησαν) ἄραντες
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἑαυτῶν στρατοπέδου, εὐθὺς ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεύγμα
 τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τὸν † παραλειφθέντα † διέκπλουν, βουλόμενοι

1 προσφερόμενα B 2 ἐπιβοῶντες H. ἐπιβοῶντα D. ἐπιβων[†] F. ἦ] καὶ
 A C D E F G H N. V g m et, qui νομίσας καὶ ἀναγκαῖα, k 3 τὸν] τὸ G.
 4 παρέτασεν K ἡδύνατο O 5 ὠφελία V Bekk 6 δέ] μὲν d i
 εὐδῆμος A C D F N R V b c e f g k m. οὐδῆμος d i 7 ἀθηναίων οἱ στρατηγοὶ i.
 8 ἑαυτῶν] om i 9 παραλειφθέντα A C E F H L O P V e f g et γρ B cum
 Dionysio Haack Porpo Goell Bekk παραληφθέντα D G N d i k καταληφθέντα
 Q m ceteri καταλειφθέντα Malim περιλειφθέντα BEKKER

8 πρὸς τὸ ζεύγμα] Ζεύγμα τοῦ λιμένος
 Budæus vertit *fauces portus obseptas*
 Thucydides ita vocat opus Syracusanor-
 um, quo fauces magni portus clause-
 rant τριήρεσι πλαιγίαις, καὶ πλοίοις, καὶ
 ἀκάτοις, cap 59, 3 instar pontis navalis,
 quem ζεύγμα vocant Græci, Arrianus,
 Euparius, et alii apud Lipsium II Po-
 liorcticor ult DUKER

9 καὶ τὸν παραλειφθέντα διέκπλουν]
 Τοῦτο τὸ μέρος οὐκ ἔζευκτο, ἀλλ' ἀνεόγει,
 τοῦ στόματος τούτῃσι παρελέλειπτο,
 ὥστε μὴ ἐξεῆχθαι SCHOL

τὸν † παραλειφθέντα † διέκπλουν] This
 must signify, if any thing, what the
 Scholast explains it to mean, "the
 "part of the harbour's mouth which
 "had been neglected to be closed, and
 "which therefore still afforded an
 "opening" But from the sequel it is
 not quite certain whether there was any
 such opening, and if this were the
 sense, Bekker must be right in pro-
 posing to read, not παραλειφθέντα, but
 περιλειφθέντα I believe that the true
 reading is καταληφθέντα, which Valla
 seems to have followed, as he translates
 it, "fauces portus præoccupatas præ-
 clusasque" "The passage which
 "the enemy had secured" Διέκπλουν
 is never used by Thucydides, except in

this passage, in any other sense than
 that of "breaking an enemy's line in
 "battle" (Can the true reading be,
 τὸν καταληφθέντα δὴ ἔκπλουν, "the
 "passage which we must remember
 "had been secured") Does it then
 mean, "that passage through the ene-
 "my's line which the enemy had
 "closed as much as possible against
 "them?"

παραλειφθέντα] Post διέκπλουν qui-
 dam scripti et editi libri atque etiam
 Dionys. Halic. non habent distinctio-
 nem Recte dici potest βιάζεσθαι τὸν
 διέκπλουν, ut IV 9, 2 II, 4 βιάζεσθαι
 τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ib 36, 1 τὴν ἔφοδον, supra
 hoc lib cap 22, 3 τὸν ἔσπλουν, et infra
 cap 70, 7 τὸν ἔκπλουν Sed propter
 copulam καὶ nihil mutandum arbitror
 Et illa, βουλόμενοι βιάσασθαι εἰς τὸ ἔξω,
 possunt per se subsistere Nec opus fu-
 isset addi εἰς τὸ ἔξω, si βιάσασθαι cum
 διέκπλουν conjungendum esset nam in
 hoc illud continetur, et qui τὸν διέκ-
 πλουν βιάζεται, idem etiam εἰς τὸ ἔξω
 βιάζεται Et alioqui βιάζεσθαι cum
 præpositione εἰς obvium est Lucianus
 in Iudicio Vocal. in princ ἀπὸ τῆς καθ'
 αὐτὰ τάξεως εἰς ἀλλοτρίαν βιάζεσθαι
 Adde, quæ Raphaelus adnotavit ad Luc
 XVI. 16 DUKER

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βιάσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω. LXX. †προεξαναγόμενοι† δὲ οἱ

GREAT AND DE
CISIVE BATTLE
IN THE HARBOUR
OF SYRACUSE5 Obstinacy of the con-
test, and zeal of the
officers and men on
both sides.

Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ναυσὶ παραπλη-
σiais τὸν ἀριθμὸν καὶ πρότερον, κατὰ τε τὸν
ἐκπλουν μέρει αὐτῶν ἐφύλασσον καὶ κατὰ τὸν
ἄλλον κύκλῳ λιμένα, ὅπως πανταχόθεν ἅμα
προσπίπτοιεν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς
αὐτοῖς ἅμα †παρεβοηθεῖ† ἥπερ καὶ αἱ νῆες
κατίσχοιεν. ἦρχον δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις Σικανὸς
μὲν καὶ Ἀγάθαρχος, κέρας ἐκάτερος τοῦ παντὸς ἔχων, Πυθὴν
10 δὲ καὶ οἱ Κορίνθιοι τὸ μέσον. ἐπειδὴ δ' οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προσέ- 2
μισγον τῷ ζεύγματι, τῇ μὲν πρώτῃ ρύμῃ ἐπιπλέοντες ἐκρά-

1 ἐς] πρὸς N V. τὰ g προεξαναγόμενοι Dionysius et Goell vulgo et Bekk
προεξαναγόμενοι 4 αὐτὸν D g 5 ἅμα] om K 7 αὐτοῖς ἅμα A D E F G
ἅμα αὐτοῖς B Bekk 2 παρεβοηθεῖ L O P c Bekk παρεβοηθεῖ C E K 1
παρεβοηθεῖ Dionysius ceteri (F deleta post θ littera una aut diphthongo ei) παρα-
βοηθῇ 8 σικανὸς e 9 ἐκάτεροις Q 10 οἱ ante Ἀθην om B καὶ οἱ ἅλλοι N Q οἱ
ἅλλοι A E F G H L N O R d e k cum Dionysio ἅλλοι οἱ D g καὶ οἱ ἅλλοι V.

1 προεξαναγόμενοι] The true reading here has been undoubtedly preserved by the MSS of Dionysius Προεξάγειν, as Kruger observes, (ad Dionys p 138) is used with respect to leading out a land force, VII 37, 2 VIII 25, 3, but προεξάγεσθαι does not signify what is here required, "being the first to put off from shore" In the same way ἐπαγωγὴ is the common reading in VII 4, 4 34, 6 in both of which places I have restored ἐπαναγωγὴ

4 ἐφύλασσον] This word applies only to the ships stationed at the mouth of the harbour, for those which were stationed round the shore were to act on the offensive, not on the defensive We must supply therefore ἐτάσσοντο, or some similar word

[Poppo says that it is not necessary to supply ἐτάσσοντο, because ἐφύλασσον signifies "excubias agebant, sive speculabantur motus classis hostilis, donec ad ostium versus provecta esset, tum demum undique incurerunt" And Goller defends the old reading παρεβοηθεῖ or παρεβοηθῇ, saying that "naves non in medio portu sed ad litus circumcirca et impressionis undique faciendæ causa collocaverunt, et ideo,

"ut si pressi ab hostibus ad terram illas appellerent, ubicunque id fecissent a peditibus succurrentibus defenderent"]

7 †παρεβοηθεῖ†] Here also the MSS of Dionysius have alone preserved the true reading It is absurd to say that they stationed their ships all round the harbour, in order that their land forces might aid them, when nothing had been said about the land forces, and the object in dispersing their fleet round the harbour had been just said to be, "in order that they might attack the Athenians on every side at once" The confusion arose from the repetition of the word ἅμα the copyists imagining that the two words answered to each other, as if it had been ὅπως ἅμα μὲν προσπίπτοιεν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς παρεβοηθεῖ Whereas the first ἅμα has no reference whatever to the second, but must be taken closely with πανταχόθεν, "from every quarter at once," and the second ἅμα refers to προεξαναγόμενοι ναυσὶ, the historian proceeding to describe the movements of the land forces, after having mentioned those of the fleet.

τοὺν τῶν τεταγμένων νεῶν πρὸς αὐτῷ, καὶ ἐπειρῶντο λύειν τὰς κλήσεις· μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, πανταχόθεν σφίσι τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων ἐπιφερομένων, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι ἔτι μόνον ἢ ναυμαχία ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λιμένα ἐγίγνετο, 3 καὶ ἦν καρτερὰ καὶ οἷα οὐχ ἑτέρα τῶν προτέρων. πολλὴ μὲν 5 γὰρ ἐκατέροις προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν ἐς τὸ ἐπιπλεῖν, ὁπότε κελευσθείη, ἐγίγνετο, πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν καὶ ἀγωνισμὸς πρὸς ἀλλήλους· οἳ τε ἐπιβάται ἐθεράπευον, ὅτε προσπέσοι ναῦς νηὶ, μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης· πᾶς τέ τις, ἐν ᾧ 10 προσετέτακτο, αὐτὸς ἕκαστος ἡπείγετο πρῶτος φαίνεσθαι. 4 ξυμπεσουσῶν δὲ ἐν ὀλίγῳ πολλῶν νεῶν (πλείσται γὰρ δὴ αὐταὶ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ ἐναυμάχησαν· βραχὺ γὰρ ἀπέλιπον ξυναμφοτέραι διακόσiai γενέσθαι) αἱ μὲν ἐμβολαὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους ὀλίγαι ἐγίγνοντο, αἱ δὲ 15 προσβολαὶ, ὥς τύχοι ναῦς νηὶ προσπεσουσα ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύ-

1. τεταγμένων] τε τακτῶν 1 2 κλείσεις L O V e i k m cum Dionysio τῶν συρακ σφίσι D N Q V g 3 καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων d e i et Dionysius οὐ μόνον πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι ἢ Dionysius 4 μόνον ἦν ἢ B ἀλλὰ κατὰ L O P k 5. προτέρων A B D E F H K L N O Q V g i k m Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo πρό-τερον μὲν] om D Q 6 γὰρ] om c i 7 πλεῖν e 7 ἐγένετο L O ἢ] καὶ Q om P V 8 καὶ ὁ ἀγωνισμὸς P 9 ὁπότε B N R V 11 προσ-τέτακτο F πρῶτον O 13 ἀπέλειπον C G P k m 14 ἐκβολαὶ A B D F G H L N O V g i k m cum Dionysio ἐσβολαὶ d 15 καὶ] om D g δι-έκπλου B ἐγένοντο V f ἐγίγνετο B 16 τύχοι] ἔτυχον B ξυμπεσουσα L O συμπεσουσα P φυγεῖν A D E F H N Q R g cum Dionysio

2 πανταχόθεν σφίσι—ἐπιφερομένων] The use of σφίσι here is a confusion, as if the Athenians continued to be the subject of the whole sentence, and the words had run, ἐπειδὴ καὶ πανταχόθεν σφίσι τοὺς Συρακοσίους ἐώρων ἐπιφερομένους, οὐ πρὸς τῷ ζεύγματι μόνον ἐναυμάχουν, κ. τ λ.

5 πολλή—ἐγίγνετο] "Each side found great zeal on the part of their seamen," i. e. found their seamen very zealous See Poppo Prolegom I p 201

7 πολλή δὲ—ἀλλήλους] Thom. Magister in ἀγών Ἀντιτέχνησις ex hoc loco habet Pollux VII 7. Ἀντιτεχνῶν φθόνος Dionys. Halic III Antiquit

72 De voce ἀγωνισμὸς Pollux IX 42 WASS

9 τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος] "The service on deck"

15 αἱ δὲ προσβολαὶ] Ἐμβολῇ is the attack made by a ship with her beak, in the regular and scientific manner Προσβολῇ is more general, and expresses a ship's running on board of another ship, whether by accident or design, whether with her beak, or broadside to broadside

16 ἢ διὰ τὸ φεύγειν ἢ ἄλλῃ ἐπιπλέουσα] Compare, for the varied construction, VI 17, 3 ἢ ἐκ τοῦ λέγων πείθειν, ἢ στασιάζων, and Poppo, Prolegom I p 276

γειν ἢ ἄλλη ἐπιπλέουσα, πυκνότεραι ἦσαν. καὶ ὅσον μὲν 5
 χρόνον προσφέροιτο ναῦς, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων τοῖς
 ἀκοντίοις καὶ τοξεύμασι καὶ λίθοις ἀφθόνως ἐπ' αὐτὴν
 ἐχρώντο· ἐπειδὴ δὲ προσμίξειαν, οἱ ἐπιβάται εἰς χεῖρας ἴοντες
 5 ἐπειρώντο ταῖς ἀλλήλων ναυσὶν ἐπιβαίνειν. ξυνετύγχανε 6
 τε πολλαχοῦ διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τὰ μὲν ἄλλοις ἐμβεβλη-
 κέναι, τὰ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβλήσθαι, δύο τε περὶ μίαν καὶ ἔστιν
 ἢ καὶ πλείους ναῦς κατ' ἀνάγκην ξυνηρητῆσθαι, καὶ τοῖς
 κυβερνήταις τῶν μὲν φυλακὴν τῶν δ' ἐπιβουλὴν, μὴ καθ' ἓν
 10 ἕκαστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, περιεστάναι, καὶ τὸν
 κτύπον μέγαν ἀπὸ πολλῶν [τῶν] νεῶν ξυμπιπτουσῶν ἔκ-
 πληξίν τε ἅμα καὶ ἀποστέρησιν τῆς ἀκοῆς ὧν οἱ κελευσταὶ
 φθέγγονται παρέχειν. πολλὴ γὰρ δὴ ἡ παρακείμεσις καὶ 7
 βοή ἀφ' ἑκατέρων τοῖς κελευσταῖς κατὰ τε τὴν τέχνην καὶ
 15 πρὸς τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονεικίαν ἐγίγνετο, τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις
 βιάζεσθαι τε τὸν ἔκπλουν ἐπιβοῶντες, καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐς τὴν
 πατρίδα σωτηρίας νῦν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὖθις, προθύμως ἀντι-
 λαβέσθαι, τοῖς δὲ Συρακοσίοις, καὶ ξυμμάχοις, καλὸν εἶναι

2 τοῖς] om K. 5 ναυσὶν ἀλλήλων K συνετύγχανε C D F H K N V c k.
 6 ἀλλήλοισι Q ἐμβεβληκέναι P d i 7 τε] δὲ L O k 8 ἢ] οὐ K οἱ Q
 9 μὴ] καὶ F H L O P Q k 10 πανταχόθεν] πολλαχόθεν d 11 μέγαν] om
 Dionysius μέγαν λίαν K τῶν] om A B C D E F H K N R V d e f g i et
 Dionysius uncis inclusit Bekk συμπιπτουσῶν d i 13 ἐφθέγγοντο Diony-
 sius φθέγγονται i δὴ] om Q Articulum ex B recepit Goell 14 βοή]
 ἀκοή L O P k κατὰ τε B cum Dionysio Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri κατὰ
 15 αὐτίκα] om Q 16 τὴν] om P 17 ἔπερ ποτε P ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι
 g cum Dionysio 18 καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις i

6 ἐμβεβληκέναι] Supra II 91, 4 ἡ
 Ἀττικὴ ναὺς τῇ διακοῦσῃ Λευκαδία ἐμ-
 βάλλει μέση Et passiva forma VII 34,
 5 ἀντιπύρροι ἐμβαλλόμεναι, καὶ ἀναρρα-
 γείσαι τὰς παρεξαιρεσίας ὑπὸ τῶν Κοριν-
 θίων νεῶν, adversus priores utæ Duk
 9 μὴ καθ' ἓν ἕκαστον, κ τ λ] "Not
 "having first to attack, and then to
 "repel the attack of an enemy, but
 "being at once attacking and attacked,
 "and that not with one adversary, but
 "with several"

16 ἐπιβοῶντες] Pro ἐπιβοῶσι Multa

sunt hujusmodi in Thucydide III 36,1
 ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας μόνον
 ἀποκτείνειν—ἐπικαλοῦντες VI 24, 3 ἔρω
 ἐνέπεσε τοῖς πᾶσιν ὁμοίως ἐκπλεῦσαι—
 τοῖς δ' ἐν ἡλικίᾳ τῆς τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ
 ὄψεως καὶ θεωρίας—καὶ εὐέλπιδες ὄντες
 σωθήσεσθαι Add quæ dicta sunt ad
 VII 42, 2 Duker The nominative is
 accommodated to the sense, παρακείνου-
 σις τοῖς κελευσταῖς ἐγίγνετο being equi-
 valent to παρεκείνοντο οἱ κελευσταὶ
 See IV 108, 4 V 70 VI 24, 3, and
 Poppo, Prolegom. I. p. 110 and seqq.

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κωλύσαι τε αὐτοὺς διαφυγεῖν, καὶ τὴν οἰκείαν ἐκάστους πατρίδα
 8 νικήσαντας ἐπαυξῆσαι. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ προσέτι ἐκατέρων,
 εἴ τινά που ὀρῶεν μὴ κατ' ἀνάγκην πρύμναν κρουόμενον,
 ἀνακαλοῦντες ὀνομαστὶ τὸν τριήραρχον ἡρώτων, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι, εἰ τὴν πολεμωτάτην γῆν οἰκειοτέραν ἤδη τῆς οὐ δι' 5
 ὀλίγου πόνου κεκτημένης θαλάσσης ἡγούμενοι ὑποχωροῦσιν,
 οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι, εἰ οὐς σαφῶς ἴσασι προθυμουμένους
 Ἀθηναίους παντὶ τρόπῳ διαφυγεῖν, τούτους αὐτοὶ φεύγοντας
 φεύγουσιν. LXXI. ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς ἀμφοτέρων,
 ἰσορρόπου τῆς ναυμαχίας καθεστηκυίας, πολὺν τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ 10
 2 thenians ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης εἶχε, φιλονεικῶν μὲν ὁ
 αὐτόθεν περὶ τοῦ πλείονος ἤδη καλοῦ, δεδιότες
 δὲ οἱ ἐπελθόντες μὴ τῶν παρόντων ἔτι χεῖρω
 πράξωσι. πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων τοῖς
 Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὰς ναῦς, ὃ τε φόβος ἦν ὑπὲρ τοῦ μέλλοντος 15
 οὐδενὶ ἐοικὼς, καὶ †διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἐποψιν τῆς

1. ἐκάστου D F H. f g i k corr F et Dionys ἐκάστους G 2 νικήσαντας G
 3 κατ' δι' B 5 οὐ] om L 6 πόνου Accessit ex B et Scholus et Dionysii
 cod Dudith Conf II 36, 3 et 62, 3 Bekk Receipt etiam Goell ὑπο-
 χωροῦσιν B Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri ἀποχωροῦσιν sed N. τὸ ᾱ ex rasura
 habet 7 εἰ] om B 8 τούτους αὐτοῖς 1 9 φεύγουσιν] ἔχουσιν e f.
 ἀμφοτέρων B. 11 ξύστασιν F. ξύστασιν Dukerus φιλονεικῶν 1
 δ] om G c 12 ἤδη B 14 ἅμα κειμένων 1 16. δι' αὐτὸ correctus N
 qui et ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν ex rasura habet δι' αὐτὸ V

9 ὃ τε ἐκ τῆς γῆς πεζὸς] The whole of this chapter has been copied by Dion Cassius nearly word for word, and applied to his own account of the naval victory gained by M. Agrippa, over the fleet of Sex Pompeius in Sicily, in the year of Rome 718. It was a strange taste to embellish a history with borrowed descriptions, which of course could only suit in their general outline the actions to which they were thus transferred. But this indifference to fidelity of detail, and this habit of dressing up an historical picture as some artists dress up their sketches from nature, has produced effects of no light importance in corrupting first history itself, and then the taste of the readers of history

10 ἀγῶνα καὶ ξύστασιν τῆς γνώμης] So Dion Cassius in the passage just alluded to, (XLIX 9) ἰσορρόπῳ καὶ αὐτοὶ ξυστάσει τῆς γνώμης συνέσχοντο. Compare also Philostratus, Life of Apollon Tyan V 35 ἀγῶνα τῆς γνώμης τὸ πρόσωπον ἐπεδήλου. Ξύστασις is "a conflict" Compare Herodot VI 117, 2 VII 167, 1
 16 †διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον, κ τ λ] I have seen as yet no satisfactory interpretation or correction of this passage. Bekker's conjecture, δι' αὐτὸ, is now confirmed by one MS (V), and the corrected reading of one or two others. But αὐτὸ would then refer to the preceding clause, and what can be the sense of saying, that 'because their "fear for the issue was unparalleled,

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ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν.† δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ 3
 οὔσης τῆς θέας καὶ οὐ πάντων ἅμα ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ σκοπούντων,
 εἰ μὲν τινες ἴδοιεν πῃ τοὺς σφετέρους ἐπικρατοῦντας, ἀνεθάρ-
 σησάν τε ἂν καὶ πρὸς ἀνάκλησιν θεῶν, μὴ στερῆσαι σφᾶς
 5 τῆς σωτηρίας, ἐρέποντο· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τὸ ἡσώμενον βλέψαντες
 ὀλοφυρμῷ τε ἅμα μετὰ βοῆς ἐχρῶντο, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δρω-
 μένων τῆς ὄψεως καὶ τὴν γνώμην μᾶλλον τῶν ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ
 ἐδουλοῦντο ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι τῆς ναυμαχίας 4

1 ναυμαχίας ἦν ἐκ c f 2 καὶ ἀπάντων B cum Dionysio 3 ποι g
 4. ἂν] om B 5 ἐτράποντο e 6 τε] om K. 7 τῆς γνώμης G
 8. ἐδουλοῦτο C.

"therefore they were obliged to have
 "also an unequal view of the action
 "from the shore?" Or if δι' αὐτὸ be
 referred to πάντων γὰρ δὴ ἀνακειμένων,
 κ τ λ, still why should the greatness
 of the stake affect the inequality of the
 view? And ἀνώμαλον must relate to
 the inequality of the view, which Thu-
 cydides goes on to describe in detail,
 some seeing a part of the action in
 which their friends were victorious,
 others, one in which they were worsted
 Dobree conjectures, καὶ διότι ἀνώμαλον
 καί,—but this does not agree with the
 conjunction in δ τε φόβος, and the same
 reason forbids the omission of ἡναγκά-
 ζοντο, or the change of the indicative
 into the infinitive ἀναγκάζεσθαι. I am
 inclined to prefer the notion of Jacobs,
 Benedict, Bauer, and others, that ἀνώ-
 μαλον must be twice repeated, διὰ τὸ
 ἀνώμαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας, ἀνώμαλον εἶχον
 καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν αὐτῆς. Possibly the sec-
 ond ἀνώμαλον may have been omitted
 by the copyists, as in the famous pas-
 sage, VIII 45, 2 the true reading,
 ἀπολείψων ὑπολείποντες, has been pre-
 served only in one single MS, all the
 rest omitting either one word or the
 other. Yet even this does not afford
 a perfectly satisfactory sense, though I
 think it far better than any other which
 has been hitherto proposed.

[In the account given by Diodorus,
 XX 51, of the great sea fight off Cy-
 prus between Demetrius Poliorcetes and
 Ptolemy Soter, we find the following
 passage "Ὅλος δὲ ποικίλαι καὶ παράλο-
 γοι συνίσταντο μάχαι, πολλάκις τῶν μὲν

ἡττόνων ἐπικρατούντων διὰ τὴν τῶν σκα-
 φῶν ὑπεροχὴν, τῶν δὲ κρείττονων θλιβο-
 μένων διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν στάσιν ἐλάττωμα
 καὶ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν τῶν συμβαινόντων ἐν
 τοῖς τοιούτοις κινδύνους. This seems
 to confirm the opinion of those who
 think that one or more words have
 dropped out of the present text of
 Thucydides. If we suppose that the
 text ran thus,

καὶ διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον
 τῶν συμβαινόντων περὶ τὴν μάχην
 ἀνώμαλον
 καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς
 γῆς κ τ λ

the recurrence of the same word at
 the end of two successive lines may
 have deceived the copyist, and caused
 him, in this as in other cases, to omit
 inadvertently a whole line.]

1 δι' ὀλίγου γὰρ οὔσης τῆς θέας] Σύνεγ-
 γυς γὰρ οὔσης τοῖς περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας,
 εἰς τὸ πάντας ὁρᾶσθαι, καὶ ἄλλων ἄλλο
 ἔργον αὐτῆς θεωρούντων, οἱ μὲν νικῶντας
 ὁρῶντες τοὺς οἰκείους ἀνεθάρσυνον τε διὰ
 τοῦτο καὶ ἐχαιρον, οἱ δὲ θεώμενοι ἡττω-
 μένους κατ' ἄλλο μέρος ἐταράττοντο καὶ
 ὁρῶντες τὰ γινόμενα ἀθυμότεροί τε οἱ
 ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς καὶ ταπεινότεροι τῶν ἡττω-
 μένων ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐγίνοντο SCHOL

3 ἀνεθάρσυνον τε ἂν] Ἦγον ἀνέστη-
 σαν τὸ φρόνημα SCHOL

8 ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι]
 "Ἄλλοι δὲ (φησί) τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἰδόντες
 ἰσόρροπόν που ναυμαχίαν, διὰ τὸ πάν-
 τι ἀδιάκριτον εἶναι πότεροι νικᾶσι, συνεξο-
 μοιούντες τὰ σώματα τῇ περὶ τῶν γιγνο-
 μένων προσδοκίᾳ, ἀπένευον τῷ σώματι
 τῇδε κάκεισε SCHOL

ἀπιδόντες, διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ξυνεχῆς τῆς ἀμίλλης, καὶ τοῖς
 σώμασιν αὐτοῖς ἴσα τῇ δόξῃ περιδεῶς ξυναπονεύοντες, ἐν
 τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διηγῶν αἰ γὰρ παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ
 5 ἀπώλλυντο. ἦν τε ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ στρατεύματι τῶν Ἀθηναίων,
 ἕως ἀγχώμαλα ἐναυμάχουν, πάντα ὁμοῦ ἀκοῦσαι, ὀλοφυρμὸς, 5
 βοή, νικῶντες, κρατούμενοι, ἄλλα ὅσα ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ
 μέγα στρατόπεδον πολυειδῆ ἀναγκάζοιτο φθέγγεσθαι· παρα-
 πλήσια δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἔπασχον· πρὶν γε δὴ
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχούσης τῆς
 ναυμαχίας, ἔτρεψάν τε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ ἐπικείμενοι λαμ- 10
 πρῶς, πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ διακελευσμῷ χρώμενοι, κατεδίωκον
 6 ἐς τὴν γῆν. τότε δὲ ὁ μὲν ναυτικὸς στρατὸς, ἄλλος ἄλλη,
 ὅσοι μὴ μετέωροι ἐάλωσαν, κατενεχθέντες ἐξέπεσον ἐς τὸ
 στρατόπεδον· ὁ δὲ πεζὸς οὐκέτι διαφόρως, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μιᾶς
 ὁρμῆς οἰμωγῇ τε καὶ στόνῳ πάντες δυσανασχετοῦντες τὰ 15
 γιγνόμενα, οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς παρεβोधήθουν, οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ
 λοιπὸν τοῦ τείχους ἐς φυλακὴν, ἄλλοι δὲ καὶ οἱ πλείστοι
 7 ἤδη περὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς καὶ ὅπῃ σωθήσονται διεσκόπουν. ἦν
 τε ἐν τῷ παραυτικά οὐδεμιᾶς δὴ τῶν ξυμπασῶν ἐλάσσων
 ἔκπληξις. παραπλήσιά τε πεπόνθεσαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ ἐν 20

1 ἀκρότως 1 ἀποκρότως margo 1 συνεχῆς V. 3 χαλεπωτάτοις c f 1 γὰρ
 om f ἥδη ἔφευγον 1 4 τε γὰρ ἐν P αὐτῷ om A D E F H L N O P
 Q.V g 1 11 κραυγῇ βοή g 12 δὲ] δὴ F cum Dionysio om k qui mox
 μὲν δ 13. ἐάλωκεσαν K ἐάλωκεσαν g 15 ὁρμῆς d 1 17 καὶ οἱ A B C
 D F G H L N O Q V c e g. 1 k m cum Dionysio Haack Porpo Goell Bekk
 οἱ καὶ f vulgo omittunt καὶ 19 ξυμπασῶν] ξυμφορῶν B 20 πεπόνθεσαν
 A D E F H Q m Porpo. Goell Bekk πεπόνθησαν g k ceteri ἐπεπόνθεσαν

1 διὰ τὸ ἀκρίτως ξυνεχῆς τῆς ἀμίλλης]
 Γενομένης δηλονότι ἀκρίτως τῆς ἀμίλλης
 SCHOL

καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν, κ τ λ.] Compare
 again Dion Cassius, καὶ τι καὶ τοῖς σώ-
 μασιν, ὥς καὶ ἰδεῖν καὶ νοῆσαι δυναμένοις
 σφίσιν, ἐνεδεῖκνυντο "Their very bo-
 "dies, in the extremity of their fear,
 "moving in sympathy with their
 "thoughts" In ἐν τοῖς—διηγῶν, δια-
 γοῖσι must be supplied, "fared
 "amongst those who fared worst of
 "all" See VII 29, 4, and the note
 there.

3 παρ' ὀλίγον—ἀπώλλυντο] "They
 "were always within a hair's breadth
 "of escaping, when they were destroy-
 "ed, or of being destroyed, when they
 "escaped" See the note on IV 106, 3
 5 ὀλοφυρμὸς, βοή] See the note on
 VII 36, 5

20 παραπλήσιά τε ἐπεπόνθεσαν καὶ
 ἔδρασαν αὐτοὶ] Eodem modo particula
 καὶ post παραπλήσιος utitur Thucydides
 V 112, 1 ὥς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια,
 καὶ ἀντέλεγον, ἀπεκρίναντο τάδε Post
 ὁμοίως VII 28, 4 αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι
 οὐχ ὁμοίως καὶ πρὶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῷ μείζους

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Πύλφ· διαφθαρεισῶν γὰρ τῶν νεῶν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις
προσαπώλλυντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες διαβεβη-
κότες, καὶ τότε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀνέλπιστον ἦν τὸ κατὰ γῆν
σωθήσεσθαι, ἣν μὴ τι παράλογον γίγνηται.

5 LXXII. Γενομένης δὲ ἰσχυρᾶς τῆς ναυμαχίας, καὶ πολ-
λῶν νεῶν ἀμφοτέροις καὶ ἀνθρώπων ἀπολομένων, οἱ Συρα-
κόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπικρατήσαντες τὰ τε
ναυάγια καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνείλυντο, καὶ ἀπο-
πλεύσαντες πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τροπαῖον ἔστησαν.

10 battle. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ μεγέθους τῶν παρόντων 2
κακῶν, νεκρῶν μὲν πέρι ἢ ναυαγίων οὐδὲ ἐπενόουν αἰτῆσαι
ἀναίρεσιν, τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἐβούλοντο εὐθὺς ἀναχωρεῖν. Δημο- 3
σθένης δὲ Νικία προσελθὼν γνώμην ἐποιεῖτο, πληρώσαντας
ἔτι τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν νεῶν βιάσασθαι, ἣν δύνωνται, ἅμα ἔφ
15 τὸν ἔκπλουν, λέγων ὅτι πλείους ἔτι αἱ λοιπαὶ εἰσι νῆες χρή-
σιμα σφίσιν ἢ τοῖς πολεμίοις· ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις
περίλοιποι ὥς ἐξήκοντα, τοῖς δ' ἐναντίοις ἐλάσσους ἢ πεντή-
κοντα. καὶ ξυγχαρῶντος Νικίου τῇ γνώμῃ, καὶ βουλομένων 4
πληροῦν αὐτῶν, οἱ αὐταὶ οὐκ ἤθελον ἐσβαίνειν διὰ τὸ κατα-
20 πεπλῆχθαι τῇ ἡσση καὶ μὴ ἂν ἔτι οἶσθαι κρατῆσαι. καὶ οἱ
μὲν ὥς κατὰ γῆν ἀναχωρήσοντες ἤδη ξύμπαντες τὴν γνώμην
εἶχον. LXXIII. Ἑρμοκράτης δὲ ὁ Συρακόσιος ὑπονοήσας

1 τοῖς] om B 2 αὐτοῖς A B D E F H N V g m cum Dionysio Haack
vulgo et Bekker αὐταῖς 4 ἦν—γίγνηται] om N V παρὰ λόγον Dionysius
γίγνουντο d 1 6 ἀνδρῶν Dionysius 7 σύμμαχοι K ἐπικρατοῦντες Dio-
nysius τὰ] om D g 11 ἐνόουν L O P k 12 ἐβούλοντο B Bekk 2
vulgo ἐβουλεύοντο 15 χρήσιμοι L Q V e 16 μὲν] om c 17 τοῖς δ'—
πεντήκοντα] om D οὐκ ἐλάσσους g 19 αὐτῶν B C D E H K L N O P V
d e f g Haack Poppo Goell Bekk αὐτὸν A F G k vulgo αὐτάς 20. τῇ] τε
τῇ B ἂν] om g κρατήσιν d g 1 21 ἀναχωρήσαντες C G R f m

καθέσταςαν Et post ἴσα III 14, 1. ἴσα
καὶ ἰκέται ἐσμέν ubi Scholastes adno-
tat, ὅμοιοι καὶ ἴσοι ἰκέταις, ὥσπερ ἰκέται
Plura habet Budæus Commentar Ling
Gr p 919. DUKER.

2 προσαπώλλυντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ—ἀν-
δρες] “They lost also their men with
“them.” See the note on III 98, 1.

And therefore αὐταῖς must be wrong,
as it would make the ships the principal
subject of the sentence, “the ships lost
“their men,” which can hardly be said
with propriety Οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ—διαβε-
βηκότες is equivalent to οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ
ὄντες διαβεβηκότες ἐς αὐτήν. See III.
106, 1. and IV. 14, 1

αὐτῶν τὴν διάνοιαν, καὶ νομίσας δεινὸν εἶναι, εἰ τοσαύτη
 στρατιὰ κατὰ γῆν ὑποχωρήσασα καὶ καθεζο-
 μένη ποι τῆς Σικελίας βουλήσεται αὖθις σφίσι
 τὸν πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι, ἐσηγγεῖται ἐλθὼν τοῖς
 ἐν τέλει οὖσιν, ὥς οὐ χρεὼν ἀποχωρῆσαι τῆς νυκτὸς αὐτοὺς 5
 περιδεῖν, λέγων ταῦτα † ἅ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει, † ἀλλὰ ἐξελ-
 θόντας ἤδη πάντας Συρακοσίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τὰς τε
 ὁδοὺς ἀποικοδομῆσαι καὶ τὰ στενόπορα τῶν χωρίων προ-
 2 φθάσαντας φυλάσσειν. οἱ δὲ ξυνεγίνωσκον μὲν καὶ αὐτοὶ
 οὐχ ᾔσσαν ταῦτα ἐκείνου, καὶ ἐδόκει ποιητέα εἶναι, τοὺς δὲ 10
 ἀνθρώπους ἄρτι ἀσμένους ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας τε μεγάλης ἀναπε-
 παυμένους, καὶ ἅμα ἐορτῆς οὔσης (ἔτυχε γὰρ αὐτοῖς Ἡρακλεῖ
 ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν θυσία οὔσα), οὐ δοκεῖν ἂν ῥαδίως ἐθε-
 λῆσαι ὑπακοῦσαι· ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦ περιχαροῦς τῆς νίκης πρὸς
 πόσιν τετράφθαι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐν τῇ ἐορτῇ, καὶ πάντα μάλ- 15
 λον ἐλπίζειν ἂν σφῶν πείθεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἢ ὅπλα λαβόντας ἐν
 3 τῷ παρόντι ἐξελθεῖν. ὥς δὲ τοῖς ἄρχουσι ταῦτα λογιζομένοις
 ἐφαίνετο ἄπορα, καὶ οὐκέτι ἔπειθεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης,

2 ὑποχωρήσασα A B D F H L N O P Q V g k Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀπο-
 χωρήσασα 3 πη L N O V e που d 4 ἐσηγγεῖται A B D E F G H K L N
 O P V d f g k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐφηγγεῖται 6 ἅ καὶ καὶ ἅ
 E R d 1 καὶ ἅ καὶ A D F H g m et corr G αὐτῷ om 1 ἐδόκει εἶναι R
 7 πάντας] om N V post συρακ omit Q τοῖς] αὐτοῖς G 8 στενότερα A
 et γρ B. προφθάσαντες A D E F G διαλαβόντας B Bekker 10 ἦττον A B
 11 πεπαυμένους B 12 ἐτύγγανε O αὐτοῖς] om B Ἡρακλεῖ A D E F
 H L O P Q V d e k m Poppo Goell Bekk et γρ B vulgo Ἡρακλεῖα 13 ἐθε-
 λῆσαι] om G 14 ὑπέρ d 17 ὥς—ἄρχουσι] om V 18 οὐκέτι A B D
 F G H L N O P Q V c d e f g i k Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo οὐκ

6 † ἅ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει] These words are somewhat suspicious. Dobree conjectures, ἅ καὶ ὑλίσπῃ Bauer proposes, ἅ καὶ αὐτοῖς, 1 e τοῖς ἐν τέλει οὔσι. Perhaps the meaning is, that Hermocrates spoke of the Athenians' intended retreat by night, as a notion of his own, not speaking upon information, but merely on his own conjecture, and that Thucydides intends to notice, as a proof of his sagacity, his thus divining, without any information, what the Athenians were really pur- posing to execute Compare I 22, 2

where ὥς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει is opposed to ἀκρι- βεία—ἐπεξελθὼν Opinion or belief, as opposed to direct knowledge

8 προφθάσαντας] This participle must not be closely joined with φυλάσσειν, as in that sense προφθᾶσαι φυλάξαντες would be the more common construc- tion, but must be taken separately, χρεὼν τὰ στενόπορα—φυλάσσειν, προ- φθάσαντας Compare VIII 51, 1 αὐ- τὸς προφθάσας ἐξάγγελος γίνεσθαι I see no reason for following one MS with Bekker, in reading διαλαβόντας for προφθάσαντας.

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αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τούτοις τάδε μηχανᾶται. δεδιὼς μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
καθ' ἡσυχίαν προφθάσωσιν ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ διελθόντες τὰ χαλε-
πώτατα τῶν χωρίων, πέμπει τῶν ἐταίρων τινὰς τῶν ἑαυτοῦ
μετὰ ἱππέων πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατόπεδον, ἥνικα
5 ξυνεσκόταζεν· οἱ προσελάσαντες ἐξ ὅσου τις ἔμελλεν ἀκού-
σεσθαι, καὶ ἀνακαλεσάμενοί τινες ὥς ὄντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων
ἐπιτήδευοι (ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι τῶν ἐνδοθεν),
ἐκέλευον φράζειν Νικίᾳ μὴ ἀπάγειν τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ στρά-
τευμα, ὥς Συρακοσίων τὰς ὁδοὺς φυλασσόντων, ἀλλὰ καθ'
10 ἡσυχίαν τῆς ἡμέρας παρασκευασάμενον ἀποχωρεῖν. καὶ οἱ
μὲν εἰπόντες ἀπῆλθον, καὶ οἱ ἀκούσαντες διήγγειλαν τοῖς
στρατηγοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων LXXIV. οἱ δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἄγ-
γελημα ἐπέσχον τὴν νύκτα, νομίσαντες οὐκ
ἀπάτην εἶναι. καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὥς οὐκ εὐθύς
15 ὥρμησαν, ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἡμέ-
ραν περιμεῖναι, ὅπως ξυσκευάσαιντο ὥς ἐκ τῶν
δυνατῶν οἱ στρατιῶται ὅτι χρησιμώτατα, καὶ
τὰ μὲν ἄλλα πάντα καταλιπεῖν, ἀναλαβόντες δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα
περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐς δίαιταν ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτήδεια ἀφορμᾶσθαι.
20 Συρακοσίοι δὲ καὶ Γύλιππος τῷ μὲν πεζῷ προεξελθόντες τὰς
τε ὁδοὺς τὰς κατὰ τὴν χώραν, ἣ εἰκὸς ἦν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους

3 ἐτέρων A K L 4 μετὰ τῶν ἱππέων D N g τὸ ἀθηναίων Q 5 συνε-
σκόταζεν K προσελάσαντες A B C D E F H K L N O P Q V d e g i k Haack
Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri προσπελάσαντες 6 τινες g 8 φράζειν τῷ νικίᾳ 1.
10 παρασκευασάμενοι L O P ἀποσκευασάμενοι e 13 τὴν νύκτα] om 1
14 ἀπάτην] ἀπάσιν E καὶ ante ὡς om Q 1 ὡς om D d 16 συσκευάσαντο
B C E G m συσκευάσαντο F ξυσκευάσονται D συσκευάσονται N V d g γρ G
18 ἀναλαβόντες A C D E F H K L N O V d e g i Haack Porpo Goell ed 2
Bekk vulgo ἀναλαβόντας 20 προεξελθόντες C D E F G R b c d e f g k.m.
προεξελθόντες 1 21 τὰς κατὰ] ταύτας κατὰ K

7 ἦσαν γάρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι] Laudat Ammonius in ἀγγελοι] Ἐξάγγελος, inquit, ὁ τὰ ἐνδοθεν τοῖς ἔξω διαγγέλλων, ὃν Θουκυδίδης διάγγελον λέγει DUKER

13 οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι] "That the information was given in sincerity" Οὐκ ἀπάτην must be closely taken together as one notion, expressing positive sincerity or honesty, otherwise, if

the negative were taken with the verb, it should be, μὴ εἶναι ἀπάτην

18 ἀναλαβόντες] The nominative is adapted to the sense of ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, which is equivalent to ἐν νφ̄ εἶχον, or διενεώθησαν See V 41, 2 οὐκ ἐόντων, —ἀλλ'—ἐτοιμοὶ εἶναι, and V 50, 1 ἀναβάντες δὲ—ἀπομόσαι Immediately below, αὐτὰ is "sola" "Merely their personal necessities" See II 65 ad fin.

ιέναι, ἀπεφράγγνυσαν, καὶ τῶν ρείθρων καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν τὰς διαβάσεις ἐφύλασσον, καὶ ἐς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος, ὥς κωλύουσιντες, ἣ ἐδόκει, ἐτάσσοντο· ταῖς δὲ ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀγιαλοῦ ἀφείλκον ἐνέπρησαν δέ τινας ὀλίγας, ὥσπερ διανοήθησαν, αὐτοὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, τὰς δ' ἄλλας καθ' ἡσυχίαν, οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος, ὥς ἐκάστην ποι ἐκπεπτωκυῖαν ἀναδησάμενοι ἐκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν.

LXXV. Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐπειδὴ ἐδόκει τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ τῷ Δημοσθένει ἱκανῶς παρεσκευάσθαι, καὶ ἡ ἀνάστασις ἤδη τοῦ ¹⁰ στρατεύματος τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐγένετο. δεινὸν οὖν ἦν οὐ καθ' ἐν μόνον τῶν ² πραγμάτων, ὅτι τὰς τε ναῦς ἀπολωλεκότες πάσας ἀπεχώρουν, καὶ ἀντὶ μεγάλης ἐλπίδος καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἡ πόλις κινδυνεύοντες· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπολείψει τοῦ στρατο- ¹⁵ πέδου ξυνέβαινε τῇ τε ὅψει ἐκάστῳ ἀλγεινὰ καὶ τῇ γνώμῃ αἰσθέσθαι. τῶν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν ἀτάφων ὄντων, ὅποτε τις ἴδοι ³ τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κείμενον, ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθίστατο· καὶ οἱ ζῶντες καταλειπόμενοι, τραυματῖαι τε καὶ ἀσθενεῖς, πολὺ τῶν τεθνεώτων τοῖς ζῶσι λυπηρότεροι ἦσαν ²⁰ καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότην ἀθλιώτεροι. πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολίαν καὶ ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἄγειν τε σφᾶς ἀξιοῦντες, καὶ ἕνα ἕκαστον ἐπιβοώμενοι, εἴ τινὰ πού τις ἴδοι ἢ ἐταίρων ἢ οἰκείων, τῶν τε ξυσκῆνων ἤδη ἀπιόντων ἐκκρεμαννύμενοι, καὶ ἐπακολουθοῦντες ἐς ὅσον δύναιτο, εἴ ²⁵

1 ιέναι ἀν ἀπεφρ G. καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν A D E F G καὶ ποταμῶν B. Goell
Bekk 2. 3 ἐτάσσοντο c προσπελάσαντες L 5 ἐνέπρησαν c δλί-
γους H. 7 πη f ἐσπεπτωκυῖαν P 9 ἐδόκει post παρεσκευάσθαι
ponit d παρεσκευάσθαι etiam G f παρεσκευάσθαι A B C D E F H K N V c e
g i k Haack Porppo. Goell Bekk vulgo παρεσκευάσασθαι καὶ δημοσθένει B.
12 οὖν] om Q c 13 πάσας ἀπολωλεκότες N V. 14 ἀνεχώρουν E O.
αὐτοὶ ἢ g 15 ἀπολήψει f 16 συνέβαινε D V g ἐκάστη g ἀλγηνὰ V.
17 αἰσθέσθαι B E et Bekker αἰσθέσθαι A. G Vid Porppo Thucyd. I. p 134.
18 καθίσταται R f 20 πολλοὶ 22 καθιστάσιν Suidas v. ἀντιβολία
et paullo ante τρεπόμενοι 23 ἐνα] om Q 24 ἰδοίη ἐτέρων g 25. ἐς
accessit ex B. Bekk. Porppo Goell

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τῷ δὲ προλίποι ἢ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπι-
 θειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ὑπολειπόμενοι· ὥστε δάκρυσι πᾶν τὸ
 στράτευμα πλησθὲν καὶ ἀπορία τοιαύτη μὴ ῥαδίως ἀφορ-
 μάσθαι, καίπερ ἐκ πολεμίας τε, καὶ μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα τὰ
 5 μὲν πεπονθότας ἤδη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν ἀφανεί δεδιότας μὴ
 πάθωσι. κατήφειά τέ τις ἅμα καὶ κατάμεμψις σφῶν αὐτῶν
 πολλή ἦν. οὐδὲν γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη ἐόκε-
 σαν ὑποφευγούσῃ, καὶ ταύτῃ οὐ σμικρᾷ· μυριάδες γὰρ τοῦ
 ξύμπαντος ὅχλου οὐκ ἐλάσσους τεσσάρων ἅμα ἐπορεύοντο.
 10 καὶ τούτων οἱ τε ἄλλοι πάντες ἔφερον ὃ τί τις ἐδύνατο ἔκα-
 στος χρήσιμον, καὶ οἱ ὀπλίται καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς
 αὐτοὶ τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν σιτία ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις, οἱ μὲν ἀπορία
 ἀκολούθων, οἱ δὲ ἀπιστία· ἀπηυτομολήκεσαν γὰρ πάλοι τε,
 καὶ οἱ πλείστοι παραχρήμα. ἔφερον δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἱκανά·
 15 σῖτος γὰρ οὐκέτι ἦν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ. καὶ μὴν ἢ ἄλλη
 αἰκία † καὶ ἢ† ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν, ἔχουσά τινα ὅμως, τὸ
 μετὰ πολλῶν, κούφισιν, οὐδ' ὥς ῥαδία ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἐδοξά-
 ζετο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀπὸ οἷας λαμπρότητος καὶ αὐχρήματος τοῦ

1. προλίποι B g Bekk 2 προλείπει G L O Q d i k vulgo προλείποι 2 οἰω-
 γῶν Q ὑπολειπόμενοι B Bekk 2 vulgo ἀπολειπόμενοι 4 τὰ δάκρυα R
 5 πεπονθότες e μὴ B Dobræus Goell Bekk vulgo μὴ τι. 7 ἐκπολιορ-
 κημένη E ἐκπολιορκουμένη g 1 καὶ ὑποφευγούσῃ ἐόκεσαν g 8 μικρᾷ c
 Goell 10 ἔφερον πάντες B Bekk 2 ἕκαστος B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo
 κατὰ τό 12 αὐτοὶ B K Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri αὐτοὶ τε τὰ A B D
 E F H L N O V g i k m Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ τοῖς ὅπλοις] om
 C G R c 13 ἀπηυτομολήκεσαν C K R c i. 14 καὶ] om L 15 ἦν ἐν
 A B C D N V g k Porpo Goell Bekk ἦν ἂν f vulgo ἐν sine verbo καὶ μὴν
 καὶ g 16 καὶ ἢ ἰσομοιρία A B C D G N c e g Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo
 omittunt articulum 17 ῥαδία A 18 καὶ ante ἀπὸ om G οἷας]
 οἰκείας L O k m pr G

1 οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων] The negative must be twice repeated, as if it were οὐκ ἄνευ οὐκ ὀλίγων, just as “non modo” in Latin is used instead of “non modo non”

[Nos, quum ὀλίγων simpliciter deleri posse non videatur, quin vocabulum πολλῶν significans pro eo reponendum sit, vix dubitamus Porpo]

7. πόλει ἐκπεπολιορκημένη] “A city “starved out” Compare the account of the flight of the Jews when Jerusalem was besieged by the Babylonians, 2 Kings xxv 4

16 † καὶ ἢ† ἰσομοιρία] Dobree reads ἰσομοιρία, in the dative case “Their “disgrace though it had notwithstanding some alleviation in their sufferings being equally shared, the alleviation namely expressed in the common saying, ‘that they were endured “in company,”’ &c If the text be correct, ἰσομοιρία τῶν κακῶν must be understood to express rather, the great extent of the calamity from which none were exempt, than the equality of its distribution

7 πρώτου ες οἶαν τελευτήν καὶ ταπεινότητα ἀφῆκτο. μέγιστον γὰρ δὴ τὸ διάφορον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικῷ στρατεύματι ἐγένετο, οἷς, ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ ἄλλους δουλωσομένους ἦκειν, αὐτοὺς τοῦτο μᾶλλον δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσι ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι, ἀντὶ δ' εὐχῆς τε καὶ παιάνων, μεθ' ὧν ἐξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις 5 ἐπιφημίσμασιν ἀφορμᾶσθαι, πεζούς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους καὶ ὀπλιτικῷ προσέχοντας μᾶλλον ἢ ναυτικῷ. ὁμως δὲ ὑπὸ μεγέθους τοῦ ἐπικρεμαμένου ἔτι κινδύνου πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοῖς οἷσθ' ἐφαίνετο.

LXXVI. Ὅρων δὲ ὁ Νικίας τὸ στράτευμα ἀθυμοῦν καὶ 10 ἐν μεγάλῃ μεταβολῇ ὄν, ἐπιπαριῶν ὥς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἐθάρσυνέ τε καὶ παρεμυθεῖτο, βοῇ τε χρώμενος ἔτι μᾶλλον ἐκάστοις, καθ' οὓς γίγνοιτο, ὑπὸ προθυμίας, καὶ βουλόμενος ὥς ἐπὶ πλείστον γεγωνίσκων ὠφελεῖν. LXXVII. “Ἐτι καὶ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, ὧ Ἀθη- 15

Energy and heroism
of Nicias

SPEECH OF
NICIAS,
encouraging his sol-
diers, and holding out
to them even yet hopes
2 of safety, if they be-
haved with firmness
and activity on their
retreat

“ναῖοι καὶ ζύμμαχοι, ἐλπίδα χρηὶ ἔχειν· ἤδη τινὲς καὶ ἐκ
“δεινότερων ἢ τοιῶνδε ἐσώθησαν· μηδὲ κατα-
“μέμψασθαι ὑμᾶς ἄγαν αὐτοὺς, μήτε ταῖς
“ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν
“κακοπαθείαις. κἀγὼ τοι, οὐδενὸς ὑμῶν οὔτε 20
“ρώμῃ προφέρων (ἀλλ' ὀράτε δὴ ὥς διάκειμαι
“ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου) οὔτ' εὐτυχίᾳ δοκῶν που

1 οἶαν τε τελευτήν D E F H ἀφίκετο Q 2 ἑλληνικῷ] Vulgo τῷ ἑλληνικῷ
Conf V 60, 3 Articulum del Goeller Dohræus Bekk 3 δουλωσαμένους K
αὐτοὺς] om 1. 4. ξυνέβη ἀπιέναι] ξυναπιέναι C K c e 5 παιάνων A D E F
H N 1 πάλιν G 6 πεζῇ e τε B Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri δὲ ναυατῶν
D Q V g βατῶν B πολυνομένους k 7 προσέχοντας B Bekker Porpo
Goell vulgo προσχόντας ὁμως δὲ—ἐφαίνετο] Suidas in οἷσθ', ubi omittit πάντα
ταῦτα WASS 8 ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγέθους V ἐκρεμαμένου g ταῦτα] om K et Sui-
das v οἷσθ', cui πάντα quoque deest 9 οἷσθ' αὐτοῖς K. 14. προμαθείας e
15 ἔτι] ἔτι Q d τι, junctum verbo ὠφελεῖν, B Bekk 2 17 ἢ τῶν τοιῶνδε g
καταμέμψασθαι A D E F G καταμέμψεσθαι B Bekk 2. καταμέμψασθε c ἡμᾶς D

6 ἐπιφημίσμασιν] Hesychius, fortas-
sis ad hunc locum respiciens, exponit
οἰωνίσμασιν DUKER

13 ἔτι μᾶλλον, 1 e “still more than
“he had done before” Compare
c 60, 5 69, 2

14 γεγωνίσκων] Vide, præter Etymol
M etiam Mœrni WASS Suidas, et
Eustathius in Homer. Iliad μ' p 909

γεγωνίσκειν, τὸ φθέγγεσθαι ἐξάκουστον
Æschylo in Prometh v 628 γεγωνί-
σκειν est aperte præferre Τί δὴ τα μέλ-
λεις μὴ οὐ γεγωνίσκειν τὸ πᾶν, DUK
18 ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς—ταῖς νῦν κακοπα-
θείαις] The first refers to their defeats
in battle, the second to the circum-
stances of misery and apprehension un-
der which they were now retreating

SYRACUSE A C 413 Olymp 91 4

“ ὕστερός του εἶναι κατὰ τε τὸν ἴδιον βίον καὶ ἐς τᾶλλα, νῦν
 “ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φαυλοτάτοις αἰωροῦμαι καίτοι
 “ πολλὰ μὲν ἐς θεοὺς νόμιμα δεδιῆτημαι, πολλὰ δὲ ἐς ἀν-
 “ θρώπους δίκαια καὶ ἀνεπίφθονα. ἀνθ’ ὧν ἡ μὲν ἐλπίς ὅμως 3
 5 “ θρασεῖα τοῦ μέλλοντος, αἱ δὲ ξυμφοραὶ οὐ κατ’ ἀξίαν δὴ
 “ φοβοῦσι. τάχα δ’ ἂν καὶ λωφήσειαν· ἱκανὰ γὰρ τοῖς τε
 “ πολεμίοις εὐτύχῃται, καὶ εἴ τῳ θεῶν ἐπίφθονοι ἐστρατεύ-
 “ σαμεν, ἀποχρώντως ἤδη τετιμωρήμεθα. ἦλθον γάρ που 4
 “ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς ἤδη ἐφ’ ἐτέρους, καὶ ἀνθρώπεια δράσαντες
 10 “ ἀνεκτὰ ἔπαθον. καὶ ἡμᾶς εἰκὸς νῦν τά τε ἀπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἐλ-
 “ πίζειν ἡπιώτερα ἔξειν· οἴκτου γάρ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἀξιώτεροι ἤδη
 “ ἐσμὲν ἢ φθόνου· καὶ ὀρώντες ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, οἷοι ὀπλῆται
 “ ἅμα καὶ ὅσοι ξυντεταγμένοι χωρεῖτε, μὴ καταπέπληχθε
 “ ἄγαν, λογίζεσθε δὲ ὅτι αὐτοὶ τε πόλις εὐθύς ἐστε, ὅποι ἂν
 15 “ καθέξῃσθε, καὶ ἄλλη οὐδεμία ὑμᾶς τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ οὐτ’ ἂν
 “ ἐπιόντας δέξαιτο ῥαδίως οὐτ’ ἂν ἰδρυθέντας που ἐξαναστή-
 “ σειε. τὴν δὲ πορείαν, ὥστ’ ἀσφαλῆ καὶ εὐτακτον εἶναι, 5
 “ αὐτοὶ φυλάξατε, μὴ ἄλλο τι ἡγησάμενος ἕκαστος ἢ ἐν ᾧ

1 κατὰ τε B Bekk 2 καὶ 1 vulgo τε deest τᾶλλα B τᾶλλα N V. vulgo
 τὰ ἄλλα 2 φαυλοτέροις Q ἐωροῦμαι E F H f g ἐωροῦμαι K Q R 3 ἐς
 τοὺς θεοὺς K ἐν ἀνθρώποις g ὡς ἀνθρώπους Q 4 καὶ] om Q. 5 θρασεῖα
 B G K L Bekk Poppo Goell vulgo (et teste Bekk G) θαρσεῖα αἱ] οὐ e
 δὴ B 6 φοβοῦσαι f 1 δὲ ἂν V et plures alii Et ita Poppo. τε] om. e 1
 7 εὐτυχεῖται e et correct C 11 ἦξειν N V 12 οἷοι] οἱ A E F G H K L
 N O Q R V f g 1 k 13 καταπέπληχθε F H L N O a Haack Poppo Goell
 Bekk καταπεπλήχθαι B K c f καταπεπλήσθε D vulgo (et teste Bekk A F) κατα-
 πεπλήχθε 14 ἐστε εὐθύς f ὅπου g ὅπη ἂν καθ N V 15 καθέξῃσθε
 A B C D E F G H K N P Q V b c e f g i k Haack Poppo Goell Bekk καθ-
 ζῃσθε L M O vulgo καθέξοισθε 16 ῥαδίως] om c οὐτ’ B C E F H
 K L M N O V a g Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo οὐδ’. ἰδρυθέντας E
 ἐξαναστήσειεν V 17 πορίαν E V

3 δεδιῆτημαι] The Scholast well com-
 pares the use of the word πεπολίτευμαι
 Διαιτᾶσθαι expresses a man's private
 life, as πολιτεύεσθαι does his public
 life, and it is used as a transitive verb,
 because its sense is equivalent to ἐν τῇ
 καθ' ἡμέραν διαίτᾳ πράσσειν. Thus De-
 mosth Coron p 226. penult Reiske,
 ἂν δ' ἐφ' ἃ καὶ πεποιήκα καὶ πεπολίτευμαι
 βαδίζω, κ τ λ.

13 καταπεπλήχθε] Melior videtur

scriptura Codd in quibus est καταπέ-
 πληχθε quam etiam aliquantum con-
 firmat sequens λογίζεσθε Καταπε-
 πληχθε quomodo προπερισπωμένως
 scribi possit, non intelligo sed tamen,
 καταπεπλήχθαι inde ortum, credo, quum,
 qui in suis exemplaribus καταπεπλήχθε
 inveniebant, potiozem accentus, quam
 ultumæ literæ, rationem habendam, pu-
 tarent. DUKER.

“ ἂν ἀναγκασθῇ χωρίῳ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο καὶ πατρίδα καὶ
 6 “ τείχος κρατήσας ἔξειν. σπουδὴ δὲ ὁμοίως καὶ νύκτα καὶ
 “ ἡμέραν ἔσται τῆς ὁδοῦ. τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια βραχέα ἔχομεν.
 “ καὶ ἦν ἀντιλαβόμεθά του φιλίου χωρίου τῶν Σικελῶν
 “ (οὔτοι γὰρ ἡμῖν διὰ τὸ Συρακοσίων δέος ἔτι βέβαιοι εἰσί), 5
 “ ἥδη νομίζετε ἐν τῷ ἐχυρῷ εἶναι. προπέεμπτται δ’ ὡς αὐτοὺς,
 7 “ καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημένον καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν. τὸ δὲ
 “ ξύμπαν, γνῶτε, ὧ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, ἀναγκαῖόν τε ὃν ὑμῖν
 “ ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς γίνεσθαι, ὥς μὴ ὄντος χωρίου ἐγγὺς
 “ ὅποι ἂν μαλακισθέντες σωθείητε, καὶ ἦν νῦν διαφύγητε 10
 “ τοὺς πολεμίους, οἳ τε ἄλλοι τευξόμενοι ὧν ἐπιθυμεῖτε που
 “ ἐπιδεῖν, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν μεγάλην δύναμιν τῆς πόλεως,
 “ καίπερ πεπτωκυῖαν, ἐπανορθώσοντες· ἄνδρες γὰρ πόλις,
 “ καὶ οὐ τείχη οὐδὲ νῆες ἀνδρῶν κεναί.”

LXXVIII. Ὁ μὲν Νικίας τοιάδε παρακελεύόμενος ἅμα 15
 ἐπῆει τὸ στράτευμα, καὶ εἴπη ὁρῶν διεσπασμένον καὶ μὴ ἐν
SICILY τάξει χωροῦν, ξυνάγων καὶ καθιστὰς, καὶ ὁ
Order of the 1st treat Δημοσθένης οὐδὲν ἡσσον τοῖς καθ’ ἑαυτὸν τοι-
The Syracusans pursue αὐτὰ τε καὶ παραπλήσια λέγων. τὸ δὲ ἐχώρει
 2 and harass the enemy, and occupy a strong position in front of them
 ἐν πλαισίῳ τεταγμένον, πρῶτον μὲν ἡγούμενον 20
 τὸ Νικίου, ἐφεπόμενον δὲ τὸ Δημοσθένους·
 τοὺς δὲ σκευοφόρους καὶ τὸν πλεῖστον ὄχλον ἐντὸς εἶχον οἱ

1 ἂν B Goell Bekk vulgo deest τοῦτο καὶ B C D E F H K P V e f g k Haack.
 Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri τοῦτο δὲ 2 κρατήσας] om G 4 ἦν] εἰ μὲν g
 ἀντιλαβόμεθα του Portus Heilmann Haack Poppo Goell Bekk. libri ἀντιλα-
 βόμεθα του. 5 συρρακούσιον 1. 6 ὀχυρῷ A C D E F G H K L M N P V b c
 e f g i k m. εἶναι] om P προπέεμπτται B K c. Haack Poppo Goell Bekk
 προπέεμπτται M P b. vulgo προπέεμπετε 7 δὲ] τε B 10 ὅποι B διασω-
 θείητε B ἦν] εἰ k 11 ὧν] ὡς O P 13 καὶ περιπεπτωκυῖαν Q ἐπα-
 νορθώσαντες A D F H K g 15 μὲν] δὲ L 1 τὰδε K 16 εἴποι N V
 διεσπαρμένον Q 20 πλαισίῳ] διπλασίῳ A C D E F G H L O P Q d e f g k m
 τεταγμένον] om V. πρῶτον μὲν ἡγούμενον accesserunt ex B V. et marginibus
 A N Bekker Goell. 21 τὸ νικίου B D E F N V f g k m Poppo Goell
 Bekk τὸ τοῦ νικίου L vulgo τοῦ νικίου ἐφεπόμενον L O P k. ἐπόμενον B.
 τὸ] τὸ τοῦ K. τοῦ C. 22 ἐντὸς] om D N f g

7 εἰρημένον] “ Directions having been
 “ given to them both to meet us, and
 “ bring a supply of provisions ” “ der him,” but, “ those who were in
 “ his part of the army; those who were
 “ near or about him ”

18. τοῖς καθ’ ἑαυτὸν] Not “ those un-

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ὀπλῖται. καὶ ἐπειδὴ τε ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ τῇ διαβάσει τοῦ Ἀνάπου³
ποταμοῦ, εἶρον ἐπ' αὐτῷ παρατεταγμένους τῶν Συρακοσίων
καὶ ξυμμάχων, καὶ τρεψάμενοι αὐτοὺς καὶ κρατήσαντες τοῦ
πόρου ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι παριππεύ-
⁵οντές τε προσέκειντο, καὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες οἱ ψιλοί καὶ ταύτη⁴
μὲν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ προελθόντες σταδίου⁵ ὡς τεσσαράκοντα, ἠυλί-
σαντο πρὸς λόφῳ τινὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ πρῶλ
ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ προῆλθον ὡς ἑκοσι σταδίου⁶, καὶ κατέβησαν
ἐς χωρίον ἄπεδόν τι, καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, βουλό-
¹⁰μενοι ἔκ τε τῶν οἰκίων λαβεῖν τι ἐδώδιμον (ῥέκεῖτο γὰρ ὁ
χώρος) καὶ ὕδωρ μετὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν φέρεσθαι αὐτόθεν· ἐν
γὰρ τῷ πρόσθεν ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια, ἣ ἔμελλον ἵεναι, οὐκ
ἄφθονον ἦν. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι ἐν τούτῳ προελθόντες τὴν⁵
δίοδον τὴν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν ἀπετείχιζον· ἦν δὲ λόφος καρτερὸς
¹⁵καὶ ἐκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ χαράδρα κρημνώδης, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ
Ἀκραῖον λέπας. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι προήεσαν, καὶ οἱ⁶
τῶν Συρακοσίων καὶ ξυμμάχων αὐτοὺς ἱππῆς καὶ ἀκοντισταί,
ὄντες πολλοὶ ἐκάτεροι, ἐκώλυνον, καὶ ἐσηκόντιζόν τε καὶ παρ-
ίππευον. καὶ χρόνον μὲν πολὺν ἐμάχοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα
²⁰ἀνεχώρησαν πάλιν ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ στρατόπεδον· καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια
οὐκέτι ὁμοίως εἶχον οὐ γὰρ ἔτι ἀποχωρεῖν οἶον τ' ἦν ὑπὸ

1 ἐπὶ] ἐν B c 2 τεταγμένους K 3 καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων B 1 4 ἔμπροσθεν
G L O P m 5 τε] om L O k 6 προσελθόντες A B C D E F H L N O Q V.
d e f g i k et pr. G 7 πρὸ Bekk 8 προσῆλθον 1 9 εὔπεδον V 10 οἱ-
κίων A B E F 1 12 ἔμπροσθεν Q ἦ] om B 13 προσελθόντες H 1 14 ἔμ-
προσθεν f 1 ἐπετείχιζον K δὲ ὁ λόφος f 16 ἀσκραῖον A et correct N et V.
17 καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων e αὐτῶν Q 1 om L O 18 ἐκάτεροι A D E F G ἐκατέ-
ρωθεν B 1 Bekk. 2 20. αὐτὸ] om O 21 ὁμοίως εἶχον οὐκέτι f οὐ] καὶ k
ὑπὸ A B C D E F H K N V c d e g k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀπό.

16 Ἀκραῖον λέπας] The particular hill which bore this name cannot of course be ascertained, but the map will shew that spots of this sort are common as you ascend the valley of the Anapus. It must be remembered that the object of the Athenians was to penetrate far enough into the interior to reach the country of the Sikeliens. This they attempted in the first instance to effect, by ascending one of the valleys which

fall into that of the Anapus, but being unable to force their passage in this direction, they fell back upon the coast, intending to follow the coast-road through the low country near the sea, till they should arrive at another valley, when they would again turn inland, and make a second attempt to penetrate to the country of their friends the Sikeliens.

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τῶν ἱππέων. LXXIX. πρῶτὸν δὲ ἄραντες ἐπορεύοντο αὖθις,
 καὶ ἐβιάσαντο πρὸς τὸν λόφον ἐλθεῖν τὸν ἀπο-
 τετειχισμένον, καὶ εὗρον πρὸ ἑαυτῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 ἀποτειχίσματος τὴν πεζὴν στρατιὰν παρατε-
 ταγμένην οὐκ ἐπ' ὀλίγων ἀσπίδων· στενὸν γὰρ 5
 ἦν τὸ χωρίον. καὶ προσβαλόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰτειχομάχουν,
 καὶ βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου ἐπάντους ὄντος,
 (δικνούντο γὰρ ῥᾶον οἱ ἄνωθεν) καὶ οὐ δυνάμενοι βιάσασθαι,
 ἀνεχώρουν πάλιν καὶ ἀνεπαύοντο. ἔτυχον δὲ καὶ βρονταί 10
 τινες ἅμα γενόμεναι καὶ ὕδωρ, οἷα τοῦ ἔτους πρὸς μετόπωρον
 ἤδη ὄντος φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι· ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μᾶλλον ἔτι
 ἠθύμουν, καὶ ἐνόμιζον ἐπὶ τῷ σφετέρῳ ὀλέθρῳ καὶ ταῦτα
 πάντα γίνεσθαι ἀναπαυομένων δὲ αὐτῶν, ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι πέμπουσι μέρος τι τῆς στρατιᾶς ἀποτειχι- 15
 ούντας αὖ ἐκ τοῦ ὅπισθεν αὐτοῦς, ἣ προεληλύθεσαν· ἀντι-
 πέμψαντες δὲ κακείνοι σφῶν αὐτῶν τινὰς διεκώλυσαν. καὶ
 μετὰ ταῦτα πάσῃ τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀναχωρήσαντες πρὸς τὸ πεδίον
 μᾶλλον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠύλisanτο. τῇ δ' ὕστεραία προὔχουσαν,
 καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι προσέβαλλον τε πανταχῇ αὐτοῖς κύκλῳ
 καὶ πολλοὺς κατετραυμάτιζον, καὶ εἰ μὲν ἐπίοιεν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, 20
 ὑπεχώρουν, εἰ δ' ἀναχωροῖεν, ἐπέκειντο, καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς
 ὑστάτοις προσπίπτοντες, εἴ πως κατὰ βραχὺ τρεψάμενοι
 πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα φοβήσειαν. καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν τοιούτῳ
 τρόπῳ ἀντεῖχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἔπειτα, προελθόντες πέντε ἢ ἑξ
 σταδίου, ἀνεπαύοντο ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ· ἀνεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ 25
 Συρακόσιοι ἀπ' αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον.

1 αὖθις] om d 2 πρὸς] ἐς c τὸν ante ἀποτετ om K 3 ἡῖρον E
 et infra c 80, 5 5 οὐκ] om O ἀπ' g 6 προσλαβόντες d 7 ἀπὸ]
 ὑπὸ D g 9 ἀπεχώρουν B πάλιν] πάντῃ c δέ] γὰρ B τινὲς καὶ
 βρονταί i 10 πρὸς τὸ G ἐς τὸ Q μετόπωρον F 11 ὄντες E
 μᾶλλον γὰρ ἔτι B 13 αὐτῶν καὶ ὁ B 14 τι] om d 1 ἀποτειχιούντες
 A D E F H N V g 15 αὖ accessit ex B Bekk Porpo Goell προελ-
 λύθησαν k προσεληλύθεσαν Q 16 δὲ καὶ B 17 ταῦτα A D E F G
 τοῦτο B Bekk 2 τη] om Q 19. προσέβαλον D G Q f k m κύκλον i
 21 Verbi ὑπεχώρουν litteras ὑπ corr F 22 τρεψόμενοι B 23 ἐς πολὺ P

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LXXX. Τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς τῷ Νικίᾳ καὶ Δημοσθένει ἐδόκει,
 ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα εἶχε, τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων
 πάντων ἀπορία ἤδη, καὶ κατατετραυματισμένοι
 ἦσαν πολλοὶ ἐν πολλαῖς προσβολαῖς τῶν
 πολεμίων γεγενημέναις, πυρὰ καύσαντες ὥς
 πλείστα ἀπάγειν τὴν στρατιὰν, μηκέτι τὴν αὐ-
 τὴν ὁδὸν ἣ διενόηθησαν, ἀλλὰ τὸνναντίον ἣ
 οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐτήρουν, πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.
 ἦν δὲ ἡ ξύμπασα ὁδὸς αὕτη οὐκ ἐπὶ Κατάνης,
 τῷ στρατεύματι, ἀλλὰ κατὰ τὸ ἕτερον μέρος
 τῆς Σικελίας, τὸ πρὸς Καμάριναν καὶ Γέλαν καὶ τὰς ταύτη
 πόλεις καὶ Ἑλληνίδας καὶ βαρβάρους. καύσαντες οὖν πυρὰ
 πολλὰ ἐχώρουν ἐν τῇ νυκτί. καὶ αὐτοῖς, οἷον φιλεῖ καὶ πᾶσι
 στρατοπέδοις, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς μεγίστοις, φόβοι καὶ δαίματα
 ἐγγίγνεσθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν νυκτί τε καὶ διὰ πολεμίας καὶ
 ἀπὸ πολεμίων οὐ πολὺ ἀπεχόντων ἰοῦσιν, ἐμπίπτει ταραχή·
 καὶ τὸ μὲν Νικίου στράτευμα, ὥσπερ ἡγεῖτο, ξυνέμενέ τε καὶ
 προὔλαβε πολλῶ, τὸ δὲ Δημοσθένους, τὸ ἥμισυ μάλιστα καὶ
 πλεόν, ἀπεσπᾶσθη τε καὶ ἀτακτότερον ἐχώρει. ἅμα δὲ τῇ
 ἑφ' ἀφικνούνται ὁμως πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ ἐσβάντες ἐς
 τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν Ἑλωρινὴν καλουμένην ἐπορεύοντο, ὅπως, ἐπειδὴ
 γένοιτο ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ τῷ Κακυπάρει, παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν

1 καὶ τῷ δημοσθένει Q f 2 καλῶς g τῶν ἐπιτηδείων B Bekk Goell
 3 πάντων] πάντων τ' 1 ἀπορία B ἀπορία Porpo Goell Bekk. vulgo ἀπορία
 4 προσβολαῖς] om CK 5 καύσαντας A B D F N V f g 6 τὴν ὁδὸν αὐ-
 τὴν Q 7 ἡ A F K g 10 ἐκάτερον R μέρος] om B. ante τὸ ἕτερον ponit Q
 11. ταύτη] ταύτας P 13. αὐτοὶ C e 14 δαίματα F K 1 15 καὶ νυκτὶ καὶ g
 18 προὔλαβε D F g καὶ πλεόν B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo καὶ τὸ πλεόν.
 19 ἐπεσπᾶσθη Q ἀντεσπᾶσθη K 21 ἐλωρινὴν H K O V g Haack Porpo
 vulgo et Bekk ἐλωρινὴν 22 ἐπὶ B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo παρὰ κακί-
 παρι E κακοπάρει L κακοπάρει Q κοκυπάρει C e

2 ἐπειδὴ κακῶς, κ τ λ] "Now that
 "they found their army in a miserable
 "state, both from the want of provi-
 "sions which had begun to be felt,
 "and because so many men had been
 "disabled by wounds," &c "Οτι seems
 to be required before the verb κατατε-
 τραυματισμένοι ἦσαν. But Porpo com-

pares V 61, 4 βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε
 προσγενέσθαι σφίσι, καὶ ὄμηροι—ἦσαν
 αὐτόθι

13 οἷον φιλεῖ—ἐγγίγνεσθαι] See at
 IV 125, 1 and V 6, 3

18 προὔλαβε πολλῶ, 1 e. τῆς ὁδοῦ] See
 on IV 33, 2 And so Livy XXXVI. 19
 aliquantum viæ præceperat.

ἴοιεν ἄνω διὰ μεσογείας· ἥλπιζον γὰρ καὶ τοὺς Σικελοὺς
5 ταύτῃ, οὓς μετέπεμψαν, ἀπαντήσεσθαι. ἐπειδὴ δ' ἐγένοντο
ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ, εὗρον καὶ ἐνταῦθα φυλακὴν τινα τῶν
Συρακοσίων, ἀποτεριχίζουσάν τε καὶ ἀποσταυροῦσαν τὸν
πόρον. καὶ βιασάμενοι αὐτὴν διέβησάν τε τὸν ποταμὸν, καὶ 5
ἐχώρουν ἀθις πρὸς ἄλλον ποταμὸν τὸν Ἐρινεόν· ταύτῃ γὰρ
οἱ ἡγεμόνες ἐκέλευον.

LXXXI. Ἐν τούτῳ δ' οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι,
ὥς ἦ τε ἡμέρα ἐγένετο καὶ ἔγνωσαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπελη-
λυθότας, ἐν αἰτίᾳ τε οἱ πολλοὶ τὸν Γύλιππον 10
εἶχον ἐκόντα ἀφείναι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, καὶ κατὰ
τάχος διώκοντες, ἥ οὐ χαλεπῶς ἡσθάνοντο
κεχωρηκότητας, καταλαμβάνουσι περὶ ἀρίστου
2 ὥραν. καὶ ὥς προσέμιξαν τοῖς μετὰ τοῦ Δημο-
σθένους, ὑστέροις τε οὖσι καὶ σχολαίτερον καὶ ἀτακτότερον 15
χωροῦσιν, ὥς τῆς νυκτὸς τότε ξυνεταράχθησαν, εὐθὺς προσ-
πесόντες ἐμάχοντο· καὶ οἱ ἱππῆς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐκυκλοῦντό
3 τε ῥᾶον αὐτοὺς δίχα δὴ ὄντας, καὶ ξυνήγον ἐς ταυτό. τὸ δὲ
Νικίου στράτευμα ἀπείχεν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν καὶ πεντήκοντα
σταδίου· θάσσον τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε, νομίζων οὐ τὸ ὑπο- 20

1 διὰ τῆς μεσογείας B 2 μετέπεμψαν A D E F G μετεπέμψαντο B Bekker
ἐπειδὴ B D E F N R V 1 Poppo Goell ed 2 Bekk 2. vulgo ἐπεί. 3 ἐν e
ἡδρον E 4 τε accessit ex B Bekk. Poppo Goell 5 αὐτοὺς 1 διαβίβασαν g
διέβασαν 1. τε] om E Q καὶ ἐχ—ποταμὸν om pr G 6 ταύτῃ—ἐκέ-
λευον] om E 9 ἦ] om K k 11. καὶ] om 1 14 ὥς] ὡς περ A. C D E
F. G H R V. d e g i k 15 καὶ ἀτακτότερον] om O 16 τότε] τε B 17 ἐν-
κυκλοῦντο k 18 τε] om. B τότε K N δὴ] om Q d k ἥδη B. 19 ἔμ-
προσθεν Q R 1 καὶ πεντήκοντα A C D F H N Q V e g k m Poppo Bekk
πρόσθεν πεντήκοντα Goell. ceteri ἑκατὸν καὶ πενήκοντα 20 θάσσον τι Dobræus
τῷ g

6 ταύτῃ—ἐκέλευον] That is, finding
that the enemy had already arrived at
the Cacyraris, and that their own ad-
vance up the valley would probably be
stopped by the enemy's resistance, they
marched on to another valley, that of
the Erneus, their guides informing
them that by ascending this also they
could get to the interior, and here, as
they hoped, might anticipate the enemy.

16 τῆς νυκτὸς τότε] "Having got
"into confusion in the night, at the

"time mentioned above" See the note
on VII 31, 3

19 καὶ πενήκοντα σταδίου] "As
"much as fifty stadia" It does not
appear that any manuscript omits the
conjunction καὶ, which is to be inter-
preted by "even," that is to say, "as
"much as," "not less than"

20 θάσσον τε γὰρ ὁ Νικίας ἦγε,—ὁ δὲ
Δημοσθένης ἐτύγχα. ἱ τε—ἐν πόνῳ—ὦν,
—καὶ—οὐ—προὔχεται] Such seems to
be the connection of the different parts

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μένειν ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἐκόντας εἶναι καὶ μάχεσθαι σωτηρίαν,
 ἀλλὰ τὸ ὡς τάχιστα ὑποχωρεῖν, τοσαῦτα μαχομένους ὅσα
 ἀναγκάζονται· ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης ἐτύγχανε τε τὰ πλείω ἐν
 πόνῳ ξυνεχестέρῳ ὢν διὰ τὸ ὑστέρῳ ἀναχωροῦντι αὐτῷ
 5 πρώτῳ ἐπικεῖσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους, καὶ τότε γνοὺς τοὺς
 Συρακοσίους διώκοντας οὐ προῦχώρει μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς μάχην
 ξυνετάσσετο, ἕως ἐνδιατρίβων κυκλοῦται τε ὑπ' αὐτῶν, καὶ
 ἐν πολλῷ θορύβῳ αὐτός τε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσαν·
 ἀνελιθέντες γὰρ ἔς τι χωρίον, ᾧ κύκλῳ μὲν τειχίον περιῆν,
 10 ὁδὸς δὲ ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν, ἐλάας δὲ οὐκ ὀλίγας εἶχεν, ἐβάλ-
 λοντο περισταδόν. τοιαύταις δὲ προσβολαῖς καὶ οὐ ξυσταδὸν 4
 μάχαις οἱ Συρακόσιοι εἰκότως ἐχρῶντο τὸ γὰρ ἀποκινδυ-
 νεύειν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπονεννημένους οὐ πρὸς ἐκείνων
 μᾶλλον ἢν ἔτι ἢ πρὸς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἅμα φειδῶ τέ τις
 15 ἐγίνετο ἐπ' εὐπραγίᾳ ἥδη σαφεῖ μὴ προαναλωθῆναι τῷ, καὶ

1. σωτήριον B σωτηρίας 1 2 τῷ 1 τοσαῦτα] τὸ σῶμα g supra verum
 3 ἀναγκάζονται K τε] om H 4 πόνῳ B K e Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri
 πόνῳ τε αὐτῷ ἀναχωροῦντι G 5 πρώτῳ accessit ex B D F H L N O P
 g i k m Bekk Haack Porpo Goell 7 ξυνετάσσετο C L O k τε] om N V.
 8 ἐν accessit ex B Porpo Goell ἐνήσαν e 9 ἀνελιθέντες d γὰρ] om N
 ἔς τι] ἔτι, in margine ἐπὶ, d 1 10 τε] om C K Q 1 ἐλάας A B D E F H K N
 f g i k m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri ἐλαίας ἐβάλλοντο B Porpo Goell.
 Bekk ceteri ἐβάλλοντο τε 11 δέ] μὲν L O προσβολαῖς οἱ συρρὶ καὶ οὐ
 ξυστ μάχ V οὐ] οἱ A E οὐ corr F 14 πρὸς τὸ τῶν A E F H R f g
 τῶν] om L 15 ἐγίνετο B Porpo Goell Bekk om O g ceteri ἐγένετο.
 τῷ E F H K

of this sentence "For not only did
 "Nicias march more rapidly, but De-
 "mosthenes was at once more inces-
 "santly engaged with the enemy, and
 "also was himself more disposed to
 "fight, than to continue his retreat"
 The conjunction δὲ answers to τε in
 θάσσον τε γάρ See Hermann on Viger,
 note 317

9 ἀνελιθέντες] Lobeck on Phryni-
 chus, p 29 proposes to read συνελη-
 θέντες as ἀνελῆσαι, he says, signifies
 rather, "to unfold," or "open" But
 we read in Arrian, (Ἐπεὶ Alexand
 IV 5, 13) οἱ δὲ τοὺς διαβαίνοντας
 ἀντιμέτωποι ταχθέντες ἀνείλουν ἐς τὸν
 ποταμόν, where ἀνείλουν is exactly the
 French "refouler." And so it is here,
 "being driven back in confusion."

10 ὁδὸς δὲ ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν] The de-
 scription of the place is not very clear.
 Does ὁδὸς ἔνθεν τε καὶ ἔνθεν mean, that
 a road ran along the enclosure on each
 side, so as to allow the Syracusans to
 annoy the Athenians from opposite
 quarters? And are the olive trees
 mentioned as having tempted the Athe-
 nians to take shelter in this place, or
 rather as embarrassing the formation
 of their line, and confusing their move-
 ments?

15 μὴ προαναλωθῆναι] "Lest any one
 "should lose his life before he could
 "enjoy the fruits of the victory" Com-
 pare I 141. 5

[Tu, ut Schol videtur fecisse, τῷ
 junge cum verbis φειδῶ τις ἐγίνετο.
 Porpo]

ἐνόμιζον καὶ ὥς ταύτῃ τῇ ιδέᾳ καταδασάμενοι λήψεσθαι αὐτούς. LXXXII. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν δι' ἡμέρας βάλλοντες παν-

at last compel the whole division to lay down its arms

ταχόθεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ξυμμάχους ἑώρων ἤδη τεταλαιπωρημένους τοῖς τε τραύμασι καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ κακώσει, κήρυγμα ποιοῦνται Γύλιππος καὶ Συρα-⁵ κόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, πρῶτον μὲν τῶν νησιωτῶν εἴ τις βούλεται ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ ὥς σφᾶς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀπεχώρησάν τινες πόλεις οὐ πολλάι· ἔπειτα δ' ὕστερον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους ἅπαντας τοὺς μετὰ Δημοσθένους ὁμολογία γίνεται, ὥστε ὅπλα τε παραδοῦναι καὶ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν μηδένα μήτε βιαίως¹⁰ μήτε δεσμοῖς μήτε τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐνδείᾳ διαίτης. καὶ παρέδωκαν οἱ πάντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἑξακισχίλιοι, καὶ τὸ ἀργύριον, ὃ εἶχον, ἅπαν κατέθεσαν, ἐσβαλόντες ἐς ἀσπίδας ὑπτίας,⁴ καὶ ἐνέπλησαν ἀσπίδας τέσσαρας. καὶ τούτους μὲν εὐθὺς ἀπεκόμιζον ἐς τὴν πόλιν· Νικίας δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀφι-¹⁵ κνύνται †ταύτῃ† τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Ἑρινεὸν, καὶ διαβὰς πρὸς μετέωρόν τι καθίσε τὴν στρατιάν.

1 ὥς καὶ N V e 1 καταδασάμενοι g 3 τοὺς] om Q 5 ποιοῦνται καὶ γύλιππος e καὶ οἱ συρ N V 7 ἐπιέναι K 9 ἅπαντας] om L O P k μετὰ supra G μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους R 1 10 μὴ] om L O 11 δεσμῶ Q τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις H 15 ἀπεκόμιζον A B C D E F G H K L O Q V c d e f g 1 k Haack. Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀπεκόμισαν αὐτὸν A D E ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφικνύνται B Bekk 2 Goell ed 2 16 ταύτῃ pro αὐτῇ Poppo vulgo αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ 17 τι] om d e καθίσε Poppo Goell Bekk καθεῖσε A C D E F G H L N O P Q V d e g k m. ἐκαθείσε B καθῆσαι f καθεῖσαι T vulgo ἐκάθισε

16 ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ] This is a certain correction, adopted by Bekker in his last edition, and by Poppo, and now also by Goller. I cannot see how αὐτῇ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ can have any meaning at all. The connection of the story is as follows. At daybreak both divisions of the Athenian army reached the coast road, and followed it till they came to the river Cacyraris. They forced the passage of the river, and continued their march towards the Erineus. But here they were finally separated, for the division of Demosthenes was overtaken by the enemy a little before noon, when Nicias was already fifty stadia in advance of it, and after fighting throughout the day surrendered at discretion towards evening.

Demosthenes then never reached the Erineus, but was cut off on his march towards it from the Cacyraris, as appears from ch 80, 5, διέβησαν τὸν ποταμὸν, (the Cacyraris) καὶ ἐχώρουν πρὸς τὸν Ἑρινεὸν. "They crossed the Cacyraris," (in the aorist tense, denoting that the action was completed,) "and began to proceed," or, "were proceeding," (ἐχώρουν, in the imperfect tense,) "towards the Erineus." But Nicias actually reached the Erineus, ἀφικνύνται, whilst Demosthenes was engaged with the enemy fifty or sixty stadia in his rear, crossed it, and then halted his soldiers, who had been marching during the greater part of the day, and during a part also of the night preceding it.

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LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καταλαβόντες

αὐτὸν ἔλεγον ὅτι οἱ μετὰ Δημοσθένους παραδεδώκοιεν σφᾶς

On the following day the Syracusans over-
take the division of

5 Nicias He offers to
capitulate on terms

which they refuse to
grant They attack and

harass him throughout
the day

ὡς δ' οἰχόμενος ἀπήγγειλε πάλιν παραδεδω- 2

κότας, ἐπικηρυκεύεται Γυλίππῳ καὶ Συρακο- 3

σίοις εἶναι ἐτοῖμος ὑπὲρ Ἀθηναίων ξυμβῆναι,

ὅσα ἀνάλωσαν χρήματα Συρακόσιοι ἐς τὸν

πόλεμον, ταῦτα ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ στρατιὰν

10 ἀφείναι αὐτούς· μέχρι οὗ δ' ἂν τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοθῇ, ἄνδρας

δώσειν Ἀθηναίων ὁμήρους, ἓνα κατὰ τάλαντον. οἱ δὲ Συρα- 3

κόσιοι καὶ Γύλιππος οὐ προσεδέχοντο τοὺς λόγους, ἀλλὰ

προσπεσόντες καὶ περιστάντες πανταχόθεν ἔβαλλον καὶ τού- 4

τους μέχρι ὀψέ. εἶχον δὲ καὶ οὗτοι πονήρως σίτου τε καὶ 4

15 τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἀπορία. ὁμως δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς φυλάξαντες τὸ

ἡσυχάζον ἔμελλον πορεύεσθαι. καὶ ἀναλαμβάνουσιν τε τὰ

ὄπλα, καὶ οἱ Συρακόσιοι αἰσθάνονται καὶ ἐπαιώνισαν. γνόν- 5

τες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὅτι οὐ λανθάνουσι, κατέθεντο πάλιν,

πλὴν τριακοσίων μάλιστα ἀνδρῶν· οὗτοι δὲ διὰ τῶν φυλά- 6

20 κων βιασάμενοι ἐχώρου τῆς νυκτὸς ἧ ἐδύναντο LXXXIV.

Νικίας δὲ, ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἦγε τὴν στρα- 7

τιάν· οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι προσέ- 8

κειντο τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον πανταχόθεν βάλλοντές 9

τε καὶ κατακουτίζοντες. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἠπεί- 10

γοντο πρὸς τὸν Ἀσσίναρον ποταμὸν, ἅμα μὲν 11

βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς πανταχόθεν προσβολῆς 12

2. μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους f 1 παρεδεδώκασιν g 3 ἐγκελεύοντες L ἐκελεύοντο

τε O. 5 ἀπήγγειλε D 7 ὑπὲρ] παρ' E ὑπὸ R συμβῆναι K 9 ὡς τὴν k

10. οὗ δ' δ' οὐ B ἄνδρα T 12 καὶ δ' γυλίππος O Q 1 13 ἔβαλον K f

14. μέχρις ὀψέ C V 15 τῶν ἐπιτηδείων A B C E F H K L N O P T V c d

e f g 1 k m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδείων 16 πορεύεσθαι

A. B L N O. V g 1 Goell. Bekk πορεύ[σ]εσθαι Porpo ceteri πορεύεσθαι

17 ἐπαιώνισαν L O Q e ἐπαιώνησαν d 19 πλὴν] τὴν D 20 βιασάμενοι]

βιαζόμενοι G. κομισάμενοι K. 22. προσέκειντο κατὰ τὸν P 24 ἀκουτίζοντες d. g.

25. ἀσινάρων K. ἀσινάρων 1

15 τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ ἡσυχάζον, 1 e. τὴν Matth Gr. Gr § 570, and Thuc I.

ἡσυχίαν] See Porpo, Prolegom I p. 100 36, 1. 90, 2 III 10, 1 VI 24, 2 VII 68, 1.

ἰππέων τε πολλῶν καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ὄχλου, οἰόμενοι ῥᾶόν τι σφίσιν ἔσσεσθαι, ἦν διαβῶσι τὸν ποταμὸν, ἅμα δὲ ὑπὸ τῆς 3 ταλαιπωρίας καὶ τοῦ πιεῖν ἐπιθυμίας ὥς δὲ γίνονται ἐπ' αὐτῷ, ἐσπίπτουσιν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἔτι, ἀλλὰ πᾶς τέ τις διαβῆναι αὐτὸς πρῶτος βουλόμενος, καὶ οἱ πολέμοι ἐπικείμενοι χαλε- 5 πὴν ἤδη τὴν διάβασιν ἐποιοῦν· ἄθροοι γὰρ ἀναγκαζόμενοι χωρεῖν ἐπέπιπτόν τε ἀλλήλοις καὶ κατεπάτουν, περὶ τε τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν οἱ μὲν εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, οἱ δὲ ἐμ- 4 παλασσόμενοι κατέρρεον. ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ παραστάντες οἱ Συρακόσιοι (ἦν δὲ κρημνῶδες) ἔβαλλον ἄνω- 10 θεν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, πίνοντάς τε τοὺς πολλοὺς ἀσμένους, καὶ ἐν κοίλῳ ὄντι τῷ ποταμῷ ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ταρασσο- 5 μένους οἳ τε Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπικαταβάντες, τοὺς ἐν τῷ

1 τε καὶ πολλῶν e οἰόμενοι δὲ ῥᾶόν g ῥᾶον σφίσιν T 2 ὑπὸ] om Q 3 δ' ἐγένοντο g δ' ἐγίνοντο T e 5 αὐτὸς accessit ex A B C D E F H K L N O P T V d e f g i k m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk 7 περὶ τε] om D τε] om g 8 σκεύεσι καὶ οἱ g ἐπαλασσόμενοι g ἐμπαλασσόμενοι 1. ἐπ' ἀλλασσόμενοι D ἐπαλασσόμενοι V 9 τὰ] τὸ L O 10 περιστάντες f οἱ συρ] om g ἔβαλον f 11 πίπτοντάς K τοὺς] om B D H N V g 1 ἀσμένους B Q. 12 τῷ] om. O ἐν σφίσιν—ποταμῷ] om T αὐτοῖς τε ταρασσομένους d. 13 καταβάντες d. 1 τῷ] om K L O k

7. περὶ τοῖς δορατίοις διεφθείροντο] "They died on the javelins," that is, as Dr Bloomfield observes, πειρόμενοι περὶ τοῖς δορατίοις. It is evident that the words εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο refer to περὶ τοῖς δορατίοις, and οἱ—κατέρρεον τὰ σκεύεσιν. They lost their footing, and fell over the various articles of the baggage which were dropped and scattered in the confusion, and being unable to recover themselves, they sank on the ground exhausted. Κατέρρεον would signify, "were floated down the stream," if we suppose that the Asinarus had been swelled by recent rain, (see ch 79, 3) otherwise a Sicilian stream in the month of September would scarcely have water enough to carry away any thing. Καταρρεῖν, in the sense of "sinking to the ground," occurs in Dionys Halicarn Antig 1010 Rom III 19 and Sophocl Antig. 1010 Goller refers to the description of the fire of Rome in Dion Cassius LXII 16 ἀλλήλοις τε ἐνεπλάζοντο καὶ περὶ τοῖς σκεύεσιν ἐσφάλλοντο. The word ἐμπα-

λασσόμενοι occurs in Herodotus, VII 85, 3

9 ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τε] As τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα is regarded as one single word, the position of the conjunction τε may be excused. The Syracusans sent some men to line the opposite bank of the river in front of the Athenians, and to prevent their forcing their way, and so continuing their retreat

13 οἳ τε Πελοποννήσιοι] The Syracusan heavy armed infantry seems to have been of a very inferior description, and never to have encountered the Athenians with effect except when supported by their cavalry. Accordingly, as the Boeotians had turned the fortune of the battle in the night attack on Epipolæ, after the Syracusans had failed in all their attempts to resist the Athenians, so now the disciplined troops of Peloponnesus under Gylippus alone ventured to close with the enemy, while the Syracusans confined themselves to harassing them from a distance with their missiles

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ποταμῷ μάλιστα ἔσφαζον. καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ εὐθὺς διέφθαρτο, ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἦσσαν ἐπινετό τε ὁμοῦ τῷ πηλῷ, ῥηματωμένον, καὶ περιμάχητον ἦν τοῖς πολλοῖς. LXXXV. τέλος δέ

are compelled to lay down their arms
5 Complete destruction of the Athenian army
ποταμῷ, καὶ διεφθαρμένου τοῦ στρατεύματος τοῦ μὲν κατὰ τὸν ποταμὸν, τοῦ δέ, καὶ εἴ τι διαφύγοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων, Νικίας Γυλίππῳ ἑαυτὸν παραδίδωσι, πιστεύσας μᾶλλον αὐτῷ ἢ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις· καὶ ἑαυτῷ μὲν χρῆσθαι ἐκέλευεν ἐκείνόν τε καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιους ὃ τι βούλονται, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους στρατιώτας παύσασθαι φονεύοντας. καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος μετὰ τοῦτο ζωγρεῖν ἤδη ἐκέλευε·² καὶ τοὺς τε λοιποὺς, ὅσους μὴ ἀπεκρύνψαντο (πολλοὶ δὲ οὗτοι ἐγένοντο,) ξυνεκόμισαν ζῶντας, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τριακοσίους, οἱ τὴν φυλακὴν διεξήλθον τῆς νυκτὸς, πέμψαντες τοὺς διωζόμενους ξυνέλαβον. τὸ μὲν οὖν ἀθροισθὲν τοῦ στρατεύματος³ ἐς τὸ κοινὸν οὐ πολὺ ἐγένετο, τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ, καὶ διεπλήσθη πᾶσα Σικελία αὐτῶν, ὅτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως, ὥσπερ τῶν μετὰ Δημοσθένους, ληφθέντων. μέρος δέ τι οὐκ ὀλίγον καὶ ἀπέθανε· πλείστος γὰρ δὴ φόνος οὗτος καὶ οὐδενὸς ἐλάσσων τῶν ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ τούτῳ ἐγένετο. καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις προσβολαῖς ταῖς κατὰ τὴν πορείαν συ-

² ἦσσαν] om f τε] om C e ῥηματωμένῳ d¹ ³ δὴ e ⁴ τε] om d¹ ἥδη] om G διακειμένων P ⁷ νικίας A B C D E F H K L N O Q V c d e f g i k Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ὁ νικίας ⁸ τοῖς] om K ⁹ χρῆ-
σασθαι B ¹¹ τοῦτο] τοῦ A D F ¹² τε] om d ¹³ ξυνεκόμισας A C D E F G H L O P Q T d e g i k m ξυνεκόμισαι N V ξυνεκόμισαν K ¹⁴ πέμψαντες
δὲ τοὺς K ¹⁵ ξυνέλαβον D d g¹ ¹⁷ διεπλήσθη A B C D F H L N O P
R T V b d e f g i k Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo κατεπλήσθη πᾶσα ἡ
σικελία L O ¹⁸ τοῦ μετὰ T¹ μετὰ τοῦ δημοσθένους¹ ¹⁹ καὶ ante ἀπέθ
om Q ²⁰ ἐλάσσων G σικελικῷ] ἑλληνικῷ Tusanus σικελῶ R ²¹ ἐσβολαῖς
N.V. om A C.D.E.F.H.L.O.Q.T d e g i k γενομέναις συχναῖς e

²⁰ ἐν τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ] The Scholast and Goller propose to read, ἐν τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ πολέμῳ, the former appealing to the words in ch 87, 4. ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικόν. But Thucydides is comparing the loss of the Athenians at the Assinarus with their other defeats in Sicily, e.g. at Epipolæ, and in the naval engagements, as in the next line

he compares it indirectly with the loss sustained in the various partial actions during the retreat. It is as if an historian of the French campaign in Russia were to say of their loss at the Beresna, "that it was greater than on any other occasion throughout this Russian campaign"

χναῖς γενομέναις οὐκ ὀλίγοι ἐτεθνήκεσαν. πολλοὶ δὲ ὅμως καὶ
διέφυγον, οἱ μὲν καὶ παραυτίκα, οἱ δὲ καὶ δουλεύσαντες καὶ
διαδιδράσκοντες ὕστερον· τούτοις δ' ἦν ἀναχώρησις ἐς
Κατάνην.

LXXXVI. Ξυναθροισθέντες δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμ-
μαχοι, τῶν τε αἰχμαλώτων ὅσους ἐδύναντο πλείστους καὶ τὰ
σκῦλα ἀναλάβοντες, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν
καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμ-
μάχων, ὅπόσους ἔλαβον, κατεβίβασαν ἐς τὰς
λιθοτομίας, ἀσφαλεστάτην εἶναι νομίσαντες
[τὴν] τήρησιν, Νικίαν δὲ καὶ Δημοσθένην ἄκοντος τοῦ Γυ-
λίππου ἀπέσφαξαν. ὁ γὰρ Γύλιππος καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα
ἐνόμιζεν οἱ εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τοὺς ἀντιστρατήγους
3 κομίσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις. ξυνέβαινε δὲ τὸν μὲν πολεμιώτατον
αὐτοῖς εἶναι, Δημοσθένην, διὰ τὰ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ Πύλῳ, τὸν 15
δὲ διὰ τὰ αὐτὰ ἐπιτηδειώτατον· τοὺς γὰρ ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἄνδρας
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ὁ Νικίας προὔθυμήθη, σπονδὰς πείσας
τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ποιήσασθαι, ὥστε ἀφεθῆναι. ἀνθ' ὧν οἱ τε
Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἦσαν αὐτῷ προσφιλεῖς, κάκεινος οὐχ ἥκιστα

1 ὅμως διέφυγον O 2 παραχρήμα Q 5 ξυναθροισθέντες B Haack
Porro Goell Bekk vulgo συναθροισθέντες 7 λαβόντες D E F H N T V f g
8 ἄλλους τῶν ἀθηναίων Q 11 τὴν] om B C D E F G H K N R T c d e f g
Bekk ῥῆσιν A et γρ N δέ] τε d 1 ἀκοντος τοῦ γυλίππου B Bekk 2
δ γρ T vulgo ἄκοντος γυλίππου 12 κατέσφαξαν 1 ἀπέσφαξεν T 13 οἱ]
om V τοὺς ἄλλους f 1 15 εἶναι τὸν δημοσθένην Q τὰ] τὴν d καί]
τῇ Q 16 αὐτὰ εἶναι ἐπιτηδειώτατον K. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ c 19 διὰ τοῦτο
post ἥκιστα ins B Bekk Goell

10 λιθοτομ.] Notus de his Ciceronis
locus, l 5 in Veir c 27 BAUER

11 [τὴν] τήρησιν] The article, which
is wanting in the best MSS should, I
think, be omitted Compare VII 42,
5 ξυνομοσθέντων ἡγεῖτο διαπολέμῃσιν
"Thinking it the safest way of keeping
" them "

12 καλὸν τὸ ἀγώνισμα ἐνόμιζεν οἱ
εἶναι] Hoc ita effert Plutarchus, μέγα δ'
ἡγεῖτο πρὸς δόξαν Etiam in eo, quod
supra, III 82, 14 dicit Thucydides, καὶ
ὅτι, ἀπάτη περιγινόμενος, ξυνέσεως ἀγώ-
νισμα προσελάμβανε, Scholiastes et Dio-
nysius Halic. in Judic de Thucydide,

p 152 ἀγώνισμα interpretantur δόξαν,
laudem, vel opinionem hominum aibi
gloriosam "Επαθλον, praemium, exponit
Suidas apud Aristophanem Ran v 286
λαβεῖν τ' ἀγώνισμ' ἄξιόν τι τῆς δόξου
Habet haec vox in universum signifi-
cationem laudis, et dicitur de omnibus
praclaris studiis ac facinoribus, quae
gloria consequitur Vid Thucydidem,
VII 56, 2 59, 2 et VIII 17, 2. Duk.
19 οὐχ ἥκιστα] Bekker and Goller
add διὰ τοῦτο, on the authority of the
Vatican MS B But ἀνθ' ὧν πιστεύσας
—παρέδωκεν, if not absolutely correct,
as the better expression would have

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πιστεύσας ἐαυτὸν τῷ Γυλίππῳ παρέδωκεν. ἀλλὰ τῶν Συρα-
 4 κοσίων τινὲς, ὡς ἐλέγετο, οἱ μὲν δείσαντες, ὅτι πρὸς αὐτὸν
 ἐκεκονιολόγηντο, μὴ βασανιζόμενος διὰ τὸ τοιοῦτο ταραχὴν
 σφίσιν ἐν εὐπραγίᾳ ποιήσῃ, ἄλλοι δὲ, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα οἱ
 5 Κορίνθιοι, μὴ χρήμασι δὴ πείσας τινὰς, ὅτι πλούσιος ἦν,
 ἀποδρᾶ καὶ αὐθις σφίσι νεώτερόν τι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γένηται,
 πείσαντές τε τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἀπέκτειναν αὐτόν. καὶ ὁ μὲν 5
 τοιαύτῃ ἢ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων αἰτία ἐτεθνήκει, ἥκιστα δὲ
 ἄξιός ὢν τῶν γε ἐπ' ἐμοῦ Ἑλλήνων ἐς τοῦτο δυστυχίας
 10 ἀφικέσθαι, διὰ τὴν πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν νενομισμένην ἐπιτή-
 δευσιν. LXXXVII. τοὺς δ' ἐν ταῖς λιθοτομίαις οἱ Συρα-
 κόσιοι χαλεπῶς τοὺς πρώτους χρόνους μετεχείρισαν. ἐν γὰρ
 κοίλῳ χωρίῳ ὄντας καὶ ὀλίγῳ πολλοὺς οἳ τε
 ἥλιοι τὸ πρῶτον καὶ τὸ πνίγος ἔτι ἐλύπει διὰ
 15 τὸ ἀστέγαστον, καὶ αἱ νύκτες ἐπιγιγνόμεναι
 τοῦναντίον μετοπωριναὶ καὶ ψυχραὶ τῇ μετα-
 βολῇ ἐς ἀσθένειαν ἐνεωτέριζον, πάντα τε ποι-
 ούντων αὐτῶν διὰ στενοχωρίαν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ, καὶ προσέτι τῶν
 νεκρῶν ὁμοῦ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ξυννενημένων, οἳ ἐκ τε τῶν τραυ-
 20 μάτων καὶ διὰ τὴν μεταβολὴν καὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον ἀπέθνησκον,

3 ἐκεκονιολόγητο L O τοιοῦτο A B D E F H K N f g i m Poppo Goell
 Bekk ceteri τοιοῦτον 4 δὲ, καὶ] δ' K 5 δὴ receperunt ex B Bekk Poppo
 Goell 6 γένοιτο d i 7 πείσαντές τε A D E F G τε] om B et Bekker
 Poppo Goell 8 ἐγγύτατα A B C D F G H K N Q T V e g m Haack Poppo
 Goell Bekk ἐγγυτάτη i vulgo ἐγγυτάτω 9 ἐπ'] ὑπ' G 10 πᾶσαν ἐς ἀρετὴν
 receperunt ex B H K V c d f i et recente γρ A et γρ N Bekk Poppo Goell.
 om A D E F G ἐπιτήδευσιν A B C D E F H K L N O Q T V c d e f g i k m
 Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐς τὸ θεῖον ἐπιτήδευσιν 12 μετεχείρησαν H K
 13 καὶ ὀλίγῳ post ὄντας B Poppo Goell Bekk om A D E F G 14 ἡλεῖοι d i
 τὸ ante πρῶτον om. H K L O k. καὶ πνίγος L O P k. 15 ἀστέγατον B
 16 μετοπωριναὶ E 17 ἐπ' ἀσθενεῖαι B 18 αὐτῶν] om e 19 ξυννε-
 νημένων A F G H T g ξυννενημένων L V k pr G ξυννενηγμένων B O Q
 ξυνηλεγμένων i 20 τοιοῦτο A D E F G H R T f g k m

been δι' αὐτὸν, is yet only a very slight instance of that common inaccuracy, by which a word or expression is applied to two clauses of a sentence when it can properly belong only to one of them. See III 6, 2. ναύσταθμον πλοίων καὶ ἀγορὰς. Again, a few lines below, Bekker, on the same authority, omitted the conjunction τε after πείσαντες. But

δείσαντες—πείσαντές τε, answer to one another and δείσαντες must clearly be repeated after Κορίνθιοι.

19 ξυννενημένων] Id est· σεσωρευμένων. Apud Herodotum plus semel hoc vocabulum legitur, cujus loca in Lexicon Ionicum contulit Portus. Add Eustathium ad Homer. Iliad η' p. 689 Etym M et ad II 52, 5. adnotata Duk.

καὶ ὅσμαι ἦσαν οὐκ ἀνεκτοὶ, καὶ λιμῶ ἅμα καὶ δίψει ἐπιέ-
 ζοντο· ἐδίδονσαν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐκάστῳ ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ μῆνας κοτύλην
 ὕδατος καὶ δύο κοτύλας σίτου ἄλλα τε ὅσα εἰκὸς ἐν τοιούτῳ
 χωρίῳ ἐμπεπτωκότας κακοπαθῆσαι, οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ ἐπεγένετο
 αὐτοῖς. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν ἐβδομήκοντά τινες οὕτω διητήθησαν
 ἀθρόοι· ἔπειτα, πλὴν Ἀθηναίων καὶ εἴ τινας Σικελιωτῶν ἢ
 Ἰταλιωτῶν ξυνεστράτευσαν, τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπέδοντο. ἐλήφθη-
 σαν δὲ οἱ ξύμπαντες, ἀκριβεῖα μὲν χαλεπὸν ἐξείπειν, ὅμως
 δὲ οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἐπτακισχιλίων. ξυνέβη τε ἔργον τοῦτο
 Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε μέγιστον γενέσθαι,¹⁰
 δοκεῖν δ' ἔμοιγε, καὶ ὧν ἀκοῇ Ἑλληνικῶν ἴσμεν, καὶ τοῖς τε

1 ἀνεκταὶ Q e cum Suda, v ξυνενημένοι δίψῃ D N V g 2 αὐτῶ c μῆνας]
 ἡμέρας N V sed V alia manu γρ μῆνας sed N prima manu γρ μῆνας 3 εἰκὸς
 ὅσα D 1 ἐν τοιούτῳ A B C E F H K L N. O V e g k m Haack Poppo Goell
 Bekk vulgo (et teste Bekk B) ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ 5, μὲν] om B. διετέλη-
 σαν Q 6 οἱ ἀθρόοι R d εἴ] οἱ D N Q V g. ἢ Ἰταλιωτῶν] om L O P d i k
 ἢ εἴ τινας Ἰταλιωτῶν e 7 ἀπέδοντο] ἐπώλησαν E 8 δὲ καὶ οἱ B εἰπεῖν B.
 10 τὸν] om Q 11 δοκεῖ d. δοκῇ i

1 δίψει] Reg [g] δίψῃ quomodo
 et IV 35, 4 Marg δίψης pro δίψους
 Δίψα, si Phavorino credimus, dicebant
 veteres, δίψος recentiores. Nam ita ille
 Δίψα θηλυκοῦ γένους ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ δίψος
 τῶν ὑστέρων ἐστὶν Ὅμηρος δὲ δίψαν
 οἶδε De Homero quod dicit, verum
 est, semper enim δίψα, nunquam δι-
 ψος, apud eum legitur Nec refugium
 recentiores Pollux, VI 31 τὸ πρᾶγμα
 δίψα καὶ δίψος Lucianus Dial Mort
 p 301 τὴν δίψαν πεφοβημένος Ari-
 stophanes Equit v 531 δίψῃ δ' ἀπο-
 λωλός Sed proverbiorum Græcorum
 Scriptores, et Suidas in proverbio Δελ-
 φός ἀνὴρ, ad quod respicit Comicus,
 habent δίψει at Suidas in Κοινῶς, Δί-
 ψῃ In Polluce quoque I 168 variat
 scriptura Illud ex Homero constat,
 antiquius esse ἢ δίψα Duk

2 κοτύλην ὕδατος] The κοτύλη was
 the fourth part of the choenix, so that
 the allowance of food was only half of
 that commonly given to a slave See
 the note on IV 16, 1 where I have erro-
 neously followed Pollux in reckoning
 the cotyle as $\frac{1}{2}$ of the choenix, instead
 of $\frac{1}{4}$. It should be observed that a
 cotyle of wine, a little more than half

an English pint, was the allowance
 made to the Helots in Sphacteria, the
 wine being supposed always to be drunk
 diluted with water, and water the Spar-
 tans had in the island But here this
 half pint of water was the whole amount
 of liquid allowed to the Athenians for
 a day's consumption Compare Boeckh
 Staatshaush. der Athener, I p 99, &c
 [Eng transl I p 123] and Mazocchi,
 Tabul Heracleens p 175 The cotyle
 was equivalent to the Roman hemina,
 that is, to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a sextarius, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of the
 modius

6 πλὴν Ἀθηναίων] The Athenians,
 as we may conclude from what is said
 a little above, were confined for nearly
 six months longer, and the survivors
 were then probably sold as the other
 prisoners had been sold before them

9 ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικόν] This seems
 to me somewhat suspicious, and the
 word Ἑλληνικόν appears to be unneces-
 sary, for what great events took place
 in the Peloponnesian war, in which
 Greeks were not the principal actors?
 Or is the meaning, "this action, in
 which Greeks alone were concerned,"
 &c, as if it were Ἑλληνικὸν δυν?

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κρατήσασι λαμπρότατον καὶ τοῖς διαφθαρεῖσι δυστυχέστα-
τον· κατὰ πάντα γὰρ πάντως νικηθέντες, καὶ οὐδὲν ὀλίγον
ἐς οὐδὲν κακοπαθήσαντες, πανωλεθρία δὴ, τὸ λεγόμενον, καὶ
πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, καὶ ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ
5 πολλῶν ἐπ' οἴκου ἀπενόστησαν. ταῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ Σικελίαν
γενόμενα.

2 πάντως] πάντες N V 3 δὴ τὸ] τὸ δὴ G δὲ τὸ c 4 ὃ τι] ὡς ὅτι
margo H 5 πολλοῦ c ἐπενόστησαν D g ἀπενόησαντο Q ἐπανέστησαν 1
τοιαῦτα d 1 μὲν] om Q περὶ σικελίαν A B C D F G H L N O T V c e g i k.
Porpo Goell vulgo περὶ τὴν σικελίαν 6 λεγόμενα D N V g

2 οὐδὲν ὀλίγον ἐς οὐδὲν κακοπαθή- ἀπώλετο, the expression, νικηθέντες καὶ
σαντες] Idem genus loquendi est supra πεζὸς καὶ νῆες καὶ οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐκ ἀπώ-
cap 59, 3 ὀλίγον οὐδὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἐπε- λοντο, being similar to those already
νόουν DUK noticed in V 59, 1 αὐτοὶ οὐ πολλῶ πλεί-

3 πανωλεθρία δὴ, κ τ λ] The con- οὐς διεφθάρησαν "They were ruined,
struction should either be νικηθέντων— "according to the proverb, horse and
κακοπαθῆσάντων καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες, "foot and all" That is, the words
καὶ οὐδὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἀπώλετο, (in which πεζὸς, νῆες, and οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐκ belong
case ἀπώλοντο would be* instantly sup- properly to the predicate of the propo-
plied as the verb to πεζὸς and νῆες,) or sition, and not to its subject.

or else it should be ἀπώλοντο instead of

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ

Θ.

ΕΣ δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπειδὴ ἡγγέλθη, ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν ἡπί-
 στουν καὶ τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ
 ἔργου διαπεφηνόσι καὶ σαφῶς ἀγγέλλουσι, μὴ
 οὕτω γε τὰν πασσυδι διεφθάρθαι· ἐπειδὴ δὲ
 ἔγνωσαν, χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς ξυμπροθυμη- 5

1 ἐς] ὡς P om. c 2 καὶ] om K ἐξ] καὶ ἐξ Q R Y Taur 3. ἀγγέ-
 λουσι K c 4 ἄγαν B om d i vulgo ἄν Supra I 75, 1. μὴ οὕτως ἄγαν
 ἐπιφθόνως Bekk πασσυδι f Poppo Goell Bekk πανσυδι A B C F G H K.
 N P R T V X Y c d e g i k m Taur vulgo πανσυδεῖ ἐφθάρθαι E δὲ] τε
 C E F H K L R T X d e f g i k m Taur

1 For an account of the behaviour of the Athenians on receiving the news of their defeat in Sicily, see Plutarch's Life of Nicias, chap 30

2 τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν] This expression occurs again, VIII 89, 2 τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν It means, "the most respectable of the soldiers," as in the other passage it signifies, "the most distinguished generals," and as τοῦ πάνυ Περικλέους, in Xenophon, Memorab III 5, 1 is, "of the great Pericles" Properly, ὁ πάνυ στρατιωτῆς is, "one who is completely a soldier," 1 e one of the most perfect specimens of a soldier that are to be found And so, ὁ πάνυ Περικλῆς is, "the most famous Pericles of the name," "he who was thoroughly Pericles"

3 μὴ οὕτω γε τὰν πασσυδι διεφθάρθαι] For ἄν, Bekk reads ἄγαν Dindorf doubts whether ἄγαν πασσυδι is not an inadmissible tautology, and proposes to read οὕτω γοῦν Goller conjectures οὕτω γε πασσυδι, but says that ἄγαν may be defended if it be taken

with οὕτω, and if πασσυδι be considered as a sort of explanation of οὕτω ἄγαν I think, with Poppo, that ἡπίστουν μὴ ἄν διεφθάρθαι is supported by the similar expression in II 102, 8 ἐδόκει ἄν κεχωσθαι "They did not believe that it could have been so utterly destroyed," 1 e that it would have been so destroyed under any conceivable circumstances.

4 ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔγνωσαν] Many of the MSS. read ἐπειδὴ τε, and τε in other passages is the corresponding particle to μὲν (II 70, 2. III 46, 2) But this can only happen, as Poppo well observes, when distinction alone is signified, and not opposition And here the violence of the Athenians when they were persuaded of the truth of the report is contrasted with their long unwillingness to believe it

5 τοῖς ξυμπροθυμηθεῖσι—τὸν ἔκπλουν] For the construction of the participle, compare V 17, 1 προθύμησθαι τὴν ἐύμβασιν, and the note there Of the orators here alluded to, Plutarch has preserved the name of one, Demostratus, (Nicias,

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the tidings of the disaster in Sicily Yet the people resolve not to yield, but to carry on the war at once economically, prudently, and vigorously

θείσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἔκπλουν, ὥσπερ οὐκ αὐτοὶ ψηφισάμενοι, ὠργίζοντο δὲ καὶ τοῖς χρησμο-
λόγοις τε καὶ μάντεσι, καὶ ὅποσοι τι τότε αὐτοὺς θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν ὡς λήφονται
5 Σικελίαν. πάντα δὲ πανταχόθεν αὐτοὺς ἐλύπει²

τε, καὶ περιειστῆκει ἐπὶ τῷ γεγεννημένῳ φόβος τε καὶ κατά-
πληξις μεγίστη δῆ. ἅμα μὲν γὰρ στερόμενοι καὶ ἰδίᾳ ἕκαστος
καὶ ἡ πόλις ὀπλιτῶν τε πολλῶν, καὶ ἱππέων, καὶ ἡλικίας,
οἷαν οὐχ ἑτέραν ἐώρων ὑπάρχουσιν, ἐβαρύνοντο· ἅμα δὲ ναῦς
10 οὐχ ὀρώντες ἐν τοῖς νεωσοίοις ἱκανὰς, οὐδὲ χρήματα ἐν τῷ
κοινῷ, οὐδ' ὑπηρεσίας ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀνέλπιστοι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ
παρόντι σωθήσεσθαι· τοὺς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας πολεμίους
εὐθὺς σφίσιν ἐνόμιζον τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσεί-
σθαι, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοσοῦτον κρατήσαντας, καὶ τοὺς αὐτόθεν
15 πολεμίους τότε δὴ καὶ διπλασίως πάντα παρεσκευασμένους,
κατὰ κράτος ἤδη καὶ ἐκ γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐπικείμεσθαι,
καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους σφῶν μετ' αὐτῶν, ἀποστάντας ὁμῶς³

2 δέ] δέ τι G 3 τι] om G L O P k m 4 θειάσαντες Q ἐπεισαν B.
7 στερούμενοι A F H N T V X g 8 πολλῶν ἱππέων R 1 ἡλικίαν k om e
11 ὑπηρεσίαν Q Taur 15 πάντα] om g 16 καὶ ἐκ γῆς] om e ἐκ ante
θαλ om Q V Y Taur θαλάττης B

12) and Androcles possibly was another But all the popular orators of the time had probably encouraged the expedition, at once excited by and themselves exciting the general feeling in its favour

4 θειάσαντες ἐπήλπισαν] The word θειάζω seems here to be used contemptuously, as in Dion Cassius, LXII 18 εἶτε καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς θεομαντεῖα τινὶ προλεχθῆν, εἶτε καὶ τότε ὑπὸ τοῦ ὀμίλου πρὸς τὰ παρόντα θειασθῆν Ἐπήλπισαν signifies, as Dr Bloomfield observes, "they put them on hoping" Compare Appian, Mithridat. c 68 περὶ τῆς Ἀσίας αὐτὸν ἐπελπίζοντες The construction 18, ὅποσοι τι ἐπήλπισαν αὐτοὺς, θειάσαντες

11. οὐδ' ὑπηρεσίας] See the note on VI 31, 3

13 εὐθὺς σφίσιν—ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλευσείσθαι] Compare VIII. 96 εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν The pas-

sages are exactly similar, and therefore Lobeck's conjecture, that in VIII 96, 3, we should read εὐθὺ for εὐθὺς, is unnecessary The sense also is the same, that is, the pronouns σφίσιν, σφῶν, are in both cases added merely to shew that the action is described as referring to the Athenians, that they would suffer from the attack made on Piræus Thus the present passage may be explained, according to the rule given III 98, 1 "They thought that they should have the enemy directly attacking the Piræus" In the other case, σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ resembles the expressions noticed III 105, 2 note, and should be translated, "to sail to attack them in Piræus," literally, "of what was theirs, to sail especially against Piræus" Compare also V. 83, 4 κατέκλησαν καὶ Μακεδονίας Περδίκκην, and the note there, which I am inclined to think is correct in its first interpretation.

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δὲ, ὥς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, ἐδόκει χρῆναι μὴ ἐνδιδόναι, ἀλλὰ παρασκευάζεσθαι καὶ ναυτικόν, ὅθεν ἂν δύνωνται, ξύλα ξυμποριασμένους καὶ χρήματα, καὶ τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐς ἀσφάλειαν ποιέεισθαι, καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Εὐβοίαν, τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι, καὶ ἀρχὴν τινα εἰς πρεσβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν ἐλέσθαι, οἳ τινες περὶ τῶν παρόντων, 4 ὥς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ, προβουλεύσουσι. πάντα τε πρὸς τὸ παρα-
χρῆμα περιδεῆς, ὅπερ φιλεῖ δῆμος ποιεῖν, ἐτοῖμοι ᾗσαν εὐτακτεῖν. καὶ ὥς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποιοῦν ταῦτα, καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

10

II. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος πρὸς τὴν ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας τῶν Ἀθηναίων μεγάλην κακοπραγίαν εὐθὺς οἱ Ἕλληνες

SPARTA, &c. πάντες ἐπηρμένοι ᾗσαν, οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες
General feeling
throughout Greece to ξύμμαχοι ὥς ἦν τις καὶ μὴ παρακαλῇ σφᾶς,

2 ὅθεν] om B δύνωνται καὶ ξύλα K 3 συμποριασμένους C e h πορι-
σαμένους d i 4 εὐνοίαν e 5 τὴν] om Q τι] τινος N V 6 ἐλέσθαι
ἀνδρῶν d i 7 βουλευέσονται L O P προβουλεύσονται Q Y e Taur πάντας
K b 8 ἐτοῖμα H T 9 αὐτοῖς ἐποιοῦν K 10 ἐτελεύτα τοῦτο B.
11 ἐπιγενομένου K

4 τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι] Fiebant multi Athenis sumtus publici in sacra, in spectacula, et iudices, quos minuire et in usum belli convertere volebant Athenienses Ipse Thucydides interpretis est verborum suorum infra cap 4 καὶ τὰ ἄλλα, εἶπον τι ἐδόκει ἀχρεῖον ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ξυστελλόμενοι ἐς εὐτέλειαν DUKER

7 ὥς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ] *Prout tempus, vel occasio postularet* Vel, *prout opportunitum esset* STERN Palmerius in Exercit. p 765 *scut tempus requireret* Hæc veniora sunt, quam quod Scholiastes dicit, ὥς hic pro ἕως poni quod neque sententiæ huius loci convenit, et fortassis sine exemplo est Auctor levis, qui varias significationes vocabuli ὥς congescit, ὥς pro ἕως esse, dicit, in Homero Od γ' v 301 ὥς ὁ μὲν ἐνθα πολὺν βίοντα καὶ χρυσὸν ἀγείρων Sed apertum est, eum falli ὥς ὁ μὲν, quod sæpe in Homero legitur, alias significationes habet, de quibus Eustathius ad Odys. θ' p 1608 Nec recte Devarius in illo Demosthenis, γύναια ὥς τριάκοντα, ὥς pro ἕως poni

dicat Nam ὥς numeralibus adpositum aliud significat nec ἕως est adverbium numeri, sed temporis In Odys. γ' v 358 *παύσας* Scholiastes ὥς ὅτε exponit μέχρις οὗ, et Eustathius ἕως οὗτον Sed id huc non pertinet DUKER

προβουλεύσουσι] That is, no measure was to be submitted to the people till it had first been approved by this council of elders Compare Aristot. Politic IV 14, 14 ἀρχεῖον, οἷον ἐν ἐνίαις πολιτείαις ἐστίν, οὗς καλοῦσι προβούλους—καὶ περὶ τούτων χρηματίζειν, [τὸν δῆμον] περὶ ὧν οὗτοι προβουλεύσωσιν

13 οἱ μὲν μηδετέρων ὄντες ξύμμαχοι] Does not this passage contain a reason for writing *μηδ' ἐτέρων*, instead of *μηδετέρων*? For it is evident that the *μη* belongs properly not to *ἐτέρων*, but to the subject *οἱ ὄντες ξύμμαχοι*; and expresses no uncertainty or vagueness in the object, which refers definitely to the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, but in the subject, "those, whoever they" might be, who were not in alliance "with either side"

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take part against A-
thens The Athenian
allies are all eager to
revolt The Lacedæ-
monians determine to
exert themselves vi-
gorously to finish the
5 war

οὐκ ἀποστατέον ἔτι τοῦ πολέμου εἴη, ἀλλ' ἐθε-
λοντὶ ἰτέον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, νομίσαντες
κὰν ἐπὶ σφᾶς ἕκαστοι ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὰ ἐν
τῇ Σικελίᾳ κατώρθωσαν, καὶ ἅμα [ἡγούμενοι]
βραχὺν ἔσεσθαι τὸν λοιπὸν πόλεμον, οὗ μετα-
σχέω καλὸν εἶναι· οἱ δ' αὖ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμμαχοι,
ξυμπροθυμηθέντες ἐπὶ πλεον ἢ πρὶν ἀπαλλάξεσθαι διὰ
τάχους πολλῆς τάλαιπωρίας. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων²
ὑπήκοοι ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν καὶ παρὰ δύναμιν αὐτῶν ἀφίστασθαι,
10 διὰ τὸ ὀργῶντες κρίνειν τὰ πράγματα, καὶ μὴδ' ὑπολείπειν
λόγον αὐτοῖς ὥς τό γ' ἐπὶ ὅν θέρους οἰοί τ' ἔσονται περιγενέ-
σθαι. ἡ δὲ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων πόλις πᾶσί τε τούτοις ἐθάρρει,³
καὶ μάλιστα ὅτι οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας αὐτοῖς ξύμμαχοι πολλῇ
δυνάμει, κατ' ἀνάγκην ἦδη τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προσγεγεννημένου,
15 ἅμα τῷ ἥρι, ὥς εἰκὸς, παρέσεσθαι ἔμελλον. πανταχόθεν⁴
τε εὐέλπιδες ὄντες ἀπροφασίστως ἄπτεσθαι διανοοῦντο τοῦ
πολέμου, λογιζόμενοι, καλῶς τελευτήσαντος αὐτοῦ, κινδύνων
τε τοιούτων ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν, οἷος καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν

2 ἐθελοντὶ K ἰτέον] ἰέναι c νομίζοντες B 3 σφᾶς ὥς ἕκαστοι f
ἐλθεῖν ἂν αὐτοῖς B. εἴτα E 4 τῇ] om d 1 ἡγούμενοι] A C E F G om B
Bekk 2 6 αὖ τῶν B C X Y N correct Haack Porpo Goell ed 2 Bekk.
vulgo αὐτῶν 7 ξυμπροθυμηθέντες Q ἀπαλλάξεσθαι A B C F H T V b c
Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀπαλλάξασθαι 10 ὀργῶντας B κρίναι d 1
μὴ Q ὑπολείπειν A E g ὑπολείπειν F H T 11 λόγον] om A F H T X g
θέρους αὐτοῖς οἰοί B 12 ἐθάρρει B 13 αὐτῆς 1 15 τῷ om N V g
εἰκὸς ἦν παρέσεσθαι B 16 τε] δ' B g Bekk 2 17 διαλογιζόμενοι B.
18 τοῦ λοιποῦ e ὁ] om d e 1

10 διὰ τὸ ὀργῶντες κρίνειν] This is exactly equivalent in sense to the expression, IV 108, 4 *βουλήσει κρίνοντας ἀσφαί*. For *ὀργῶντες*, like *ὀργή*, does not relate to anger only, but to strong feeling, of whatever kind, as distinguished from deliberate reason. "Because they judged of affairs under the influence of their feelings." *μὴδ' ὑπολείπειν λόγον αὐτοῖς*] "Nor did they in their estimate leave them a single chance of lasting out through the following summer." *Λόγον*, as in the well known expressions, *παρὰ λόγον*, *κατὰ λόγον*, signifies "expectation," or, "reckoning," literally, "they did not allow them a word to say as to their

"holding out another summer." Compare *ἐς χρημάτων λόγον*, III 46, 3 and the note there.

14 κατ' ἀνάγκην ἦδη, κ. τ. λ.] "Their navy having been now of necessity added to their former resources." The sense is, that the Sicilian Greeks, although nominally the allies of Lacedæmon, never had and never would have sent a fleet to aid her, had not the circumstances of the war with Athens obliged them to create a navy for themselves, and made them less fearful of sending a part of it to aid the Lacedæmonians.

18 ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν] [*ἀπηλλάχθαι* valet *liberos esse* (conf Matth

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Ἀθηναίων περιέστη ἂν αὐτοὺς, εἰ τὸ Σικελικὸν προσέλαβον,
καὶ καθελόντες ἐκείνους αὐτοὶ τῆς πάσης Ἑλλάδος ἤδη ἀσφα-
λῶς ἡγήσεσθαι III. εὐθὺς οὖν Ἄγρις μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτῶν

They collect money ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ ὁρμηθεὶς στρατῷ τινὶ ἐκ
for their navy, and Δεκελείας τά τε τῶν ξυμμάχων ἡργυρολόγησεν 5
resolve to build a fleet ἐς τὸ ναυτικόν, καὶ τραπόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ Μηλιῶς
of one hundred ships

κόλπου, Οἰταίων τε κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν ἔχθραν τῆς λείας τὴν
πολλὴν ἀπολαβὼν χρήματα ἐπράξατο, καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς τοὺς
Φθιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ταύτῃ Θεσσαλῶν ὑπηκόους,
μεμφομένων καὶ ἀκόντων τῶν Θεσσαλῶν, ὁμήρους τέ τινας 10
ἠνάγκασε δοῦναι καὶ χρήματα, καὶ κατέθετο τοὺς ὁμήρους ἐς
2 Κόρινθον, ἐς τε τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἐπειράτο προσάγειν. Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι δὲ τὴν πρόσταξιν ταῖς πόλεσιν ἑκατὸν νεῶν τῆς
ναυπηγίας ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ἑαυτοῖς μὲν καὶ Βοιωτοῖς πέντε καὶ
εἴκοσιν ἑκατέροις ἔταξαν, Φωκεῦσι δὲ καὶ Λοκροῖς πεντεκαί- 15
δεκα, καὶ Κορινθίοις πεντεκαίδεκα, Ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ Πελλη-
νεῦσι καὶ Σικυωνίοις δεκα, Μεγαρεῦσι δὲ καὶ Τροιζηνίοις καὶ
Ἐπίδαυριοις καὶ Ἐρμιονεῦσι δέκα· τά τε ἄλλα παρεσκευά-
ζοντο ὥς εὐθὺς πρὸς τὸ ἔαρ ἐξόμενοι τοῦ πολέμου.

1 εἰ] om B προσέβαλον A 3 ἡγήσασθαι K Taur 4 στρατιῇ K
ἐκ τῆς δεκελ Y Taur 6 τραπόμενοι R μηλιῶς A C E F L O P R X d g i

Taur Poppo Goell Bekk μηλιῶς H ^{λιῶς}μηλιέως B μηλιέου K vulgo μηλιῶς
7 οἰτέων Taur τὴν] om e 9 καὶ ante τοὺς om Taur 10. μεμφομένους B
τῶν accessit ex B Goell Bekk 13 ἑκατῶν E 14 μὲν] om E 15 δέκα
πέντε e 16 καὶ κορ πεντ] om H K e κορ δὲ πεντ B ἀρκάσι—δέκα] om
Q Taur ἀρκάσι δὲ καὶ] καὶ ἀρκάσι δέκα B παλληνεῦσι E 17 μεγαρεῦσι—
δέκα] in margine ponit K καὶ ante ἐπίδαυριοις om. Taur 19 ὥς] om
F H i ὥς—παρασκευάζοντο om B

Gr Gr § 500) et addito ἂν *liberos fore* Porro] Jelf, 399 Obs 1, 2

7 τῆς λείας τὴν πολλήν] "The greater
"part of their pillageable property,"
that is, of their cattle, which would be
feeding still on the mountains, the
"winter" of Thucydides embracing al-
ways a part of the autumn By his unex-
pected inroad, Agis surprised the greater
part of the cattle of the Ceteans, before
it could be driven off to a place of safety,
and then made the owners pay him a

sum of money to induce him to give
them their property back again Compare
for this use of the word *λεία*,
Xenoph Hellen. I 3, 2, where the
Chalcedonians, having notice of the
approach of an enemy, τὴν λείαν ἀπα-
σαν κατέθεοντο ἐς τοὺς Βιθυνοὺς Θράκας
What is here called τὴν λείαν ἀπασαν is
expressed in the next sentence by τὰ
τῶν Χαλκηδονίων χρήματα

9 Φθιώτας] Vide Euripidem Andro-
mach v 723 WASS

ATHENS, DECELEA, &c A C 413—2 Olymp 91 4

IV. Παρεσκευάζοντο δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥσπερ διανοήθησαν, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ τὴν τε ναυπηγίαν, ξύλα ξυμπορισάμενοι, καὶ Σούνιον τειχίσαντες, ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἀσφάλεια ταῖς σιταγωγαῖς ναυσὶν εἴη τοῦ περίπλου, καὶ τό τε ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα ἐκλιπόντες, ὃ ἐνφοκοδόμησαν παραπλέοντες ἐς Σικελίαν, καὶ τᾶλλα, εἰ πού τι ἐδόκει ἀχρεῖον ἀναλίσκεσθαι, ξυστελλόμενοι ἐς εὐτέλειαν, μάλιστα δὲ τὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων διασκοποῦντες, ὅπως μὴ σφῶν ἀποστήσονται.

10 V Πρασσόντων δὲ ταῦτα ἀμφοτέρων, καὶ ὄντων οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ὥσπερ †ἀρχομένων ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου,† πρῶτοι Εὐβοῆς ὡς Ἄγιν περὶ ἀποστάσεως τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπρεσβεύσαντο ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ. ὁ δὲ προσδεξάμενος τοὺς λόγους αὐτῶν μεταπέμπεται ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος Ἀλκαμένη τὸν Σθενελαίδου καὶ Μέλανθον ἄρχοντας ὡς ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν· οἱ δ' ἦλθον ἔχοντες τῶν Νεοδαμῶδων ὡς τριακοσίους, καὶ παρεσκευάζεν αὐτοῖς τὴν διάβασιν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ Λέσβιοι 2

ATHENS
The Athenians reduce all useless expenses, fortify Sunium, and prepare on their part to build a new fleet

DECELEA, &c
Deputations from several of the Athenian allies to the Lacedaemonians, craving their aid in revolting from Athens 1st, From Euboea, to Agis at Decelea 2nd, From Lesbos, supported by the Boeotian interest, to Agis

1 δὲ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι d 1 δὲ καὶ οἱ ἀθηναῖοι L Q Taur 2 τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ B. Bekk 2 vulgo τῷ χειμῶνι τούτῳ ξύλῳ d 1 συμπορισάμενοι e 4 τοῖς d g 5 τε] om d 1 7 τᾶλλα B Goell Bekk ceteri τὰ ἄλλα εἴ τι που B 8 οἱ ξυστελλόμενοι B τὰ] om H g 9 διανοοῦντες L ἀποστήσονται Q Taur Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri ἀποστήσονται 10 πρῶτον B 11 ἐν κατασκευῇ B C F H N Q T V X d e f g i k m Poppo Goell Bekk παρασκευῇ Taur et prima manu Y vulgo ἐν τῇ κατασκευῇ 12 εὐβοίᾳ c ὡς] ἐς e om Taur 13 τῶν ἀθηναίων] om i ἐπρεσβεύοντο g τῷ] om G 15 ἀλκαμένη A C E F H K L N O R V X g k m Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri ἀλκαμένην 16 στενελαίδου K μέλανθον i ὡς] om H L O P e m ἐς] om K N Q V X Y d i g Taur 17 νεοδαμῶν K P 18 ὡς] ὡς ἐς B τοὺς c 19 ἐς τοῦτο d

5 ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τείχισμα] Vide VII 26 et 31, 1 DUKER

11 [ἀρχομένων—τοῦ πολέμου†] Dobre proposes to strike out the word ἀρχομένων, as a gloss added to explain ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου. And we should expect παρασκευῇ, rather than κατασκευῇ, as in VIII 14 ad fin, and generally in Thucydides. But we have in Isocrates, Archidamus, p 134 b, τὸν πόλεμον εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν χρόνον κατασκευάζοντες, where the sense is, “establishing war for ever:” and so, κατασκευῇ

τοῦ πολέμου may be used purposely to express that the preparation was made as for more than a short expedition, for a state of things that must last till Athens was put down. On the other hand, as the Peloponnesians expected that this would shortly happen, and as the expression ἐν παρασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου occurs under similar circumstances in ch 14, 3, I should prefer the reading which is preserved in two MSS ἐν παρασκευῇ

15 Ἀλκαμένην] Sic cap 8, 2 et 10, 2

ἦλθον, βουλόμενοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀποστήναι. καὶ ξυμπρασσόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν Βοιωτῶν, ἀναπίθεται Ἄγρις ὥστε Εὐβοίας μὲν περί ἐπισχεῖν, τοῖς δὲ Λεσβίοις παρεσκευάζε τὴν ἀπόστασιν, Ἄλκαμένη τε ἀρμοστήν διδούς, ὃς ἐς Εὐβοίαν πλεῖν ἔμελλε, 3 καὶ δέκα μὲν Βοιωτοὶ ναῦς ὑπέσχοντο, δέκα δὲ Ἄγρις. καὶ 5 ταῦτα ἄνευ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων πόλεως ἐπράσσετο· ὁ γὰρ Ἄγρις, ὅσον χρόνον ἦν περὶ Δεκέλειαν, ἔχων τὴν μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ δύναμιν, κύριος ἦν καὶ ἀποστέλλειν εἰ ποί τινα ἐβούλετο στρατιὰν, καὶ ξυναγείρειν καὶ χρήματα πρᾶσσειν. καὶ πολὺ μᾶλλον, ὥς εἰπῆεν, κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν αὐτοῦ οἱ ξύμ- 10 μαχοι ὑπήκουον ἢ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει Λακεδαιμονίων· δύναμιν γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸς ἐκασταχόσε δεινὸς παρῆν. καὶ ὁ μὲν τοῖς Λεσβίοις ἐπρασσε· Χίῳ δὲ καὶ Ἐρυθραῖοι, ἀποστήναι καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐτοίμοι ὄντες, πρὸς μὲν Ἄγριν οὐκ ἐτράποντο, ἐς δὲ τὴν Λα- 15 κεδαίμονα. καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους, ὃς βασιλεὶ Δαρείῳ τῷ Ἀρταξέρξου στρατηγὸς ἦν τῶν κάτω, πρεσβευ-

3d, From Chios and Erythrae to the government at Sparta, supported by the interest of TISSAPHERNES, the Persian satrap of Lydia and Caria

1 ξυμπραττόντων B 3 τὴν ἀπόστασιν] om Q Taur. 4 ἀλκαμένη A C E H K L N O V X e g i m. Porpo Goell Bekk ἀλκαμένην B F Q Y Taur Haack vulgo ἀλκαμένει ds] ὡς B ἐς τὴν εὐβοίαν 1 6 ἐπράττετο B 7 α. χρόνον C μεθ' g μετ' αὐτοῦ B K 8 καὶ] om Q 10 αὐτοῦ] om P οἱ ξύμμαχοι] om 1 11 ἐν] om 1 12 αὐτὸς A C E F G εὐθὺς B Bekker Porpo [αὐτός Porpo in adnott p 622] 13 ἐπράττε B 14 καὶ αὐτοὶ] om d 15 μὲν τὸν ἄγριν g τὴν] om c 16 τισσαφέρνους B C τισσαφέρνα c. τισσαφέρνους Taur 17 ἀρτοξέρξου C. Bekk ceteri Ἀρταξέρξου

Plerique MSS. hic Ἄλκαμένη Utrumque recte ut in aliis huiusmodi propriis DUKER

4 Ἄλκαμένη τε ἀρμοστήν διδούς] The conjunction τε refers to what follows about the ships "Both giving them Alcamenes for a governor, and promising them ships, ten from himself, and ten which the Boeotians engaged to furnish" This is the sense, although the construction has been inverted Ἄλκαμένη τε διδούς, καὶ ναῦς δέκα μὲν αὐτὸς ὑποσχόμενος δέκα δὲ οἱ Βοιωτοὶ Such would be the sentence if the meaning had been expressed clearly

11 δύναμιν ἔχων αὐτὸς] Αὐτὸς non cum παρῆν, verum cum ἔχων jungendum, et Agis exercitum dicitur ipse

paratum habuisse, non ab civitate Lacedæmoniorum demum accessivisse Porpo Yet Porpo has followed Bekker and Goller in reading εὐθὺς instead of αὐτὸς, on the authority of the single manuscript B Either reading furnishes a good and clear sense, but the weight of external testimony is in favour of αὐτὸς, and it was very much to the purpose to observe that Agis was feared because he was the actual commander of an army in the field, not like the government at home executing his designs through the medium of others

17 στρατηγὸς — τῶν κάτω] Lower Asia, according to Herodotus, was divided by Darius the son of Hystaspes into three provinces or satrapies, one, containing the Hellespontine cities,

τῆς ἅμα μετ' αὐτῶν παρῆν. ἐπήγετο γὰρ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης 5
τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, καὶ ὑπισχνεῖτο τροφήν παρέξειν ὑπὸ
βασιλέως γὰρ νεωστὶ ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς ἐκ τῆς
ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς φόρους, οὓς δι' Ἀθηναίους ἀπὸ τῶν Ἑλληνίδων
5 πόλεων οὐ δυνάμενος πράσσεσθαι ἐπωφείλησε. τοὺς τε οὖν
φόρους μᾶλλον ἐνόμιζε κομιεῖσθαι, κακῶσας τοὺς Ἀθηναίους,
καὶ ἅμα βασιλεῖ ξυμμάχους Λακεδαιμονίους ποιήσειν, καὶ
Ἀμόργην τὸν Πισσοῦθνου υἱὸν νόθον, ἀφεστῶτα περὶ
Καρίαν, ὥσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε βασιλεὺς, ἣ ζῶντα ἄξειν ἣ
10 ἀποκτείνει. οἱ μὲν οὖν Χίοι καὶ Τισσαφέρνης κοινῇ κατὰ τὸ
αὐτὸ ἔπρασσον. VI. Καλλίγειτος δὲ ὁ Λαοφώντος Μεγα-

1 ἐπήγετο e τισσαφέρνης C 2 ὑπισχνεῖτο ἱκανὴν τροφήν B 3 πε-
πραγμένος Q 5 πράττεσθαι B 6 μᾶλλον] om A E F H R V X 1 8 ἀμορ-
γον K ἀμοργίον 1 ἀφεστῶτα τὰ περὶ B 9 ἄρξειν C 10 ἀποκτείνει B
Bekk 2 vulgo ἀποκτείνειν 11 ἔπραττον B

Phrygia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia, a second, consisting of Ionia, Æolis, Caria, Lycia, and Pamphylia, and a third, comprising only Mysia and Lydia. But the two last of these seem geneally to have been united under one governor, who resided at Sardis, and was called the satrap of Lower Asia, (τῶν κάτω,) or "of the people on the sea coast," (τῶν ἐπιθαλασσίων.) The first was called the satrapy of Dascylum, from a small place so named on the shore of the Propontis, where the satrap usually resided. See I 129, 1 and the note. The satraps of Dascylum, whose names are known, are as follows: Mitrobates, (Herodot III 120, 3) Orctes, (Herod III. 127, 2) and Œbares, (Herod VI 33, 5) in the reign of the first Darius, Megabates and Artabazus the son of Pharnaces, (Thucyd I 129, 1) in the reign of Xerxes, Pharnaces, (Thucyd II 67, 1 V 1) in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, and Pharnabazus, the son of Pharnaces, in the reign of Darius Nothus. The other province or provinces appear sometimes to have had their civil and military governors distinct from each other, the governor of Sardis, who received the revenues of the satrapy, being a different person from the "commander of the sea coast."

See Herodot V 25 and perhaps VII 135, 2. But generally the whole government, civil and military, where there was a satrap, was vested equally in him (see Xenoph Econom IV 11). In the reign of Darius we read of Orctes, (Herodot III 127, 2) Otanes, the son of Sisamnes, (Herodot V 25) and Mardonius, (VI 43) as commanders of the sea coast, or satraps of Ionia, Lydia, &c. Hydarnes held this office in the reign of Xerxes (Herod VII 135, 2) and in the reign of Artaxerxes it was filled by Pissuthnes, (Thucyd I 115, 5) who was succeeded by Tissaphernes.

1b τῶν κάτω] Acacius bene *maritimæ* *οἰæ*. Contra τὰ ἄνω. Vide ad I 120, 3 et II 99, 1—3. DUKER

3 ἐτύγχανε πεπραγμένος τοὺς φόρους] Recte Scholiastes ἀπητημένους, et Acacius, *ab Rege vectigal postulatus*. Πρόδρομαί σε ἀργύριον, μισθόν, φόρους est *exigo, ἀπαιτῶ πράττωμι ὑπὸ σου*, *passivi forma, tu a me exis, sive ego a te postulo, ἀπαιτοῦμαι*. Prioris significationis ubique obvia sunt exempla. Vid Thucyd IV 65, 3 et VI 54, 5 et Aristoph Nub v 244. De posteriore ex his verbis Thucydidis, et Thoma Magistro in πράττω, liquet. Nec alter accipi potest *πραχθῆναι μισθόν* apud Pollucem, IV 46. DUKER

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4th, From the cities of the Hellespont, supported by the interest of PHARNABAZUS, the Persian satrap of Bithynia

ρεὺς καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὁ Ἀθηναγόρου Κυζικηνός, φυγάδες τῆς ἐαυτῶν ἀμφοτέροι, παρὰ Φαρναβάξω τῷ Φαρνάκου κατοικοῦντες, ἀφικνοῦνται περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμψαντος Φαρναβάξου, ὅπως ναὺς κομίσειαν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλή- σποντον, καὶ αὐτὸς, εἰ δύναιτο, ἅπερ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης προ- θυμείτο, τὰς τε ἐν τῇ ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ πόλεις ἀποστήσειε τῶν Ἀθηναίων διὰ τοὺς φόρους, καὶ ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ βασιλεῖ τὴν συ- μαχίαν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε. πρᾶσσόντων δὲ ταῦτα χωρὶς ἑκατέρων, τῶν τε ἀπὸ τοῦ Φαρναβάξου καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνου, πολλὴ ἄμιλλα ἐγένετο τῶν ἐν τῇ Λακε- δαίμονι, ὅπως οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἰωνίαν καὶ Χίον, οἱ δ' ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πρότερον ναὺς καὶ στρατιὰν πείσουσι πέμπειν.

3 The Chians are pre-ferred through the in-terest of Alcibiades. οἱ μέντοι Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὰ τῶν Χίων καὶ Τισ- σαφέρνου παρὰ πολὺ προσεδέξαντο μᾶλλον. ξυνέπρασσε γὰρ αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, Ἐν- δίῳ ἐφορεύοντι πατρικὸς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ξένος ὢν, ὅθεν καὶ τοῦνομα Λακωνικὸν ἢ οἰκία αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν ξενίαν ἔσχεν. 4 Ἐνδῖος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο. ὅμως δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι

1 κυζικηνός V 2 φυγάδες—κατοικοῦντες] om NV. 3 φαρναβάξου G φαρνάκου B L O Q Y g 1 Taur Haack Poppe Goell Bekk φαρναβάκω K vulgo (et teste Bekk G) φαρναβάκου ἀφικνοῦντο d 1 4 παρὰ e ὑπὲρ B. και- ρόν] om e 5 φαρνάξου L φαρναβάξου τοῦ φαρναβάκου, παρ' αὐτῷ γὰρ ἀμ- φότεροι φυγάδες ὄντες τῆς ἐαυτῶν κατοικούν NV 6 προσεθυμείτο B 7 ἀρχῇ αὐτοῦ K ἐαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ A B C E F H L N O V X Y c g i k Poppe Goell Bekk vulgo αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ ἀποστήσειν L 8 βασιλεῖ] om c 9 λακεδαιμονίων ποιήσειε A B C E F H K N V X c d e f i Poppe Goell Bekk λακεδαιμονίαν τὰ τῶν χίων ποιήσειε G K m λακεδ διὰ ταχέων ποιήσειν L λακεδ διὰ ταχέων e vulgo λακεδαιμονίων διὰ ταχέων ποιήσειε πρᾶττόνων B 10 ἀπὸ τισ- σαφέρνου C K e 1 12 οἱ m litura F ὁ μὲν B ἐς μὲν X correct N 13 πεί- σουσι A C F H K V X Y c f g i k m Taur. Haack Poppe Goell Bekk πείσουσι G vulgo πείσωσι πέμψειν Y Taur 14 μὲν τι λακεδαιμονίων d 1 15 παρὰ] om e 16 ξυνέπραττε B ἐνδείω E 17 πατρικὸς καὶ ἐς B 19 ἀλ- κιβιάδης A E F H N R X c d f g i δ ἀλκιβιάδης Y Taur δὲ καὶ οἱ Q

3 Φαρναβάκου] Palmerni sententiam, φαρνάκου legentis ex Aristotele, confir- mant quidam MSS et nonnihil etiam ipse Thucydides, II 67, 1. Φαρνάκην τὸν Φαρναβάξου memorans Nam probabile est, Pharnacem illum, more antiquis usitato, filio Pharnabazo nomen patris sui imposuisse Nec improbat Palmerni emendationem Spanhemius Dissert. X

de Præstant et Usu Numism p. 24. Pharnacem rursum nominat Thucydi- des, V 1 DUKER

19 Ἐνδῖος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο] Non est habenda ratio librorum, qui habent Ἀλκιβιάδης Nam, Endu ephori patri idem fuisse nomen, quod Alci- biadi Atheniensi, significat Thucydides Nomen Alcibiadis, quod Laconicum

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πρώτον κατάσκοπον ἐς τὴν Χίον πέμφαντες Φρύνιν, ἄνδρα
περίοικον, εἰ αἶ τε νῆες αὐτοῖς εἰσὶν ὅσας περ ἔλεγον καὶ
τᾶλλα ἢ πόλις ἱκανὴ ἐστί πρὸς τὴν λεγομένην δόξαν, ἀπαγ-
γείλαντος αὐτοῖς ὡς εἴη ταῦτα ἀληθὴ ἅπερ ἤκουον, τοὺς τε
5 Χίους καὶ τοὺς Ἐρυθραίους εὐθὺς ζυμμάχους ἐποιήσαντο,
καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἐψηφίσαντο αὐτοῖς πέμπειν, ὡς ἐκεῖ
οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν οἱ Χίοι ἔλεγον, ὑπαρχου-
σῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον δέκα τούτων αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον πέμπειν, 5
καὶ Μελαγκρίδαν, ὃς αὐτοῖς ναύαρχος ἦν· ἔπειτα σεισμὸν
10 γενομένου ἀντὶ τοῦ Μελαγκρίδου Χαλκιδέα ἔπεμπον, καὶ

1 φρόνιν 1 φρύνιν Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo φρόνιν 2 σκέψασθαι εἰ N V.
εἰσὶν] ἦσαν K 3 τᾶλλα B Bekk τᾶλλα N Q V Goell vulgo τὰ ἄλλα
ἦ] εἰ ἢ B 5. εὐθὺς] om Q 6 τεσσαράκοντα B. 7. ἔλαττον B 8. αὐτοὶ
A E F H L N O P Q V X Y g i k m Taur et corr G Haack Poppo in adnott.
p 627 Goell ed 2 vulgo et Bekk αὐτοῖς πέμπειν A C E F G πέμψειν B
Bekk 9 μελινγκρίδαν H μελαγκρίδαν P μελινγκρίδαν F μεγαγκρίδαν k.
μελινγκρίδαν X 10 γενοῦτος c μελαγκρίδα R.f i

est, primum habuisse hujus, de quo
hic sermo est, proavum, ejus pater
hospitio Alcibiadis Lacedæmonii usus
fuerit, ex hoc loco Thucydides, et Har-
pocratiōne in Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ Κλεινίου,
ubi primus Alcibiades Atheniensis hu-
jus πρόπαππος fuisse dicitur, disputat
Meursius VI Atticar Lection 12 Sed
refellit eum, et in Harpocratiōne non
πρόπαππος, sed πάππος legendum esse,
ostendit Valesius in Notas Maussaci ad
Harpocratiōnem Recte tamen Meur-
sius reprehendit Scholasten, qui Cli-
niam, secundi hujus Alcibiadis patrem,
filio hoc nomen ab Alcibiade Lacedæ-
monio, hospite suo, imposuisse, scribit
Nam et ante Cliniam hoc nomen inla-
tum erat in illius familiam, et jam avus
Alcibiadis secundi hospitium Spartanis
renunciaverat, teste Thucydide, V 43, 2
quod a παγορίδης suis factum, dicit Al-
cibiades in Oratiōne ad Lacedæmonios
VI. 89, 2 Hoc si animadvertissent Ste-
phanus, et Portus, verba, quæ paullo
ante leguntur, πατρικὸς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα
ξένος ὢν, non interpretati fuissent erat
arctissimo hospitalis amicitia vinculo
junctus, quæ a patre ceperat Nam re-
pugnat hæc interpretatio Thucydidi, et
πατρικὸς non ad solum patrem coarcta-
tur Thucydides, VII 69, 2 Ἀξιῶν
—τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς, ὧν ἐπιφανεῖς
ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίσειν Eadem

ratio est, quum πατρικὸς φίλος, πλοῦτος,
et alia hujusmodi, dicuntur DΥΚΕΕ.

1b Ἐνδῖος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο]
That is, Alcibiades was the distinguish-
ing family name of this Endius, borne
by the members of his house in every
alternate generation, so that Alcibiades
was the surname to every Endius, and
Endius the surname to every Alcibia-
des Thus in Herodot VI 88, 2
Νικόδρομος Κνοίθου καλεόμενος, that is,
Cnæthus was the patronymic or family
name which distinguished this Nico-
dromus from others who might bear
the name of Nicodromus also and in
like manner in the alternate generations,
Nicodromus would be the family name
of each successive Cnæthus

8 αὐτοὶ ἔμελλον πέμπειν] That is,
the Lacedæmonians intended at first to
furnish themselves a fourth part of the
whole number of ships, that is, ten
as they were to furnish 25 out of the
100 which were to be prepared by
the whole confederacy for the general
purposes of the war See chap 3, 2
But the earthquake having disheartened
them, they diminished their quota by
one half, and no more than five were
made ready in the ports of Laconia

9 σεισμὸν γενομένου] See V 45, 4.
and the note

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ἀντὶ τῶν δέκα νεῶν πέντε παρεσκευάζοντο ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ.
καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ ἐνὸς δέον εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πο-
λέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

VII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους εὐθὺς ἐπειγομένων τῶν
Χίων ἀποστεῖλαι τὰς ναῦς, καὶ δεδιότων μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς

A C 412
OI 91 4
A fleet is prepared at
the isthmus of Corinth
to sail to Chios

πρασσόμενα αἰσθωνται (πάντες γὰρ κρύφα
αὐτῶν ἐπρεσβεύοντο), ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι ἐς Κόρινθον ἄνδρας Σπαρτιάτας τρεῖς,
ὅπως ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας θαλάσσης ὡς τάχιστα

ἐπὶ τὴν πρὸς Ἀθήνας ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν¹⁰
κελεύσωσι πλεῖν ἐς Χίον πάσας, καὶ ἂς· ὁ Ἄγεις παρεσκευ-
αξεν ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καὶ τὰς ἄλλας. ἦσαν δὲ αἱ ξύμπασαι
τῶν ξυμμαχίδων νῆες αὐτόθι μιᾶς δέουσai τεσσαράκοντα.
VIII. ὁ μὲν οὖν Καλλίγειτος καὶ Τιμαγόρας ὑπὲρ τοῦ Φαρ-
ναβάζου οὐκ ἔκοινοῦντο τὸν στόλον ἐς τὴν Χίον, οὐδὲ τὰ¹⁵

2 ἐτελεύτα τῷδε τῷ πολέμῳ ὃν d. τῷ π τῷδε ἐτελεύτα ὃν c δέοντος A B Q Y
Taur 4 ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἦρι τοῦ δ' B ἅμα δὲ τῷ ἦρι τοῦ ἐπιγιγνομένου Bekk 2
ἐπιγενομένου O. ἐπειγόντων d 5 οἱ] om. 1 6 πραττόμενα B αἰσθονται C

πάντως Q πάντα N πάντα Y Taur 7 ἐπορεύοντο A 8 ἐς κόρινθον ἄνδρας
σπαρτιάτας B Goell Bekk. vulgo ἂ σπ ἐς κόρ 9 θαλάττης B 10 πρὸς
ἀθήνας A B C F H L N O V X Y c d e g i k Taur Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo
πρὸς τὰς ἀθήνας ὑπερενεγκόντας Q e k. Taur 11 ἂς] om A 13 ξυμμαχίδων
B Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ξυμμαχικῶν τεσσαράκοντα B 14 ὑπὸ e
15. ἐκοινοῦντο G K e Poppo Goell. Bekk vulgo ἐκοινοῦντο

4. ἐπειγομένων—ἀποστεῖλαι] Ἀντὶ τοῦ,
ἐπειγόντων SCHOL. Nemp̄e quia sen-
sus postulat, *urgentibus Chius, ut naves
sibi mitterentur*; non, "*properantibus
Chius mittere naves*." GOLLER And
see Poppo to the same effect, Prolegom
I p 188 The other passages referred
to by Dobree, VIII. 9 mit, and 82,
2. seem to me not to be parallel
cases, for there ἐπειγομένων refers to
something which the person spoken of
was himself to execute So also VI 100,
1. The present passage then is a sole-
cism, unless we understand τῶν Χίων as
referring especially to the Chian ambas-
sadors at Lacedæmon, who "exerted
"themselves to get the ships to sea,"
in which sense ἀποστεῖλαι may be re-
ferred to the subject of ἐπειγομένων, al-
though not with strict propriety

10 ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς ναῦς τὸν ἰσθμὸν]
Vide ad III 81, 1. Infra cap 8, 2 dicit
διαφέρειν DUKER

15 οὐκ ἔκοινοῦντο τὸν στόλον] This
is a better reading perhaps than ἐκοι-
νοῦντο, yet it is open itself to objec-
tions Κοινοῦν, wherever it occurs in
Thucydides, is always found in the ac-
tive voice, and in the sense of "impart-
"ing information." and κοινοῦσθαι τὴν
τύχην, which occurs in Xenophon, Vec-
tig IV 30, 32, is applied to two parties
mutually giving a share of their chance
to the other The compound word ξυγ-
κοινοῦσθαι, however, occurs in Thucyd
VIII 75, 3, in a sense resembling the
present passage τὰ πράγματα πάντα
ξυνεκοινώσαντο οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς Σαμί-
οις And as those words may be inter-
preted, "the soldiers made common
"cause in all things with the Samians,"
so the present passage may signify,
"Calligitus and Timagoras, acting in
"the name of Pharnabazus, did not
"make common cause with the rest in
"the expedition to Chios."

SPARTA, Δc A C 412 Olymp 91 4

It is resolved that, after Chios had been delivered, their second armament should be sent to Lesbos, and their third to the Hellespont

χρήματα ἐδίδοσαν, ἃ ἦλθον ἔχοντες, ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι τάλαντα, ἀλλ' ὕστερον ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν διενοοῦντο ἄλλω στόλῳ πλεῖν. ὁ δὲ Ἅγισ, ἐπειδὴ ἑώρα τοὺς Λακεδαι-
 5 μονίους ἐς τὴν Χίον πρῶτον ὠρμημένους, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἄλλο τι ἐγίνωσκεν, ἀλλὰ ξυνελθόντες ἐς Κόρινθον οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐβουλεύοντο, καὶ ἔδοξε πρῶτον ἐς Χίον αὐτοῖς πλεῖν, ἄρχοντα ἔχοντας Χαλκιδέα, ὃς ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ τὰς πέντε ναῦς †παρεσκεύαζεν,† ἔπειτα ἐς Λέσβον, καὶ Ἀλκα-
 10 μένην ἄρχοντα, ὃνπερ καὶ Ἅγισ διανοεῖτο, τὸ τελευταῖον δὲ ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον ἀφικέσθαι· προστετέτακτο δὲ ἐς αὐτὸν ἄρχων Κλέαρχος ὁ Ῥαμφίου. διαφέρειν δὲ τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ἡμισείας τῶν νεῶν πρῶτον, καὶ εὐθὺς ταύτας ἀποπλεῖν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ἀφορμωμένας μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν
 15 ἔχωσιν ἢ τὰς ὕστερον ἐπιδιαφερομένας. καὶ γὰρ τὸν πλοῦν τὰυτῇ ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς ἐποιοῦντο, καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, ὅτι ναυτικὸν οὐδὲν αὐτῶν πολὺ πω ἐφαίνετο. ὥς δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ διεκόμισαν εὐθὺς μίαν καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς. IX. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι, ἐπειγομένων αὐτῶν τὸν

3 ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν Y Taur 7 ἐβούλοντο Y prima manu Taur αὐτοῖς A B F.K.X. c f 1 Porppo Goell Bekk. ceteri αὐτοῖς 8. ἄρχοντας F Q.X.Y Taur 9. παρε-
 σκεύαζεν A B Porppo Goell Bekk vulgo παρεσκεύασεν λέσβον ἀλκαμένην L
 ἀλκαμένη N 10 ὃνπερ ἅγισ H ὃνπερ καὶ ὁ ἅγισ g τὸ] om B δέ] om 1
 12 διαφέρειν] om g. τὰς ἡμ τὸν ἰσθμὸν f 13 ἡμισείας L O g Porppo Goell
 Bekk ceteri ἡμίσεας. 14 οἱ] om B μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν A C.E F G τὸν νοῦν
 μᾶλλον B.Bekk 2 15 ἐπιδιαφερομένας B Goell Bekk [ἐπι]διαφερομένας Porppo
 ἐπιφερομένας Q. ἐπιαφερομένας Taur διαφερομένας A C E F G 17 ἀδυναμίαν
 d e 1 οὐθὲν B et perinde capp 15, 2 40, 1 43, 4 48, 3 51, 2 70, 1 87, 3 Idem
 οὐθεν c 27, 1 μηθεν c 37, 2 αὐτῶν οὐδὲν R f πω ἡ ἰσχυρὸν ἐφαίνετο N V
 18 ἐκόμισαν G ἐκομίσθησαν e εὐθὺς] αὐτοῖς Q X. prima manu Taur om N V.

1 ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν] “To forward
 “the sending the ships to sea” or,
 “for the expedition,” taking expedition
 in the sense of armament? I think the
 former is the true translation, as in
 ch 9, 3 τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν

9 καὶ Ἀλκαμένην ἄρχοντα, 1 e ἄρ-
 χοντα ἔχοντας] In the line above I have
 followed Bekker in reading παρεσκεύα-
 ζεν, instead of παρεσκεύασεν, though I
 do not think it certain that the ships
 were not already completed, and that
 Chalcideus is not mentioned as “the

“man who got ready the five ships in
 “Laconia,” merely in order to give
 some information about him. A few
 lines below I have also followed Bek-
 ker in reading ἐπιδιαφερόμενας, instead
 of διαφερόμενας. The compound partic-
 ple is expressive, and in the manner
 of Thucydides, and is supported also
 by the corrupt reading of the Turn
 MS ἐπιαφερόμενας

16 καταφρονήσαντες—ἀδυνασίαν] “Im-
 “puting weakness to the Athenians.”
 See the note on I. 95, 3.

CHIOS A C 412 Olymp 91 4

The Athenians get knowledge of what was going on, and call on the Chians to furnish them with ships, according to the terms of their alliance. They thus get into their power seven of the ships of Chios

πλοῦν, οὐ προθυμήθησαν ξυμπλεῖν, πρὶν τὰ Ἰσθμια, ἃ τότε ἦν, διεορτάσωσιν. Ἄγεις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐτοῖμος ἦν, ἐκείνους μὲν μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας σπονδὰς, ἑαυτοῦ δὲ τὸν στόλον ἴδιον ποιήσασθαι. οὐ ξυγχωρούντων δὲ τῶν 5 Κορινθίων, ἀλλὰ διατριβῆς ἐγγιγνομένης, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦσθοντο τὰ τῶν Χίων μᾶλλον, καὶ πέμψαντες ἓνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, Ἀριστοκράτην, ἐπητιῶντο αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἀρνούμενων τῶν Χίων, τὸ πιστὸν ναὺς σφίσι ξυμπέμπειν ἐκέλευον ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν· οἱ δ' ἔπεμψαν ἑπτὰ. 10 3 αἴτιον δ' ἐγένετο τῆς ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ τῶν

1. προθυμήθησαν Bekk 2. προεθύμῃσαν V vulgo προεθυμήθησαν πλὴν 1. τὰ] om. K L O m. 2. τότε δ' ἦν E ἦν τότε αὐτοῖς G 3 μὴ λύειν τὰς, omisso δὴ, N. ex rasura V. 4 τὸν] om e 6 γιγνομένης B γενομένης K 7. ἦσθοντο B. μᾶλλον—αὐτοῖς] om. B. 10 ἔπεμπον R d f i. ἑπτὰ] αὐτοῖς e 11 αἴτιοι Q

1 τὰ Ἰσθμια, ἃ τότε ἦν] This could not have been as late as Hecatombæon, or July, for immediately at the beginning of the summer, that is, according to Thucydides' way of reckoning, about April, the Lacedæmonians had sent messengers to Corinth to expedite the sailing of the fleet for Ionia, and we cannot suppose that three months would have been spent in doing nothing, and that the expedition which was to be hurried off in April, or the very beginning of May, should be still in harbour in July, without our hearing any thing of any loss of time, till we come to the Isthmian games, that is, according to Goller, to July Besides, the Isthmian games preceded the Hyacinthia at Sparta, (Compare Xenophon Hellen IV. 5, 1—4, and §. 7—11) but the Hyacinthia were some time before the Olympic games, (Compare Thucyd V. 41, 3 44 47, 10 49, 1) and these last took place in Hecatombæon The Isthmian games therefore, at least in the year with which we are now concerned, must have been celebrated in Munychion, or Thargelion at the latest, that is, in May, or early in June

3. μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς σπονδὰς] "That according to the scruples which they professed, they should not break the

"truce" Δὴ, "accordingly," "agree-ably to the language which they held"

10 ἐς τὸ ξυμμαχικόν] Portus utramque significationem, quam hæc verba recipere putabat, in interpretatione Latina expresserat, e qua Hudsonus illa, Chios—in societatis officio constanter permanere, quæ verbis ad fidem faciendam addiderat Portus, detraxit Probavit nimirum priorem significationem, quemadmodum et Grævius ad Luciani Dial Mort. p 316 Mihi magis placet posterior ναὺς τὸ πιστὸν εἰς τὸ συμμαχικόν, naves, quæ fidem facerent, vel, pignoris loco essent, eos in societate mansuros Ita Thucydides, III 11, 2 τὸ ἀντίπαλον δέος μόνον πιστὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν. Nam quod ibi συμμαχία, hic τὸ συμμαχικόν est, ut III 91, 2 et sæpe alibi. Herodotus IX. 106, 5 Σαμίους—ἐς τὸ συμμαχικὸν ἐποίησαντο, πίστει τε καταλαβόντες καὶ ὀρκίοισι. Et κατὰ τὸ συμμαχικόν, nempe συμφώνημα, ut supplet alcubi Scholastes Thucydidis, dicuntur fieri, vel postulari, quæ fiunt vel postuluntur ex formula fœderis cum sociis inito pro eo autem εἰς τὸ συμμαχικόν dici vix putem DUKER

11 αἴτιον δ' ἐγένετο—οἱ μὲν πολλοί—οὐκ εἰδότες] Compare IV 26, 5 αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προεπιόντες, and Matthiæ, Gr. Gr §. 307

Χίων οὐκ εἰδότες τὰ πρασσόμενα, οἱ δὲ ὀλίγοι καὶ ξυνειδότες
τό τε πλήθος οὐ βουλόμενοί ᾤοντο πολέμιον ἔχειν, πρὶν τι καὶ
ἰσχυρὸν λάβωσι, καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους οὐκέτι προσδεχό-
μενοι ἦξευ, ὅτι διέτριβον.

5 X. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ Ἰσθμια ἐγίνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
(ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ, καὶ κατάδηλα μάλ-
λον αὐτοῖς τὰ τῶν Χίων ἐφάνη. καὶ ἐπειδὴ
ἀνεχώρησαν, παρεσκευάζοντο εὐθὺς ὅπως μὴ
10 λήσουσιν αὐτοὺς αἱ νῆες ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρειῶν
ἀφορμηθεῖσαι. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἐορτὴν ἀνήγοντο
μῆ καὶ εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ἄρχοντα
'Αλκαμένην ἔχοντες. καὶ αὐτοῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
τὸ πρῶτον ἴσαις ναυσὶ προσπλεύσαντες ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλα-
γος. ὥς δ' ἐπὶ πολὺ οὐκ ἐπηκολούθησαν οἱ Πελοποννησῖοι
15 ἀλλ' ἀπετράποντο, ἐπανεχώρησαν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· τὰς γὰρ
τῶν Χίων ἐπτὰ ναὺς ἐν τῷ ἀριθμῷ μετὰ σφῶν ἔχοντες οὐ
πιστὰς ἐνόμιζον· ἀλλ' ὕστερον ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες
ἐπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα, παραπλέοντας αὐτοὺς καταδιώκουσιν

1 πρᾶττόμενα B ὀλίγοι καὶ συνειδότες B Bekk 2 vulgo ὀλίγοι ξυνειδότες.
3 ἐχουρόν L 6 ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] ἐπειδὴ ἡγγέλθη e Post γὰρ addidit ex B
αἱ σπονδαὶ Bekk quæ inter uncōs posuit Goell αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον 1. 9 λήσου-
σιν C E F H K R X g 1 Porpo Bekk vulgo λήσωσιν αὐτοῖς G 1 m κεγ-
χρεῶν B κεχρειῶν 1 10 ἀνήγοντο k 12 ἀλκαμένη N V et sic infra
ἔχοντας f 13 προσπλέοντες L ὑπῆγον B Porpo Goell Bekk. ἐπεὶ 1.
vulgo ἐπῆγον. 14 ἐπηκολούθουν g 15 ἐπετράποντο K e g ἐτράποντο
P d 1. ἀνεχώρησαν d 1 18 καταπλέοντας g αὐτοῖς B

6 ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ] Undoubtedly
αἱ σπονδαὶ must be understood in τὰ
Ἰσθμια, but surely it cannot be right to
insert αἱ σπονδαί, as Bekker has done,
on the single authority of the Vatican
MS B Porpo properly compares the
expressions, ἐπῆλθον Ὀλύμπια, I 126, 5
and Κάρνεια ἐτύγχανον ὄντα, V 75, 2.
ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ] Vide ad III 104, 6
DUKΞR

13 ὑπῆγον ἐς τὸ πέλαγος] "Began
"to retreat towards the open sea"
Compare V 10, 3 ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡΐ-
δος, and the note on VII 46

17 ἄλλας προσπληρώσαντες ἐπτὰ καὶ
τριάκοντα] "Possuntne verba signifi-

"caie, 'Alus insuper impletis ut uni-
"versæ essent septem et triginta?"
Porpo I have no doubt that this is
the correct interpretation For if the
37 ships are to be added to the 21, so
as to make a total of 58, and if 27 ships
were afterwards recalled, (c 15) and
then others sent to supply their place,
the number at last must have exceeded
21, which it is said to have been, c 20, 1
But if the whole number were only 37,
and after the recall of 27 "some others,"
it is not stated how many, were sent to
supply their places, the number so
made up may very well have amounted
to 21, and yet not have exceeded it.

ἐς Πειραιὸν τῆς Κορινθίας· ἔστι δὲ λιμὴν ἔρημος καὶ ἔσχατος
 πρὸς τὰ μεθόρια τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας. καὶ μίαν μὲν ναὺν ἀπολ-
 λύασι μετέωρον οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ξυναγα-
 4 γόντες ὁρμίζουσι. καὶ προσβαλόντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ
 κατὰ θάλασσαν ταῖς ναυσὶ καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἀποβάαντων, θό- 5
 ρυβὸς τε ἐγένετο πολὺς καὶ ἄτακτος, καὶ τῶν τε νεῶν τὰς
 πλείους κατατραυματίζουσιν ἐν τῇ γῇ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ τὸν
 ἄρχοντα Ἀλκαμένην ἀποκτείνουσι· καὶ αὐτῶν τινὲς ἀπέ-
 2 θανον. XI. διακριθέντες δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰς πολεμίας ναῦς
 ἐπέταξαν ἐφορμεῖν ἱκανὰς, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς ἐς 10
 τὸ νησίδιον ὁρμίζονται, ἐν ᾧ οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχοντι
 ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐπὶ βοή-
 3 θειαν ἔπεμπον. παρήσαν γὰρ καὶ τοῖς Πελο-
 ποννησίοις τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι βοή-
 2 θοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, καὶ οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον 15
 καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρόσχωροι. καὶ ὁρῶντες τὴν φυλακὴν ἐν χωρίῳ
 ἐρήμῳ ἐπίπουν οὔσαν ἠπόρουν, καὶ ἐπενόησαν μὲν κατα-
 καῦσαι τὰς ναῦς, ἔπειτα δὲ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς ἀνελκύσαι καὶ τῷ
 πεζῷ προσκαθημένους φυλακὴν ἔχειν, ἕως ἄν τις παρατύχη
 διαφυγῇ ἐπιτηδεῖα. ἔπεμψε δ' αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἄγρις, αἰσθόμενος 20

1. πειραῖον H [ἔρημος καὶ ἔσχατος] om c [ἔσχατος καὶ ἔρημος N V X.
 2 ἀπολλύουσι L N O P Q. V d e g i 4 προσβαλλόντων C ἀθηναίων
 κατὰ 1 5. θάλατταν B. 6. τῶν νεῶν 1 9 πολεμίας 1 11. ἀπέ-
 χοντες G. 1 m 16 ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ L 17. ἡρέμον c. 18 δὲ in margine
 ponit B 20 διαφυγῇ ἐπιτηδεῖαι E F.

1. ἐς Πειραιὸν] Muller (Dorier, II p 431) wishes to read Σπείραιον, on the authority of Pliny and Ptolemy. But Stephanus Byzant read Πειραιὸν, and Spiraëum is mentioned not as a harbour, but a headland. According to Col. Leake, Piræum was the "landlocked harbour, now called Frango "Limóna." Travels in Morea, III. p 313.
 10 ἐς τὸ νησίδιον] "The island opposite to the entrance of the harbour" was that which sheltered the squadron of the Athenians. It is now called Onvrio-nisi, or Onvrió-kastro, "Jew's Castle, which appellation is de-

rived from some ruins on the island, "but of what date or description I am not informed." Col. Leake, III. 313.
 14 βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς] "Going to the place where their ships were, to protect them" Βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ, followed by the name of a person, signifies, "to carry aid against him," but followed by the name of a place, it signifies, "to carry aid to it." Thus, III. 97, 4 βεβοηθηκότες ἐπὶ τὸ Αἰγίτιον, and VIII 15, fin τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον Chios being regarded as a part of the Athenian dominion, which the Athenians were trying to protect.

SPARTA, &c A C 412 Olymp 91 4

ταῦτα, ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην Θέρμωνα. τοῖς δὲ Λακεδαιμονίοις³
 πρῶτον μὲν ἡγγέλθη ὅτι αἱ νῆες ἀνηγμέναι εἰσὶν ἐκ τοῦ
 ἰσθμοῦ (εἴρητο γὰρ, ὅταν γένηται τοῦτο, Ἀλκαμένει ὑπὸ τῶν
 ἐφόρων ἱππέα πέμψαι), καὶ εὐθὺς τὰς παρὰ σφῶν πέντε ναὺς
 5 καὶ Χαλκιδέα ἄρχοντα καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβούλουντο
 πέμπειν· ἔπειτα ὥρμημένων αὐτῶν τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐν τῷ Πει-
 ραιῷ τῶν νεῶν καταφυγὴν ἡγγέλθη, καὶ ἀθυμήσαντες, ὅτι
 πρῶτον ἀπτόμενοι τοῦ Ἰωνικοῦ πολέμου ἔπταισαν, τὰς ναὺς
 τὰς ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν οὐκέτι διενεοῦντο πέμπειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τινας
 10 προανηγμένας μετακαλεῖν. XII. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης
 πείθει ἀθῆς Ἐνδιον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐφόρους μὴ ἀποκνηῆσαι
 τὸν πλοῦν, λέγων ὅτι φθήσονται [τε] πλεύσαντες, πρὶν τὴν
 τῶν νεῶν ξυμφορὰν Χίους αἰσθέσθαι, καὶ αὐτὸς ὅταν προσ-
 βάλλῃ Ἰωνίᾳ, ῥαδίως πείσειν τὰς πόλεις ἀφίστασθαι, τὴν τε
 15 τῶν Ἀθηναίων λέγων ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 προθυμίαν· πιστότερος γὰρ ἄλλων φανείσθαι. Ἐνδίῳ τε
 αὐτῷ ἰδίᾳ ἔλεγε καλὸν εἶναι δι' ἐκείνου ἀποστῆσαι τε Ἰωνίαν
 καὶ βασιλέα ξύμμαχον ποιῆσαι Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ μὴ Ἀγι-
 δος τὸ ἀγώνισμα τοῦτο γενέσθαι· ἐτύγχανε γὰρ τῷ Ἀγιδι
 20 αὐτὸς διάφορος ὢν. καὶ ὁ μὲν πείσας τοὺς τε ἄλλους ἐφόρους³
 καὶ Ἐνδιον, ἀνήγετο ταῖς πέντε ναυσὶ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως τοῦ
 Λακεδαιμονίου, καὶ διὰ τάχους τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιοῦντο

3 εἴρηται 1 ὅτε R τοῦτο] om 1 ἀλκαμένη A B K 1 4 ἱππέας Q.
 περὶ 1 5 μετ' αὐτοῦ ἀλκιβ N V ἐβουλεύοντο B L 6 τῷ] om g 1
 12 ληφθήσονται R τε accessit ex B Goell Bekk πρὶν ἢ B πρὸς K
 13 νεῶν] ἀθηναίων B ξυμφορὰν A B E F H V g Haack Poppo Goell Bekk
 vulgo συμφορὰν αἰσθεσθαι A E accentu caret F αὐτὸς] αὐθῆς d 1 ὅταν
 —πείσειν A C E F G ὅτι ἦν—πείσει B Bekker προβάλλῃ k m 14 τε
 τῶν ἀθηναίων B Q 1 Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo omitunt articulum 15 λέγων
 ἀσθένειαν A C E F G ἀσθένειαν λέγων B Bekk 2. τὴν ἐκ τῶν d 1 16 πιστό-
 τερος B Haack Poppo Goell Bekk πιστότεροι C vulgo πιστότερον 18 σύμ-
 μαχον K. μῇ] om k 19 τοῦτο τὸ ἀγώνισμα g

6 ὥρμημένων αὐτῶν] “ Recte versio,
 “ cum ad profectionem animis essent
 “ propensis, et Chium petere propera-
 “ rent.” Vide VIII 40, fin 47, fin
 60, 2 73, 3 86, 4. DOBREE
 13. ὅταν προσβάλλῃ—πείσειν] Conf III
 25, 2 ἔλεγε ὅτι—ἔσται—προαποπεμφθῇ-

ναὶ τε αὐτὸς, et Matthiae Gr Gr § 538,
 [Jelf, 804, 5] et Thucyd II 80, 1 λέ-
 γοντες ὅτι—κρατήσουσι—καὶ ἔσοιτο—
 ἐλπὶδα δ' εἶναι Vide Poppon Prolegomen
 I p 270 Mox tamen recte πιστότερος
 editum ex B pro vulgata πιστότερον
 GOLLER

XIII. Ἀνεκομίζοντο δὲ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ [αἱ] ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας Πελοποννησίων ἐκκαίδεκα νῆες αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι· καὶ περὶ τὴν Λευκαδίαν ἀποληφθεῖσαι καὶ κοπεῖσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀττικῶν ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι νεῶν, ὧν ἦρχεν Ἰπποκλῆς Μενίππου, φυλακὴν ἔχων τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας νεῶν, αἱ λοιπαὶ, πλὴν μιᾶς, διαφυγεῖν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους κατέπλευσαν εἰς τὴν Κόρινθον.

XIV. Ὁ δὲ Χαλκιδεὺς καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης πλέοντες, ὅσοις τε ἐπιτύχοιεν, ξυνελάμβανον τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι.¹⁰

καὶ προσβαλόντες πρῶτον Κωρύκῃ τῆς ἡπείρου, καὶ ἀφέντες ἐνταῦθα αὐτοὺς, αὐτοὶ μὲν προξυγγενόμενοι τῶν ξυμπρασσόντων Χίων τισὶ, καὶ κελεύοντων καταπλεῖν μὴ προειπόντας εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἀφικνούνται αἰφνίδιοι τοῖς Χίοις.¹⁵
καὶ οἱ μὲν πολλοὶ ἐν θαύματι ἦσαν καὶ ἐκπλήξει· τοῖς δ' ὀλίγοις παρεσκεύαστο ὥστε βουλὴν τε τυχεῖν ξυλληγομένην,

1 αὐτὸν] om E 1 καὶ ἀπὸ A.B.F.H.N.V.X Taur Bekk Poppo Goell καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ C.E 2 τῆς] om Q 3 μετὰ τοῦ γυλίππου O ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι B. Poppo Goell Bekk. ceteri ξυμπολεμήσασαι παρὰ e 4 λευκάδα R 1. ἀποληφθεῖσαι A.B.R 6 ὑποκλῆς A.F.H.N.R.V.X d Μενίππου A.F 7 τῆς] om. e αἱ λοιπαὶ A.B.F.H.K.N.R.V.X Haack Poppo Goell. Bekk αἱ λοιπαὶ C. αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ 1 vulgo αἱ γὰρ λοιπαί. 11 προσλαβόντες C.G.e.m 13 προσξυγγενόμενοι K. ξυμπραττόντων B πρᾶσσόντων d. 14 προειπόντες d

1 καὶ αἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Σικελίας—νῆες] The article is explained by the clause following, αἱ μετὰ Γυλίππου ξυνδιαπολεμήσασαι. So again c 26, 1 τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πενήκοντα ναὺς τῶν τε γὰρ Σικελιωτῶν εἴκοσι νῆες Συρακοσίων ἦλθον, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοποννήσου, κ. τ. λ. See the note on III. 22, 8.

4. κοπεῖσαι] *Vexat*, Demosthenes II Olynth p 14 apud Stephanum Κοπτόμενοι δὴ αἰεὶ ταῖς στρατείαις ταύταις ταῖς ἄνω καὶ κάτω, 1 e ut ibi Scholastes, ταλαιπωροῦμενοι Hesychius. κοπτομένοι, ταλαιπωρουμένοι DUKER.

10 τοῦ μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι] The same construction occurs, I 4 fin. I 23 fin, and is noticed by Matthiae, Gr. Gr § 539. Obs 1. Jelf, 492 But its

explanation is not so easy. "Because of," seems to express the sense of the genitive in English. "They seized all whom they fell in with, because of not having their coming reported" So οἰκτεῖρά σε τοῦ πάθους, "I pity thee, because of thy calamity" It seems to belong to that general property of the genitive case which explains or defines the nature of the preceding verb, as in the expression, καλῶς ἔχει βίον, &c, and thus in the exclamations, τῆς τύχης—τῆς ἀναιδείας, &c, the genitive in fact explains the inarticulate sound of grief, surprise, disgust, or any other feeling, which is supposed to have preceded it "Alas! for my fortune!" "shame of thy impudence," &c.

καὶ λεγομένων λόγων ἀπὸ τε τοῦ Χαλκιδέως καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδου,
ὡς ἄλλαι τε νῆες πολλαὶ προσπλέουσι, καὶ τὰ περὶ τῆς
πολιορκίας τῶν ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ νεῶν οὐ δηλωσάντων, ἀφί-
στανται Χίοι καὶ αὖθις Ἑρυθραῖοι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ μετὰ 3
5 ταῦτα τρισὶ ναυσὶ πλεύσαντες καὶ Κλαζομένους ἀφιστᾶσι.
διαβάντες δὲ οἱ Κλαζομένιοι εὐθὺς ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, τὴν
Πολίχναν ἐτείχιζον, εἴ τι δέοι, σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς νησίδος,
ἐν ᾗ οἰκοῦσι, πρὸς ἀναχώρησιν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἀφεστῶτες πάντες
ἐν τειχισμῷ ἦσαν καὶ παρασκευῇ πολέμου.

10 XV. Ἐς δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας ταχὺ ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου ἀφικνεῖ-
ται· καὶ νομίσαντες μέγαν ἤδη καὶ σαφῇ τὸν κίνδυνον σφᾶς

ATHENS

On the news of the
revolt of Chios, the
Athenians resolve to
use the ships and mo-
ney set apart for the
greatest emergencies
They send off twenty
ships to Chios.

περιεστάναι, καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ξυμμάχους οὐκ
ἐθελήσειν τῆς μεγίστης πόλεως μεθεστηκυίας
ἡσυχάζειν, τὰ τε χίλια τάλαντα, ὧν διὰ παν-
τὸς τοῦ πολέμου ἐγλίχοντο μὴ ἄψεσθαι, εὐθὺς
ἔλυσαν τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζημίας τῷ εἰπόντι ἢ
ἐπαφηφίσαντι, ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἐκπλήξεως,
καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο κινεῖν, καὶ ναὺς πληροῦν οὐκ ὀλίγας, τῶν τε
ἐν τῷ Πειραιῷ ἐφορμουσῶν τὰς μὲν ὅκτῳ ἤδη πέμπειν, αἱ
20 ἀπολιποῦσαι τὴν φυλακὴν, τὰς μετὰ Χαλκιδέως διώξασαι

1. λεγομένων A C E F G γενομένων B. Bekk. τε τοῦ] om Q 3 πειραιῇ
E e ἀφιστᾶσιν 1 4 ἀθηναίων μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Q 6 τε B Bekker Goell
εὐθὺς οἱ κλαζομένιοι B 7 εἴ τι] ὅτι H 8 ἐν τειχισμῷ τε πάντες B Bekk
Goell 10 ἀγγελία ἐκ τῆς 1 11 τὸν κίνδυνον καὶ σαφῇ σφᾶς αὐτοῦς c
12 περιεστάναι Q 13 μεγάλῃς P ἀφεστηκυίας B 15 μὴ] om g
ἄψασθαι E Bekk. 18 οὐκ B Bekk 2 vulgo μὴ 19 τὰς] om G L O P e k m
20. ἀπολειποῦσαι X

1 λεγομένων λόγων] The reading γενομένων, which Bekker has adopted from B, is right enough in itself, but need not be preferred to λεγομένων Compare VI 32, 4, quoted by Poppo, ἐλέχθησαν λόγοι ἀπὸ ἄλλων

6. τὴν Πολίχναν] This is a general name which has become a proper one by usage, like Ham, Kirby, &c in English; or more like "Borgo" in Italian, the full name of the place being properly, τὴν Πολίχναν τῶν Κλαζομένων, Borgo dei Clazomeni, and thence in common speech, simply τὴν Πο-

λίχναν, Borgo It occurs as a proper name in Argolis, (Polybius, IV 36) in Ciete, (Herodot VII 170, 2) and in Troas, (Strabo, XIII 1, 45) Πόλισμα also occurs as a proper name in Strabo, XIII 1, 42

10 ἀγγελία τῆς Χίου] *Nuncius de Chio* Sophocles *Ajac* v 221 οἶαν ἐδήλωσας ἀνδρὸς αἰθωνος ἀγγελίαν Et v 1017 ὁξεῖα γὰρ σου βάξις ὡς θεοῦ τινὸς διηλθ' Ἀχαιοὺς πάντας Confer supra II 45, 4 Dux And I 61, 1 ἀγγελία τῶν πόλεων 16. τῷ εἰπόντι ἢ ἐπιψηφίσαντι] Scilicet κινεῖν. Compare for the story, II 24.

καὶ οὐ καταλαβοῦσαι ἀνακεχωρήκεσαν (ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν
 Στρομβιχίδης Διοτίμου), ἄλλας δὲ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον βοηθεῖν
 δώδεκα μετὰ Θρασυκλέους, ἀπολιπούσας καὶ ταύτας τὴν
 2 ἐφόρμησιν. τὰς τε τῶν Χίων ἑπτὰ ναῦς, αἱ αὐτοῖς ξυνεπολι-
 ὀρκουν τὰς ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ, ἀπαγαγόντες, τοὺς μὲν δούλους 5
 ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐλευθέρωσαν, τοὺς δ' ἐλευθέρους κατέδησαν. ἐτέρας
 δ' ἀντὶ πασῶν τῶν ἀπελθουσῶν νεῶν ἐς τὴν ἐφόρμησιν τῶν
 Πελοποννησιῶν διὰ τάχους πληρώσαντες ἀντέπεμψαν, καὶ
 ἄλλας διενουσύντο τριάκοντα πληροῦν· καὶ πολλὰ ἦν [ή]
 προθυμία, καὶ ὀλίγον ἐπράσσετο οὐδὲν ἐς τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν 10
 ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον.

XVI. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ὀκτὼ ναυσὶν ἀφι-
 κνεῖται ἐς Σάμον, καὶ προσλαβὼν Σαμίαν μίαν ἔπλευσεν ἐς
 Τέων καὶ ἡσυχάζειν ἡξίου αὐτούς. ἐκ δὲ τῆς
 Χίου ἐς τὴν Τέων καὶ ὁ Χαλκιδεὺς μετὰ τριῶν 15
 καὶ εἴκοσι νεῶν ἐπέπλει, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα ὁ
 2 τῶν Κλαζομενίων καὶ Ἐρυθραίων παρήει. προ-
 αισθόμενος δὲ ὁ Στρομβιχίδης προανήγετο· καὶ μετεωρισθεὶς
 ἐν τῷ πελάγει, ὥς ἑώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς Χίου,
 3 φυγὴν ἐποίειτο ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου· αἱ δὲ ἐδίωκον. τὸν δὲ πεζὸν 20
 οἱ Τῆιοι τὸ πρῶτον οὐκ ἐσδεχόμενοι, ὥς ἔφυγον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
 ἐσηγάγοντο. καὶ ἐπέσχον μὲν οἱ πεζοὶ, καὶ Χαλκιδεά ἐκ τῆς

2 στρομβιχίδης B. ut solet στροβιχίδης Q 4 ἐφόρμωσιν e 6 ἡλευθέ-
 ρωσαν N Bekk 7 τῶν—ἐφόρμησιν om G. ἀπελθουσῶν A B E F H.
 N R V X fm Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀπελθουσῶν ἀφόρμησιν Q.
 8 ἀνέπεμψαν Q 9 ἦν ἡ προθυμία B Q Porpo Goell Bekk sed ille uncis in-
 clusum προὐν προθυμία g vulgo ἦν προθυμία. 10 ἐπράττετο B ἐπεπράσσετο 1
 οὐδὲν B 11 ἐπὶ τὴν] om. A E F X et N sed hic margine adscript habet.
 χίων A τῶν χίων γρ B χίου N 12 στρομβιχίδης B. ἀφικνεῖτο 1. παρα-
 λαβὼν Q 14 τέω e. καὶ ἡσυχάζειν—τέων] om E ἡξίου A F 15 τέων
 L O. 16 ὁ τῶν B Goell Bekk vulgo καὶ ὁ 17 καὶ ὁ ἐρυθραίων Q 1
 18 προανήγετο A C E F G ἐξανήγετο B Bekk προανηγέτο N V. 19 πολλὰς
 τὰς ναῦς τὰς g ἀπὸ] ἐπὶ L O P g 20 ἐπὶ] ἀπὸ c om K 21 τέοι e
 22 ἐπηγάγοντο L O d 1 ἀνηγάγοντο e πεζοὶ B Porpo Goell Bekk N ex
 rasura et vulgo πολλοί

17 παρήει] "Moved along the shore" the same direction to cooperate with
 For Chalceids having run over from them
 19 ὥς ἑώρα τὰς ναῦς πολλὰς] scil
 along under the main land, then sailed
 οὐσας "On seeing their ships to be
 land forces moved along the shore in
 "so numerous"

διώξεως περιμένοντες· ὡς δὲ ἐχρόνιζε, καθήρουν αὐτοὶ τὸ
τείχος, ὃ ἀνωκοδόμησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς Τηίων πόλεως τὸ
πρὸς ἡπειρον, ξυγκαθήρουν δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων
ἐπελθόντες οὐ πολλοὶ, ὧν ἦρχε Στάγης, ὑπαρχος Τις-
5 σαφέρους.

XVII. Χαλκιδεὺς δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὡς κατεδιώξαν ἐς
Σάμον Στρομβιχίδην, ἐκ μὲν τῶν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νεῶν

And MILETUS The
Athenians arrive too
late to prevent the re-
10 volt The first treaty
between Lacedæmon
and the king of Persia
is concluded at this
time at Miletus.

τοὺς ναύτας ὀπλίσαντες ἐν Χίῳ καταλιμπά-
νουσιν, ἀντιπληρώσαντες δὲ ταύτας τε ἐκ Χίου
καὶ ἄλλας εἴκοσιν, ἔπλεον ἐς Μίλητον ὡς ἀπο-
στήσουσιν. ἐβούλετο γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὧν 2
ἐπιτήδειος τοῖς προεστῶσι τῶν Μιλησίων, φθά-
σαι τὰς τε ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ναὺς προσ-
αγαγόμενος αὐτοὺς, καὶ τοῖς Χίοις καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ Χαλκιδεῖ
15 καὶ τῷ ἀποστείλαντι Ἐνδίῳ, ὥσπερ ὑπέσχετο, τὸ ἀγώνισμα
προσθεῖναι, ὅτι πλείστας τῶν πόλεων μετὰ τῆς Χίων δυνά-
μεως καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἀποστήσας. λαθόντες οὖν τὸ πλείστον 3
τοῦ πλοῦ, καὶ φθάσαντες οὐ πολὺ τὸν τε Στρομβιχίδην καὶ
τὸν Θρασυκλέα, ὃς ἔτυχεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν δώδεκα ναυσὶν
20 ἄρτι παρὼν καὶ ξυνδιώκων, ἀφιστᾶσι τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ οἱ
Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ πόδας μιᾶς δεούσαις εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐπιπλεύ-
σαντες, ὡς αὐτοὺς οὐκ ἐδέχοντο οἱ Μιλήσιοι, ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ

1 αὐτὸ 1 αὐτοὶ τε B Bekk Goell 2 οἱ] om K πόλεως τὸ πρὸς B
Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri πόλεως πρὸς 4 ὁ τάγης A ὁ τάνης d ὁ πάγης
L O e k ὁπάγης C ὁ γάγης γρ B στάγης B Poppo Goell ὁτάγης N.
Bekk ὁ τάγης corr G ὁτάγης E F vulgo ὁ Τάγης 7 σάμου C τῶν μὲν K.
9 ταύτας ἐκ χίου τε 1 10 ἐς] ὡς K Q ἀποστήσαντες C 12 φθάσας 1
13 τὰς B. Bekk Goell ceteri τὰς τε τῆς] om 1 προσαγαγόμενος G L O d 1 m
προσαγαγόμενος e k 14 καὶ τοῖς χίοις A B C F H K L N O Q V f g i k m.
Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo omittunt articulum. 16 πόλεων] πολεμίων P
17 χαλκιδέων K 19 τῶν] om. g φασικλέα K 21. δεούσης G L O P Q
f i k m δὲ οὐσαις E

12 φθάσαι τὰς τε—ναὺς, κ τ λ] The
conjunction is misplaced, as we have
often seen it before, the construction
being, φθάσαι τε τὰς ναὺς καὶ τὸ ἀγώ-
νισμα προσθεῖναι

22 ἐν Λάδῃ τῇ ἐπικειμένη νήσῳ]
“This island, like many others, has
“been joined to the continent by the
“mud of the Mæander, and its place

“is only marked now by a hill, and
“village named Bautenau The mouth
“of the river, according to Chandler,
“is distant about eight miles, the
“plain smooth and level as a bowling-
“green, except certain knolls extant
“in it, near midway before Miletus.”
Cramer's Asia Minor, vol I p. 389.

4 ἐπικειμένη νήσῳ ἐφόρμουν. καὶ ἡ πρὸς βασιλέα ξυμμαχία
Λακεδαιμονίοις ἡ πρώτη, Μιλησίῳ ἐὺθὺς ἀποστάντων, διὰ
Τισσαφέρνους καὶ Χαλκιδέως ἐγένετο ἥδε.

XVIII. “ΕΠΙ τοῖσδε ξυμμαχίαν ἐποίησαντο πρὸς βα-
“σιλέα καὶ Τισσαφέρνην Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι. 5
“ὅπόσῃν χώραν καὶ πόλεις βασιλεὺς ἔχει καὶ
“οἱ πατέρες οἱ βασιλέως εἶχον, βασιλέως ἔστω
“καὶ ἐκ τούτων τῶν πόλεων ὅποσα Ἀθηναίοις
“ἐφοῖτα χρήματα ἢ ἄλλο τι, κωλυόντων κοινῇ βασιλεὺς καὶ
“Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, ὅπως μήτε χρήματα λαμ- 10
2 “βάνωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι μήτε ἄλλο μηδέν. καὶ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν
“πρὸς Ἀθηναίους κοινῇ πολεμούντων βασιλεὺς καὶ Λακε-
“δαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι· καὶ κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου
“πρὸς Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἐξέστω ποιέσθαι, ἣν μὴ ἀμφοτέροις
3 “δοκῇ, βασιλεῖ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. ἦν 15
“δέ τινες ἀφιστῶνται ἀπὸ βασιλέως, πολέμοι ἔστωσαν καὶ
“Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις. καὶ ἦν τινες ἀφιστῶν-
“ται ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, πολέμοι ἔστω-
“σαν βασιλεῖ κατὰ ταῦτά.”

XIX. Ἡ μὲν ξυμμαχία αὕτη ἐγένετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ 20
Χίοι ἐὺθὺς δέκα ἐτέρας πληρώσαντες ναῦς ἔπλευσαν ἐς Ἀναίαν,
βουλόμενοι περὶ τε τῶν ἐν Μιλήτῳ πυθέσθαι
καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἅμα ἀφιστάναι. καὶ ἐλθούσης
παρὰ Χαλκιδέως ἀγγελίας αὐτοῖς ἀποπλεῖν
πάλιν, καὶ ὅτι Ἀμόργης παρέσται κατὰ γῆν 25

A Chian squadron de-
feated by an Athenian
one, just sent from
Athens Revolt of
LEBEDUS & ERÆ

3 ἐγγέντο B ἦδη d 1 4 ξυμμαχίας 1 5 τισσαφέρνην 1. 7 πατέρες
βασιλέως c g πατέρες οἱ βασιλέων 1 8 ἀθηναίους B C e ἀθηναίους ξυμμαχεῖ καὶ
φύρους δίδωσι V N sed vulgat in marg habet 9 βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμό-
νιοι L O βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ λακεδαιμόνιοι e g k 10 λαμβάνωσιν οἱ ἀθηναῖοι L N O g
11 μήτε ἄλλην ξυμμαχίαν τινα V N sed vulgat in marg habet τὸν πρὸς ἀθη-
ναίους] om c 14 πρὸς τοὺς (τοὺς πρὸς teste Bekk) ἀθηναίους B 15 δοκεῖ Q.
16 ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως N V. 18 καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων] om c ἔστωσαν βασιλεῖ
κατὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἡ ξυμμαχία N V 19 ταῦτα A B E F K N m 20 ταῦτα
A C E F G τοῦτο B. Bekk 2 21. ἄναια A C F G H. K. X d f 1 et prima
manu N Porpo. Goell Bekk 2 ἄναι B. ἄναιαν L O V g m corr. E vulgo ἀναίαν
Conf III 19, 2 32, 2. IV. 75, 1. 23 ἀφιστάναι Q 25 ἀβμόργης f
παρεστάναι 1.

COAST OF CORINTH A C 412 Olymp 92 1

στρατιᾷ, ἔπλευσαν εἰς Διὸς ἱερόν· καὶ καθορώσιν ἐκκαίδεκα
 ναῦς, ἃς ὕστερον ἔτι Θρασυκλέους Διομέδων ἔχων ἀπ'
 Ἀθηνῶν προσέπλει. καὶ ὡς εἶδον, ἔφευγον μιᾷ μὲν νηὶ ἐς 3
 Εφεσον, αἱ δὲ λοιπαὶ ἐπὶ τῆς Τέω. καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κενὰς
 5 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι λαμβάνουσι, τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς τὴν γῆν φθασάν-
 των· αἱ δ' ἄλλαι ἐς τὴν Τηίων πόλιν καταφεύγουσι. καὶ 4
 οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀπέπλευσαν· οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ταῖς
 λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς μετ' αὐτῶν, Λέβε-
 δον ἀπέστησαν καὶ αὐθις Ἐράς. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἕκαστοι ἐπ'
 10 οἴκου ἀπεκομίσθησαν, καὶ ὁ πεζὸς καὶ αἱ νῆες.

XX. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους αἱ ἐν τῷ Πειραιῶ
 εἴκοσι νῆες τῶν Πελοποννησίων, καταδιωχθεῖσαι τότε καὶ
 ἐφορμούμεναι ἰσφ' ἀριθμῶ ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, ἐπέκ-
 15 πλουν ποιησάμεναι αἰφνίδιον καὶ κρατήσασαι
 ναυμαχίᾳ, τέσσαράς τε ναῦς λαμβάνουσι τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἀποπλεύσασαι εἰς Κεγχρεῖας
 τὸν ἐς τὴν Χίον καὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν πλοῦν αὐθις
 παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ ναύαρχος αὐτοῖς ἐκ Λα-
 κedaίμονος Ἀστύοχος ἐπήλθεν, ὅπερ ἐγίγνετο
 20 ἥδη πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία. ἀναχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ ἐκ τῆς Τέω 2

A C 412.

Olymp 92 1

COAST OF

15 CORINTH

The Peloponnesian
 ships blockaded on this
 coast break out, defeat
 the blockading squad-
 ron, and prepare to
 sail for Ionia

2 αἰς correctus 1. ἔχων] om 1 3 ἀθηναίων b ἔφευγον 1 4 τῇ
 L τῆου O τέτταρας B τέσσαρες d 1 καινὰς k 5 τὴν] om K γῆν]
 φυγὴν A 8 ναυσὶν accessit ex B C F H K L N O P V X b c d e f g i k.
 Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ἀναγόμενοι F G H K L N O P V X d e g i k m.
 λεβεδὸν Q. 12 καὶ] om 1 13 ἐφορμούμεναι e ἔκπλουν O 15. τέτ-
 τάρας B 16 κεγχρεῖς e 19 ἀπῆλθεν Q. 20 ἡ ναυαρχία πᾶσα Q.
 πᾶσα ἡ ναυμαχία B ἡ πᾶσα ναυμαχία d f 1 τῆου L O qui et mox τῇ

1. Διὸς ἱερόν] Πολίχρινον Ἰωνίας, με-
 ταξὺ Λεβέδου καὶ Κολοφῶνος, Stephan.
 Byzant A small town grew up pro-
 bably around the temple, as at the
 more famous Διὸς ἱερόν, near the mouth
 of the Bosphorus The Chians were
 returning from Anæa along the coast,
 and when they saw the Athenian fleet
 coming towards them from the open
 sea, one of their number turned about
 and escaped to Ephesus, the others
 continued their course along the shore,
 and most of them reached Teos in

safety The "land forces" mentioned
 a little below, were those of the Clazo-
 menians and Erythræans already men-
 tioned in ch 16, 3 as having been ad-
 mitted into Teos

20 πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία] That is, he was
 to have the command not only over the
 squadron with which he sailed, but
 over all the naval forces of the Lacedæ-
 monians and their allies on the coast of
 Asia, as being the regular ναύαρχος, or
 high admiral, of Sparta.

πεζού, καὶ Τισσαφέρνῃς αὐτὸς στρατιᾷ παραγενόμενος, καὶ ἐπικαθελὼν τὸ ἐν τῇ Τέφ τείχος, εἴ τι ὑπελείφθη, ἀνεχώρησε καὶ Διομέδων ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον δέκα ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων ἀφικόμενος, ἐσπέισατο Τηίοις ὥστε δέχεσθαι καὶ σφᾶς. καὶ παραπλεύσας ἐπὶ Ἐρὰς καὶ προσβαλὼν, ὥς οὐκ ἐλάμβανε τὴν πόλιν, ἀπέπλευσεν.

XXI. Ἐγένετο δὲ κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις [ὑπὸ] τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς μετὰ Ἀθηναίων, οἳ ἔτυχον ἐν τρισὶ ναυσὶ παρόντες. καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Σαμίων ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινὰς τοὺς πάντας 10 τῶν δυνατῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τετρακοσίους δὲ φυγῇ ζημιώσαντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ τὴν γῆν αὐτῶν καὶ οἰκίας νειμάμενοι, Ἀθηναίων τε σφίσιν αὐτονομίαν μετὰ ταῦτα ὥς βεβαίοις ἦδη ψηφισαμένων, τὰ λοιπὰ διώκουν τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοῖς γεωμόροις μετεδίδοσαν οὔτε ἄλλον οὐδενός, 15

1 παραγενόμενος E 2 ὑπελήφθη H 4 ἀφίκοι ἀθηναίων N.V.X
 τῆιος B 5 ἔρας E προσλαβὼν R 8 ὑπὸ] om F.H.N.V.X Porpo.
 10 δ] τῶν d 1 ἐς διακοσίους A B C E F H K L N O P V c d e f g i k m.
 Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ἐς διακοσίῳν 1 vulgo omittunt prepositionem.
 11 δυνατωτάτων B ἀπέκτειναν d 1 13 νειμάμενοι κατέχουν ἀθηναίων B.
 15 γεωμόροις E οὔτε ἄλλου οὐδενός] καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν Q.

7. ἡ ἐν Σάμῳ ἐπανάστασις, κ. τ. λ.] The preposition ὑπὸ should certainly, I think, be omitted for the words τοῦ δήμου belong to ἐπανάστασις, not to ἐγένετο, and ἡ ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου cannot be a correct expression.

8. ἐπανάστασις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνατοῖς] Stephanus monet, adnotandum esse, verba hic retinere casum verbi sui Hoc crebrum est in Thucydide VI 18, 6 διάστασις τοῖς νέοις ἐς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους VI 76, 4 περὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν σφίσιν ἄλλα μὴ ἐκείνῳ καταδουλώσεως (τῷ Μήδῳ ἀντέστησαν) Adde quæ ad V 46, 4 dicta sunt Dux.

10 ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινὰς τοὺς πάντας] "Amounting in all to some two hundred" Compare I 100, 1 εἴλον τριῆρεις—τάς πᾶσας ἐς διακοσίους And III 68, 4. ἐνιαυτὸν μὲν τινα, "about a year," and also VII 34, 5 ἐπτά τινες, "some seven," 1 e about seven

15. τοῖς γεωμόροις] The γεωμόροι, or "landlords," were the highest class in

all the colonial aristocracies, where the ascendancy of the ruling party was founded on wealth, not on birth Thus at Syracuse, as at Samos, we read of the γεωμόροι as forming the aristocracy, but in the old constitution of Athens, persons so called formed only the second class, the εὐπατρίδαι, or aristocracy of birth, forming the first class See Polux, VIII 111 The term is in itself ambiguous, according to the various relations in which the landholders stood to other parts of the community, in different times and places In the Suppliants of Æschylus, the citizens of Argos are called γεωμοροι, but the Doric form of the word shews that it refers to a period subsequent to the Dorian conquest, and denotes the allodial proprietors, the free Dorians, who had divided amongst themselves the soil of the conquered country. On the other hand, in Callimachus, Hymn. in Jov 74, it denotes merely a peasant, "Bauer,"

LESBOS A C 412 Olymp 92 1

οὔτε ἐκδοῦναι οὐδ' ἀγαγέσθαι παρ' ἐκείνων οὐδ' ἐς ἐκείνους
οὐδενὶ ἔτι τοῦ δήμου ἐξῆν.

XXII. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ Χίοι, ὥσπερ
ἤρξαντο, οὐδὲν ἀπολείποντες προθυμίας, ἄνευ τε Πελοπον-

5 LESBOS νησιῶν πλήθει παρόντες ἀποστήσαι τὰς πόλεις,
A Chian squadron sails
to Lesbos, and induces
first METHYMNA
and then MYTILENE
to revolt from Athens
καὶ βουλόμενοι ἅμα ὡς πλείστους σφίσι ξυγ-
κινδυνεύειν, στρατεύονται αὐτοὶ τε τρισκαίδεκα
ναυσὶν ἐπὶ τὴν Λέσβον, (ὥσπερ εἶρητο ὑπὸ
τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων δεύτερον ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἰέναι, καὶ
10 ἐκέιθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον,) καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἅμα Πελοποννη-
σίῳν τε τῶν παρόντων καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παρῆει ἐπὶ
Κλαζομενῶν τε καὶ Κύμης· ἦρχε δ' αὐτοῦ Εὐάλας Σπαρτιά-
της, τῶν δὲ νεῶν Δεινιάδας περίοικος. καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆες κατα-
πλεύσασαι Μήθυμναν πρῶτον ἀφιστᾶσιν, καὶ καταλείπονται
15 τέσσαρες νῆες ἐν αὐτῇ· καὶ αὐθις αἱ λοιπαὶ Μυτιλήνην
ἀφιστᾶσιν. XXIII. Ἀστύοχος δὲ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ναύ-

ASTYOCHEUS,
the Spartan high-ad-
miral, arrives on the
coast of Asia to take
the command. The
20 Athenians attack Les-
bos, and recover the
whole island. They
also recover Clazo-
mene
αρχος τέσσαρσι ναυσὶν, ὥσπερ ὥρμητο, πλέων
ἐκ τῶν Κεγχρεῶν ἀφικνεῖται ἐς Χίον. καὶ
τρίτην ἡμέραν αὐτοῦ ἦκοντος αἱ Ἀττικά νῆες
πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν ἔπλεον ἐς Λέσβον, ὧν ἦρχε
Λέων καὶ Διομέδων· Λέων γὰρ ὕστερον δέκα
ναυσὶ προσεβόηθησεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν. ἀνα- 2

1 οὐδ' ἀγαγέσθαι] οὔτε ἀγαγέσθαι plerique 3 ὥσπερ οἱ χίοι d e.1 4 ἀπο-
λείποντες K. ἀπολιπόντες i 7 δέκα καὶ τρισὶ e 8 λέσαν F εἶρηται d i
10 ἅμα τῶν πελοποννησιῶν K 11. αὐτῶθεν F περιῆει g 12 κύβης B
λας
εὐάλας B βάλας d i 13 δεινιάδας e δεινιάδης d 14 μῆθυμναν Q καὶ
καταλείπονται—ἀφιστᾶσιν] Hæc Latine dedit Valla, Græca unus servavit B qui
τέτταρες et μυτιλήνην Habent Poppo Goell Bekk 16 λακεδαιμονίων N V
17 τέτταρσι B ὥρμητο F H T et prima manu N 18 τῶν] om d i
κεγχρεῶν B 21 γὰρ] δὲ Q 22 ἀναγόμενος G K L N O P Q V d e g k m.

the mere cultivator of the soil under a noble proprietor. In Egypt the γεωμόροι, or γεωργοί, stood towards the priests in something of the same relation as the Dorians to the Herachidæ in Lacedæmon, in the period following the conquest that is, they were allodial free proprietors, but not enjoying po-

litical power, because their blood was not sacred. And this seems to have been the relation intended to subsist between the γεωργοί and the φύλακες, in the imaginary commonwealths of the philosophers

17 ὥρμητο] See ch 20, 1.

γαγόμενος δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐς ὄψε, καὶ
 προσλαβὼν Χίαν ναῦν μίαν, ἔπλει ἐς τὴν Λέσβον, ὅπως
 ὠφελοίη, εἴ τι δύνατο. καὶ ἀφικνέεται ἐς τὴν Πύρραν, ἐκεῖθεν
 δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐς Ἑρεσον· ἔνθα πυνθάνεται ὅτι ἡ Μυτιλήνη
 3 ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων αὐτοβοεῖ ἐάλωκεν. οἱ γὰρ Ἀθηναῖοι, 5
 ὥσπερ ἔπλεον, ἀπροσδόκητοι κατασχόντες ἐς τὸν λιμένα τῶν
 τε Χίων νεῶν ἐκράτησαν, καὶ ἀποβάαντες, τοὺς ἀντιστάνας
 4 μάχῃ νικήσαντες, τὴν πόλιν ἔσχον. ἃ πυνθανόμενος ὁ
 Ἀστύοχος τῶν τε Ἑρεσίων καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς Μηθύμνης μετ'
 Εὐβούλου Χίων νεῶν, αἱ τότε καταλειφθεῖσαι, καὶ ὥς ἡ 10
 Μυτιλήνη ἐάλω φεύγουσαι, περιέτυχον αὐτῷ τρεῖς (μία γὰρ
 ἐάλω ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων), οὐκέτι ἐπὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην ὥρμη-
 σεν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἑρεσον ἀποστήσας καὶ ὀπλίσας, καὶ τοὺς
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν ὀπλίτας πεζῇ παραπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν

1. καὶ] om 1 ἀστύμαχος A C F G R T c 1 m 2 ναῦν] om Q post μίαν
 ponunt B 1. ναυμαχίαν, omisso μίαν, A E F X γὰρ B ναυμίαν G ἐπὶ L O
 P e k 4 ἔρεσσον Bekk 5 ἀπὸ A E F G X τῶν] τῆς 1. αὐτοβοῆ E
 ἐάλω B Q 7. νηὶν B ἀντιστάνας C K k 9 ἀστύμαχος 1 ἔρεσιών
 Bekk τῶν τε] μετὰ τῶν τε Tusanus 10 καταλειφθεῖσαι A B C E F H L
 O R T V X g i k m N correct Taur Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri κατα-
 ληφθεῖσαι 11 μία μὲν Q 13 ἔρεσσον ut solet Bekk 14 πεζῇ καὶ
 ἄρχοντα N παραπέμπει B Poppo Goell Bekk quod conjectura praecepti Wassius,
 collato c 61, i et dudum ante Acacius παρέπεμπε τε X. παρέπλει A C E F G

13. ἀλλὰ τὴν Ἑρεσον ἀποστήσας,
 κ τ λ] The whole of this sentence is
 more or less corrupted in all the MSS.,
 and it seems very doubtful how it
 should be restored. ὀπλίσας, however,
 must refer to Ἑρεσον, and not to τοὺς
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νεῶν for the seamen
 of the ships were not sent to Antissa and
 Methymna by land, as the very next
 clause shews that they carried their
 ships thither by sea, and the ἐπιβάται
 must have had arms already. But τὴν
 Ἑρεσον ὀπλίσας means, that the inha-
 bitants, who under the Athenian do-
 minion had had little opportunity of
 serving as heavy armed soldiers, were
 ill provided with arms, and were glad
 to get a supply from Astyochus. Com-
 pare the conduct of Salæthus at Myti-
 lene, III 27, 2. The words ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀν-
 τισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν, must be omitted
 either in the first clause or in the se-
 cond, it is difficult to say in which, as

one MS (B) omits them in the latter,
 and two others, (N V) in the former.
 The reading of these two last MSS is
 possibly the true one, although it offers
 an incomplete grammatical construc-
 tion, for the words τοὺς ἀπὸ—ὀπλί-
 τας have nothing to govern them. Yet, as
 Haack has observed, the verb may be
 supplied from the context, τοὺς ὀπλί-
 τας πεζῇ—καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς ναυσὶ παρέπλει,
 the word παρέπεμψε, or παραπέμπει, or
 something of a similar meaning, being
 almost necessarily implied. And thus
 the reading in B, παραπέμπει, may be
 only a correction, but as it gives the
 sense which is wanted, and as undoubt-
 edly this MS has in many places in the
 eighth book either preserved or suc-
 cessfully restored the true text, I have
 thought it best, with Bekker, Poppo,
 and Goller, to follow it on the present
 occasion also.

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Ἄντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν, ἄρχοντα Ἐτεόνικον προστάξας
καὶ αὐτὸς ταῖς τε μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ναυσὶ καὶ ταῖς τρισὶ ταῖς Χίαις
παρέπλει [ἐπὶ τὴν Ἄντισσαν καὶ Μήθυμναν,] ἐλπίζων τοὺς
Μηθυμναίους θαρσήσειν τε ἰδόντας σφᾶς, καὶ ἔμμενεῖν τῇ
5 ἀποστάσει ὥς δὲ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐν τῇ Λέσβῳ πάντα ἡναντιοῦτο, 5
ἀπέπλευσε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρατὸν ἀναλαβὼν ἐς τὴν Χίον.
ἀπεκομίσθη δὲ πάλιν κατὰ πόλεις καὶ ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς,
ὃς ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον ἐμέλλησεν ἵεναι. καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν
Κεγχρειᾷ ξυμμαχίδων Πελοποννησίων νεῶν ἀφικνούνται
10 αὐτοῖς ἕξ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐς τὴν Χίον. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ τε ἐν 6
τῇ Λέσβῳ πάλιν κατεστήσαντο, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἕξ αὐτῆς,
Κλαζομενίων τὴν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πολίχναν τειχιζομένην
ἐλόντες, διεκόμισαν πάλιν αὐτοὺς ἐς τὴν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλιν,
πλὴν τῶν αἰτίων τῆς ἀποστάσεως· οὗτοι δὲ ἐς Δαφνούντα
15 ἀπῆλθον καὶ αὖθις Κλαζομεναὶ προσεχώρησαν Ἀθηναῖοις.

XXIV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ τ' ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ Ἀθηναῖοι
ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν ἐν τῇ Λάδῃ ἐφορμοῦντες, ἀπόβασιν ποιη-
MILETUS, CHIOS σάμενοι ἐς Πάνορμον τῆς Μιλησίας, Χαλ-
The Athenians make
a descent on the coast
20 of Miletus, in which κιδέα τε τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον ἄρχοντα μετ'
ὀλίγων παραβοηθήσαντα ἀποκτείνουσι, καὶ

1 ἄρχοντα τοῖς ἐτεόνικον προστάξας, αὐτὸς, κ τ λ Ν V ἐτεόνικον L
ἐτεόνικον g, τε ξύνοικον f τοῖς N 2 αὐτοῦ E F ταῖς τρισὶ om L
3 ἐπὶ—μήθυμναν] om B Bekk 2 habent A C E F G τὴν accessit ex A C E
F G H K L N O Q T V X f g k Haack Poppo Goell 4 θαρρήσειν B ἐμέ-
νειν A E K N O T V 5 πάντως g ἡναντιοῦτο 1 6 τὸν αὐτοῦ N
στρατὸν] στρατηγὸν 1 πεζὸν post στρατὸν B Bekk Goell om A C E F G
7 ὁ] om g 10 τὴν] om Q g τὰς τ' F ταῦτ' ἐν R 12 κλαζομε-
νίων—τειχιζομένην] κλαζομένην E τὴν τ' ἐν 1 πολίχνην g. πολίχνην d 1
13 διεκομίσαντο e 14 αἰτίων A F τῆς] om K 15 ἀθήναις K
16 μιλῆτῳ] μυτιλήνῃ d 1 19 τε] om L O g k 20 ὀλίγων 1 παρα-
βοηθήσαντα C c

7 ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς] That is, the forces of the Asiatic cities, τῶν αὐτῶθεν ξυμμάχων, who, together with the Peloponnesian land forces, had accompanied the Chian fleet in its expedition to Lesbos. After the failure of this expedition, Astyochus embarked the Peloponnesians on board his ships, and carried them back to Chios, whilst the Asiatics dispersed to their respective

cities. He says, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζὸς, because it is clearly implied in the narrative, that the soldiers had been carried over to Lesbos to cooperate with the fleet there, and now after the victory of the Athenians were again carried back to the main land.

17 ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν] Compare c 15, i 17, 3

Chaldeus, the Lacedaemonian commander, is killed They attacked Chios, defeat the Chians in several battles, shut them up within their walls, and lay waste the whole island

τροπαῖον τρίτη ἡμέρα ὕστερον διαπλεύσαντες ἔστησαν, ὃ οἱ Μιλήσιοι ὥς οὐ μετὰ κράτους τῆς γῆς σταθὲν ἀνείλον καὶ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἔχοντες τὰς ἐκ Λέσβου Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, ἔκ τε Οἰνουσσῶν, τῶν πρὸ Χίου νήσων, καὶ ἐκ Σιδούσης καὶ ἐκ Πτελεοῦ, ἃ ἐν τῇ Ἐρυθραίᾳ εἶχον τείχη, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου ὀρμώμενοι, τὸν πρὸς τοὺς Χίους πόλεμον ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐποιοῦντο· εἶχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστοῦς. καὶ ἔν τε Καρδαμύλῃ ἀποβάαντες καὶ ἐν Βολίσσῳ, τοὺς προσβοηθήσαντας τῶν Χίων μάχῃ νικήσαντες καὶ πολλοὺς διαφθείραντες, ἀνάστατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτῃ χωρία καὶ ἐν Φάναις αὖθις ἄλλῃ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τρίτῃ ἐν Λευκωνίῳ. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Χίοι ἤδη οὐκέτι ἐπεξήρσαν, οἱ δὲ τὴν χώραν, καλῶς κατεσκευασμένην καὶ ἀπαθῇ οὖσαν ἀπὸ τῶν Μηδικῶν ἄχρι τότε, διεπόρθησαν. Χίοι γὰρ μόνοι μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ὧν ἐγὼ ᾗσθόμην, εὐδαιμονήσαντες ἅμα καὶ ἐσωφρόνησαν, καὶ ὅσῳ ἐπεδίδου ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον, τόσῳ καὶ ἐκοσμοῦντο ἐχυρότερον. καὶ οὐδ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἀπόστασιν, εἰ τοῦτο δοκοῦσι παρὰ τὸ ἀσφαλέστερον πράξαι, πρότερον

1 τῇ τρίτῃ Q R d 1

2 ἔστησαν] ὕστερον B

4 ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου B

5 οἰνουσσῶν E

οἰνουσσῶν G g m

οἰνουσσῶν V

πρὸς C T

6 σιδούσης

A F H K N T g 1 k

πτελεοῦ G

πτελεοῦ F H

7 εἶχον] καθεῖλον margo 1

σῶι

τείχῃ ἀπῆραν καὶ B.

10 βολίσκῳ B

Θουκυδίδης Βολίσκον αὐτὴν καλεῖ ἐν ὀγδῇ Steph Byz

12 ἀναστ — χωρία] ἀνεχώρησαν Q 1

φάναις A E F H L N

O V Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo φανᾶς

13 νικήσαντες P

Λευκωνία e

πτελευκωνίῳ g

17 ηὐδαιμόνησάν τε B

εὐδαιμόνησαντες R

καὶ ἅμα Q καὶ

om R

18 ἀπεδίδου V

αὐτοῖς ἡ πόλις Q R 1

τόσον K

τοσούτῳ e

19 καὶ] om d 1

ἐκοσμοῦτο E N T V

et γρ G

τοῦτο margo G

καὶ ἰσχυρότερον T

20 εἰ] ἐς B

περὶ d

ἀσφαλέστερον A C E F G

ἀσφαλέστατον B. Bekk

τὸ] om Q

8 ἐπιβάτας ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστοῦς] The ἐπιβάται were usually drawn from the fourth class, οἱ Thetes, although on some occasions men of the higher classes seem to have volunteered to serve amongst them. See III 98, 3 note. Now however the citizens of the higher classes were actually compelled to serve as ἐπιβάται, owing to the peculiar exigency of the crisis.

12 ἀνάστατα — χωρία] Agnoscit Pol-

lux, III 91. Herodotus, p 31 I 76, 2 ἀναστᾶτους ἐποίησε Συρίους ἀναστατοῦντας, ἀνατρέποντας Hesych v Etymologum et Suidam Auctor nescio quis πᾶν Μέλαθρον ἄρδην ἐκ βάρων ἈΝΑΣΤΑΤΟΝ WASS

ἐν Φανᾶς] Φάναι, ἀκρωτήριον τῆς Χίου, Stephanus Vide ibi Holstenium. Duk

13 ἐν Λευκωνίῳ] Polyænus lib VIII cap 66 Χίους πρὸς Ἐρυθραίους πόλεμος ἦν Λευκωνίας περί Duk

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ἐτόλμησαν ποιήσασθαι ἢ μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν ξυμμάχων ἔμελλον κινδυνεύσειν, καὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἡσθάνοντο οὐδ' αὐτοὺς ἀντιλέγοντας ἔτι μετὰ τὴν Σικελικὴν ξυμφορὰν ὥς οὐ πάνυ πόνηρα σφῶν βεβαίως τὰ πράγματα εἶη εἰ δέ 5 τι ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρωπείοις τοῦ βίου παραλόγοις ἐσφάλησαν, μετὰ πολλῶν, οἷς ταῦτα ἔδοξε, τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ταχὺ ξυναιρεθῆσθαι, τὴν ἁμαρτίαν ξυνέγνωσαν. εἰργομένοις οὖν 6 αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθουμένοις ἐνεχείρισάν τινες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν οὓς αἰσθόμενοι οἱ 10 ἄρχοντες αὐτοὶ μὲν ἡσύχασαν, Ἀστυόχον δὲ ἐξ Ἐρυθρῶν τὸν ναύαρχον μετὰ τεσσάρων νεῶν, αἱ παρήσαν αὐτῷ, κομίσαντες, ἐσκόπουν ὅπως μετριώτατα, ἢ ὁμήρων λήφει ἢ ἄλλῳ

1 ἀγαθῶν K Bekk Poppo Goell ξυμμαχων μεθ' ὧν ἔμελλον ξυγκινδυνεύειν B 2 κινδυνεύσειν A C E F et cor G ξυγκινδυνεύσειν Bekk 2 4 ὥς] καὶ ὥς 1 οὐ] om g 1 πονηρὰ A B H K T Haack accentu nullo E F εἴτ' ἔτι F δέ τι] δ' ἐτί F teste Bekk 6 τὰ αὐτὰ A B C F H V d e f g i k Haack ταῦτα Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ταῦτα τὰ] om B ξυναιρεθ B Bekk. Poppo Goell [A C E F G et Poppo in adnott p 659 ξυναιρεθῆσθαι] 7 εἰργομένης c γοῦν B "Quidni δ' οὐν;" Bekk 2 8 αὐτῆς c θαλάττης B ἐνεχείρισάν A F G H K 9 πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους B αἰσθανόμενοι Q 11 τὸν] om Q 12 μετριώτατα c

1 μετὰ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν] Bekker, Poppo, and Goller, read *ἀγαθῶν*. It is manifest that the expression *καλοὶ ἀγαθοὶ* proves nothing, for there the two words have become one, and express together one idea, so that the crasis there is natural enough. But *κακῶν τε ἀγαθῶν*, II 41, 4, referred to by Poppo in his remarks on my note on III 90, 5, is certainly, if the text be correct, an authority in favour of Bekker's correction. However, as even there several MSS read *κακῶν τε καὶ ἀγαθῶν*, as all read *καὶ ἀγαθῶν* in the present case, with one single exception, and as there seems no reason why the crasis should be admitted, as the words *πολλοὶ* and *ἀγαθοὶ* are not habitually taken together so as to form one single expression, I have chosen to keep the common reading.

6 *ξυναιρεθῆσθαι*] The objection to Bekker's reading *ξυναιρεθῆσθαι* is this, that as *ἀναιρεθῆσθαι* by itself would signify, "to be destroyed," so with the preposition *ξύν* it must signify, "to be destroyed together with," as in Lycurgus, (Leocrates, p 180. Reiske)

τελευτήσαντι *συναναιρεῖται* πάντα. But *ξυναιρεῖν* is, "corripere," "conficere," as II 51, 5, τὸ νόημα πάντα *ξυνήρει*, so that in this place τὰ τῶν Ἀθην *ξυναιρεθῆσθαι* seems to signify, "that the power of the Athenians would speedily be cut short or destroyed." See Dion Cassius, XXXVII 13, where, speaking of Mithridates, he says, τὸ φάρμακον οὐ συνεῖλεν αὐτόν "Did not dispatch him." Where *ἀνείλεν*, and *συνανείλεν*, are both, I think, unnecessary corrections.

7 *εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς* — *ἐνεχείρισαν*] This use of the dative may be referred to the rule given in the note on III 98, 1, that it expresses the action spoken of as relating to the feelings or conduct of the party concerned in it. Thus the attempt to surrender the city is spoken of as affecting the Chians, that is, the ruling party in Chios, who are the principal subject of the greater part of the chapter. "While then the Chians were thus situated, *their city was attempted to be betrayed to the Athenians*, but they discovered it in "time," &c.

τῷ τρόπῳ, καταπαύσουσιν τὴν ἐπιβουλήν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ταῦτα ἔπρασσον.

XXV Ἐκ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν τοῦ αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶν-
τος χίλιοι ὀπλῖται Ἀθηναίων, καὶ πεντακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι
Ἀργείων (τοὺς γὰρ πεντακοσίους τῶν Ἀργείων 5
φιλοὺς ὄντας ὥπλισαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι) καὶ χίλιοι
τῶν ξυμμάχων, ναυσὶ δυοῖν δεούσαις πεντή-
κοντα, ὧν ἦσαν καὶ ὀπλιταγωγοὶ, Φρυνίχου
καὶ Ὀνομακλέους καὶ Σκιρωνίδου στρατηγού-
των κατέπλευσαν εἰς Σάμον, καὶ διαβάντες εἰς Μίλητον ἐστρα- 10
2 τοπεδεύσαντο. Μιλήσιοι δὲ ἐξελθόντες αὐτοὶ τε, ὀκτακόσιοι
ὀπλῖται, καὶ οἱ μετὰ Χαλκιδέως ἐλθόντες Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ
Τισσαφέρνους τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικὸν, καὶ αὐτὸς Τισσαφέρνης
παρὼν καὶ ἡ ἵππος αὐτοῦ, ξυνέβαλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς
3 ξυμμάχοις. καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἀργεῖοι τῷ σφετέρῳ αὐτῶν κέρει 15
προεξάξαντες καὶ καταφρονήσαντες, ὡς ἐπὶ Ἰωνάς τε καὶ οὐ

1. τῷ] om c d e 1 τῷ g Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo τῷ καταπαύ-
σουσι A B C F H K N V d e g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk καταπαύουσι
T qui mox ἐπιβουλήν vulgo καταπαύσασιν 2 ἔπραττον B 3 ἀθηναίων
E F N T V 4 ὀπλῖται ἀθηναίων A B C F H K L N O Q T V c d e f g i k m
Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ὀπλῖται τῶν ἀθηναίων 7 δὲ οὐσαις E.
9 κιρωνίδου B σκιρωνίδου c e σκιρωνίδου i 11 αὐτοὶ τε καὶ Q 12 καὶ
τισσαφ—ἐπικουρικὸν] om G 13 τισσαφ—αὐτὸς] om L O P c g k m τι
A B C E F N T V e i Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo τό ξενικὸν] Delet Schaefer
ad Bos Ellips p 451 uncis inclusit Bekk τισσαφέρνης K 14 καὶ τοῖς

ξυμμάχοις B. Bekker 2 vulgo καὶ ξυμμάχοις 16 προεξάξαντες B προεξ-
άξαντες C G L O P Q k cujus veibi exempla ponit Lobeckius ad Phrynich p
287 petita illa a Syntipa et Anna Comnena προεξέρξαντες G προεξάξαντες Bekk.

13 τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικὸν] The author-
ity of the best MSS is in favour of
this reading, but the common text, τὸ
ξενικὸν, is intelligible enough in itself,
as there is no reason to suppose that
Tissaphernes' ordinary establishment of
foreign mercenaries was very numerous.
It is a question whether these mercen-
aries were Greeks or Barbarians,
probably however they were Greeks,—
Arcadians, we may suppose, from Pe-
loponnesus,—and the word ξενικὸν de-
scribes them in relation to Tissa-
phernes, and not to the historian him-
self. The "Peloponnesians who came
"with Chalcideus" must have been
too few to offer any effectual resist-
ance to 1000 heavy armed Athenians,

being only the ἐπιβάται of five ships,
but the Peloponnesian mercenaries of
Tissaphernes added considerably to
their strength. Ξενικὸν and ἐπικουρικὸν
are often used as synonymous, but
here the first expresses that the men
were not Asiatics, 1 e were foreigners
to Tissaphernes, the second describes
the tenure of their service, 1 e that
they were mere mercenaries. Poppo
well refers to III 109, 2 τὸν μισθοφόρον
ὄχλον τὸν ξενικόν, and to Xenoph Heli-
len VI 1, 4 μισθοφόρους ἔχω ξένους.
Perhaps these mercenaries, like those
of Pisuthnes spoken of III 34, 2 may
have been partly Greek and partly Bar-
barian.

16 προεξάξαντες] Another instance

δεξομένους ἀτακτότερον χωροῦντες, νικῶνται ὑπὸ τῶν Μιλη-
 σίων, καὶ διαφθείρονται αὐτῶν ὀλίγῳ ἐλάσσους τριακοσίων
 ἀνδρῶν Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους πρῶτους νική-
 σαντες, καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ τὸν ἄλλον ὄχλον ὡσάμενοι,
 5 τοῖς Μιλησίοις οὐ ξυμμίξαντες, ἀλλ' ὑποχωρησάντων αὐτῶν
 ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Ἀργείων τροπῆς ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὥς ἐώρων τὸ
 ἄλλο σφῶν ἡσώμενον, πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν πόλιν τῶν Μιλη-
 σίων κρατοῦντες ἤδη τὰ ὄπλα τίθενται. καὶ ξυνέβη ἐν τῇ 4
 μάχῃ ταύτῃ τοὺς Ἴωνας ἀμφοτέρων τῶν Δωριέων κρατῆσαι
 10 τοὺς τε γὰρ κατὰ σφᾶς Πελοποννησίους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνίκων,
 καὶ τοὺς Ἀργείους οἱ Μιλήσιοι. στήσαντες δὲ τροπαῖον, τὸν 5
 περιτειχισμὸν ἰσθμῶδους ὄντος τοῦ χωρίου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρ-
 εσκευάζοντο, νομίζοντες, εἰ προσαγάγουντο Μίλητον, ῥαδίως
 ἂν σφίσι καὶ τᾶλλα †προσχωρήσειν †

15 XXVI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ περὶ δέλην ἥδη ὀψίαν ἀγγέλλεται
 αὐτοῖς τὰς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου καὶ Σικελίας πέντε καὶ πεν-
 τήκοντα ναῦς ὅσον οὐ παρεῖναι. τῶν τε γὰρ
 Σικελιωτῶν, Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ Συρακοσίου
 μάλιστα ἐνάγοντος ξυνεπιλαβέσθαι †καὶ† τῆς
 20 ὑπολοίπου Ἀθηναίων καταλύσεως, εἴκοσι νῆες

A large Peloponnesian
 and Sicilian fleet vi-
 rives just at this time
 on the coast, and pre-
 pares to relieve Mi-
 letus

1 δεξαμένους P ἀτακτότερον T 2 αὐτῶν] om N V ὀλίγον g ὀλίγοι
 C E F G K L O T c d e i m ἐλάττους B τριακοσίων] τῶν c 3 οἱ ἀθηναῖοι c e
 τοὺς πελοποννησίους πρῶτα e 6 τῶν] τῶν ἐν G 7 ἡττωμένων K 1 9 ταύτῃ]
 om c e ἀμφοτέρων A C E F G ἀμφοτέρωθεν B Bekk 2 δωριῶν C Bekk
 12 ἰσθμοῶδους E οἱ] om d 1 13 προσάγουντο e 14 τᾶλλα B Bekk
 τᾶλλα L O d e k m Poppo Goell vulgo τὰ ἄλλα προσχωρήσαι G προσχωρή-
 σαι m 15 δέλην ὀψίας d 16 τὰς ἀπὸ σικελ καὶ πελοπονν Bekk 2 πέντε
 καὶ] om K 17 οὐ] οὐπω G L O P Q c e g m 19 καὶ accessit ex B Goell
 Bekk et uncis inclusum Poppo

of the first aorist form ἦξα See II 97, 3
 προσῆξαν The sense is "advancing
 "from the line before the rest" See
 VII 37, 2 70, 1

14 †προσχωρήσειν†] Dobree would
 read προσχωρήσαι Ἄν προσχωρήσειν
 occurs however again in II 86 ad fin
 But the question is merely as to the
 truth of the rule, "that ἂν is not to be
 "joined with the future tense," on
 other grounds for our MSS of Thu-
 cydides are of very little authority
 against it

16 τὰς—πέντε καὶ πενήκοντα ναῦς]
 The article is explained by what fol-
 lows, (see III 22, 8 note,) "the five
 "and fifty ships, that is, 22 from Si-
 "cily, and 33 which had been got ready
 "for sea in Peloponnesus" These 33
 are not easily to be accounted for
 Forty had been ordered to be sent from
 Peloponnesus, over to the Asiatic coast,
 ch 6, 4, and of these ten were to be
 furnished by the Lacedæmonians, but
 they afterwards reduced their number
 to five, which were sent off with Chal-

Συρακοσίων ἦλθον καὶ Σελινούντιαι δύο, αἱ τε ἐκ Πελοπον-
νήσου, αἷς παρεσκευάζοντο, ἐτοίμαι ἤδη οὔσαι καὶ Θηραμένει
τῷ Λακεδαιμονίῳ ξυναμφότεραι ὡς Ἀστυόχον τὸν νοῦαρχον
προσταχθεῖσαι κομίσαι, κατέπλευσαν ἐς Λέρον πρῶτον, τὴν
2 πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσον. ἔπειτα ἐκεῖθεν, αἰσθόμενοι ἐπὶ Μιλήτῳ 5
ὄντας Ἀθηναίους, ἐς τὸν Ἰασικὸν κόλπον πρότερον πλεύ-
3 σαντες ἐβούλοντο εἰδέναι τὰ περὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. ἐλθόντος δὲ
Ἀλκιβιάδου ἵππῳ ἐς Τειχιούσσαν τῆς Μιλησίας, οἵπερ τοῦ
κόλπου πλεύσαντες ἠϋλίσαντο, πυνθάνονται τὰ περὶ τῆς
μάχης παρῆν γὰρ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ ξυνεμάχετο τοῖς Μιλη- 10
σίοις καὶ Τισσαφέρνει, καὶ αὐτοῖς παρήνει, εἰ μὴ βούλονται
τά τε ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ καὶ τὰ ξύμπαντα πράγματα διολέσαι, ὡς
τάχιστα βοηθεῖν Μιλήτῳ καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν ἀποτειχισθεῖσαν.
XXVII. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἅμα τῇ ἕξ ἔμελλον βοηθήσειν· Φρύ-

1 σελινούντιοι B ἐκ τῆς πελοποννήσου g 2 ἐτοίμαι A C E F N T V
Poppo Goell ἐτοίμαι Bekk vulgo ἐτοιμοὶ θηραμένει] θηραμ hic omnes Infia
VIII 29, 2 31, 1 38, 1 43, 3 52 solus B θηριμ A Bekk consentiente c 38,
1 F 3 ξυναμφότερα L O ξυναμφότεροι B G m 4 λέρον B Goell Bekk ἔλεον
E H T. vulgo Ἐλεόν 6 ἰασικὸν g ἰασικὸν B 8 τειχιούσσαν K L N O V g
οἵπερ A C E F H K L O P T V d f g 1 οἵπερ G N Bekker 2 vulgo ἥπερ οὐ
ὑπέρ B 10 γὰρ ὁ A B C E F H K N T V c e f i m Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo
γὰρ καὶ ὁ 11 τισσαφέρνη c 12 διολέσας c ὡς ταχιστα] αἰσχιστα A
14 βοηθῆσαι 1

cideus Thirty would then remain to be sent by the other Peloponnesian states, and to these the Spartans may perhaps have added three of their own, one for every ten of their allies

4 ἐς Λέρον] Poppo objects to this reading that Lerus is 350 stadia distant from Miletus, and could scarcely therefore be called ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος. And he supposes that Eleus, the old reading, may have been one of the small and unnoticed islands which lie just in front of Miletus. But in defence of Bekker's correction may be urged, first, the passage in the following chapter, § 1 ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου ἐπύθετο, κ τ λ, secondly, the nearness of Lerus to the mouth of the gulf of Iasus, thirdly, that as the Athenians were at Lade, at the mouth of the harbour, the Peloponnesians could not have advanced to any of the small islands close to Lade without being seen by the

whole Athenian armament, whereas the words ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου ἐπύθετο, κ τ λ. imply that they had not come *within sight* of the Athenians, but had been only *heard of* by them fourthly, Herodotus describes Lerus as lying sufficiently near to Miletus to furnish the Milesians with a point of refuge, and a point from which they might easily return to their country (Herodot V 125) The expression then, ἡ πρὸ Μιλήτου νῆσος, must be taken generally, just as the Isle of Man may be called "the Island off Whitehaven," although it be not immediately near to it. It was an island immediately in the way to Miletus, and to a fleet which had crossed over the Aegean from Peloponnesus, an island within sight of the point which it was bound for, might well be considered as "lying before it," even though there was a distance of more than thirty miles between them

νυχος δὲ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγός, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς Λέρου

The Athenians, fol-
lowing the advice of
PHRYNICHUS, de-
cline an engagement,
5 embark from Miletus,
and retire to Samos

ἐπύθετο τὰ τῶν νεῶν σαφῶς, βουλομένων τῶν
ἐξυναρχόντων ὑπομείναντας διανουμαχεῖν, οὐκ
ἔφη οὐτ' αὐτὸς ποιήσειν τοῦτο οὐτ' ἐκείνοις
οὐδ' ἄλλω οὐδενὶ ἐς δύναμιν ἐπιτρέψειν. ὅπου²
γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρω, σαφῶς εἰδóτας πρὸς

ὁπόσας τε ναῦς πολεμίας καὶ ὅσας πρὸς αὐτὰς ταῖς σφε-
τέραις, ἱκανῶς καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν παρασκευασαμένοις ἔσται
ἀγωνίσασθαι, οὐδέποτε τῷ αἰσχυρῷ ὀνειδεῖ εἷξας ἀλόγως δια-
10 κινδυνεύσειν. οὐ γὰρ αἰσχυρὸν εἶναι Ἀθηναίους ναυτικῷ μετὰ³
καιροῦ ὑποχωρῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ ὁτουοῦν τρόπου αἰσχυρὸν
ξυμβήσασθαι, ἣν ἡσσηθῶσι καὶ τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον τῷ
αἰσχυρῷ ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν, ἣ μόλις
ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις ξυμφοραῖς ἐνδέχασθαι μετὰ βεβαίου

1 Λέρου I, P Q Porpo Goell Bekk δέρου B δέρου F λέρου O vulgo δέρου
2 βουλευομένων 1 3 ἐξυναρχόντων e 5 οὐδ' Goell Bekk Libi οὐτ'
οὐθενὶ B 7 ὅσας] ὅσας G L O t k m 8 καὶ] om L O P k παρεσκευ-
ασμένοις B N V παρασκευασμένοις K ἔσται unciis in clusit Bekk ἐξέσται
ἀγωνίσασθαι οἱ τε βούλονται οὐδέποτε B 9 ἀλόγως] ἀλόγως B om K
10 κινδυνεύσειν c ἀθηναίους] om K 11 καιρὸν F H I f 1 et γρ G
καὶ] om Q 12 ἡττασθῶσι B 13 παραπίπτειν O ἣ K μόλις F
Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo μόγης 14 ἐπὶ] περὶ 1 ἐνδέχεται d

5 ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν, κ τ λ] The simplest way of explaining this passage is to suppose, with the Scholiast, that ἔσται is added unnecessarily, the writer having forgotten that ἔξεστιν had already preceded it. So that the sentence would run, ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἀγωνίσασθαι, or ὅπου γὰρ ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι. Another mode of interpreting it would repeat ἀγωνίσασθαι twice, ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρω ἀγωνίσασθαι, εἰδóτας πρὸς ὁπόσας ναῦς ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι.

13 ἣ μόλις ἐπὶ ταῖς γεγενημέναις, κ τ λ] "For after its late disasters, the state could hardly venture to act on the offensive of its own free will, even when its force might reasonably promise success, or even when driven to do so from utter necessity how then could it, without any such necessity, rush upon a self-chosen danger?" Such seems the sense of this passage. The words, μετὰ βεβαίου παρασκευῆς, refer to the actually inferior force of

the Athenians on the present occasion. "They might act on the offensive of their own choice, if they had a force such as could ensure victory, or they might act on the offensive, if they could do no otherwise, but even under such circumstances it was hardly to be thought of how then could they think of it now, with an inferior force, and when under no necessity of fighting?" The words, ποῦ δὲ, have been variously connected. Schneider proposes σπουδῇ, in the sense of σχολῇ, that is, "scarcely," "hardly," "it will be long before it happens," (Schneider Ind Xenoph Memorab in σχολῇ) Two MSS, N and V, read ποῦ δέ, that is, "how can it be made out to be right?" Compare Sophocles, Ajax, v 1100 ποῦ σὺ στρατηγείς τοῦδε, and Hermann's note on v 1237 of the same play. But then βιαζομένην would be required instead of βιαζομένην. Others correct ἡπου δὲ, an expression

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παρασκευῆς καθ' ἐκουσίαν, ἢ πάνυ γε ἀνάγκη, προτέρᾳ ποι
ἐπιχειρεῖν· ποῦ δὴ, μὴ βιαζομένη γε, πρὸς αὐθαιρέτους
4 κινδύνους ἵεναι; ὡς τάχιστα δὲ ἐκέλευε τοὺς τε τραυματίας
ἀναλαβόντας καὶ τὸν πεζὸν καὶ τῶν σκευῶν ὅσα ἦλθον
ἔχοντες, ἃ δ' ἐκ τῆς πολεμίας εἰλήφασιν καταλιπόντας, ὅπως
κοῦφαι ὦσιν αἱ νῆες, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κάκειθεν, ἥδη ξυνα-
γαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπίπλους, ἣν πού καιρὸς ἦ,
5 ποιῆσθαι. ὥς δὲ ἔπεισε, καὶ ἔδρασε ταῦτα καὶ ἔδοξεν οὐκ
ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα μᾶλλον ἢ ὕστερον, οὐκ ἐς τοῦτο μόνον ἀλλὰ
6 καὶ ἐς ὅσα ἄλλα Φρύνιχος κατέστη, οὐκ ἀξύνετος εἶναι καὶ 10
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἀφ' ἐσπέρας εὐθὺς τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἀτελεῖ
τῇ νίκῃ ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀνέστησαν, καὶ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι κατὰ
τάχος καὶ πρὸς ὀργὴν τῆς ξυμφορᾶς ἀπέπλευσαν ἐκ τῆς
Σόμου ἐπ' οἴκου. XXVIII. οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἅμα τῇ

Upon their retreat, ἔφ' ἐκ τῆς Τειχιούσης ἄραντες ἐπικατάγονται, 15
the Peloponnesians co- operate with Tissa- phernes in reducing Iasus, held by Amor- ges, a rebel Persian καὶ μέιναντες ἡμέραν μίαν, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ καὶ
τὰς Χίας ναῦς προσλαβόντες τὰς μετὰ Χαλκι-
δέως τὸ πρῶτον ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας, ἐβούλουντο

1 καθ'] καὶ καθ' F H κατ' ἐκουσίαν L O.P b g om C.K c e f ἀνάγκη]
om B πρότερα E ποι] πού B πη N V om b c d f 1 2 ποῦ δὴ] πῶς δὴ d
σπουδῇ b c f σπουδῇ Schneiderus indic Xenophont Memor v σχολῇ om vi
manu N sed superscriptum habet, et in marg ascriptum γρ ποῦ δὲ Mox idem
λέγει ex rasura σπουδῇ T ποῦ δὲ V αὐθαιρέτους E 4 τῶν πεζῶν C G L O
d e g k m 7 ἢ B. Goell Dobræus. Bekk Poppo in adnott p 666 vulgo εἴη
8 ἔδοξαν e 10. φρύνιχος ἄλλα 1. 12. καὶ] om d 1 13 συμφορᾶς c
ἐπέπλευσαν 1 ἐπ' οἴκου ἐκ τ Σόμου N V. 15 τειχιούσης V k 16 ἡμέρα
μῆ 1 17 χαλκιδέας F

used by Thucydides in other places, I 142, 3 VI 37, 2 If we retain ποῦ δὴ, we must repeat ἐνδεχέσθαι, "how" then can it be shewn to be allowable "to incur self-chosen dangers, without "necessity." Compare Herodot II 11, 5 κού γε δὴ—οὐκ ἀνχωσθεῖ κόλπος, where Reizius and Valckenaer propose to read ἢ κού γε δὴ, but Bah, in his recent edition, rightly retains the old reading And so, I think, we may safely do in the present passage of Thucydides

7 ἣν πού καιρὸς ἦ] Hermann defends the optative after ἣν, where the words are another's sentiments, expressed in the oratio obliqua. See his notes on

Viger, 256, 291 And so Poppo, Prolegom I p 144 But the language throughout this speech of Phrymichus is suited to the oratio recta, rather than obliqua We have ἔξεστιν, ἔσται,—ὅσα ἦλθον ἔχοντες,—εἰλήφασιν, and above all, ἣν ἡσσηθῶσι, not ἡσσηθεῖεν So that Hermann's rule, whether true or not, does not seem applicable to the present case, and I have therefore followed Bekker and Dobree in reading ἦ

15 ἐπικατάγονται] Post protectionem Atheniensium ad Miletum appellunt Portus

18 τὰς—ξυγκαταδιωχθείσας] See ch 17, 3

MIGRUS A C 412 Ohmp 92 1

Thev then establish
then head quarters at
Mileus

πλεῦσαι ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς Τειχιούσ-
σαν πάλιν καὶ ὡς ἦλθον, Τισσαφέρνης τῷ²
πεζῷ παρελθὼν πείθει αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ Ἰασον, ἐν ᾗ Ἀμόργης
πολέμιος ὦν κατεῖχε, πλεῦσαι καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ Ἰάσφ
5 αἰφνίδιοι, καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων ἀλλ' ἢ Ἀττικὰς τὰς ναῦς
εἶναι, αἰρούσι· καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐπη-
νέθησαν. καὶ τὸν τε Ἀμόργην ζῶντα λαβόντες, Πισσοῦθνον³
νόθον υἱὸν, ἀφεστῶτα δὲ βασιλέως, παραδιδόασιν οἱ Πελο-
ποννήσιοι Τισσαφέρνει ἀπαγαγεῖν, εἰ βούλεται, βασιλεῖ,
10 ὥσπερ αὐτῷ προσέταξε καὶ τὴν Ἰασον διεπύρθησαν, καὶ
 χρήματα πάννυ πολλὰ ἢ στρατιὰ ἔλαβε παλαιόπλουτον γὰρ
 ἦν τὸ χωρίον τοὺς τ' ἐπικούρους τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀμόργην⁴
 παρὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς κομίσαντες καὶ οὐκ ἀδικήσαντες ξυνέτα-
 ξαν, ὅτι ἦσαν οἱ πλεῖστοι ἐκ Πελοποννήσου τό τε πόλισμα
 15 Τισσαφέρνει παραδόντες καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα πάντα, καὶ δοῦλα
 καὶ ἐλεύθερα, ὧν καθ' ἕκαστον στατήρα Δαρεικὸν παρ' αὐτοῦ
 ξυνέβησαν λαβεῖν, ἔπειτα ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον. καὶ⁵
 Πεδάριτόν τε τὸν Λέοντος ἐς τὴν Χίον ἄρχοντα Λακεδαιμο-
 νίων πεμψάντων, ἀποστέλλουσι πεζῇ μέχρι Ἐρυθρῶν, ἔχοντα
 20 τὸ παρὰ Ἀμόργου ἐπικουρικόν, καὶ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ
 Φίλιππον καθιστάσι. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

2 πόλιν Q om d i k 3 ἐπὶ τὴν ἰάσον N τὴν ἰασον V ἀμοργις d
 5 ἀττικὰς τὰς ναῦς B Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri ἀττικὰς ναῦς 6 εἶναι καὶ
 αἰρούσι c 7 λαβόντες ζῶντα Q R f 9 βούλοιτο i 12 ἀμόργην τὸν πισ-
 σοῦθνον B 13 περὶ i 15 τισσαφέρην E K παραδιδόντες A 16 ὧν
 ἕκαστος c ὧν ἕκαστον e στατήρα c στρατήρα g δαρικὸν E δαρεικὸν c δωρικὸν
 A F H T παρ' αὐτοῦ δωρικὸν N V 17 τὴν] om Q 18 παιδάριτον c πεδά-
 ρητον E τὸν] om H 19 πέμψαντες N V ἐρυθραίων P 20 παρὰ] om Q

1 ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη] That is, the masts, sails, and rigging, which as usual had been left on shore, when the fleet sailed in expectation of going into action Compare Xenoph Hellen I 1, 13 VI 2, 27

3 ἐν ᾗ—κατεῖχε] This is an unusual expression ἦν κατεῖχε, on the other hand, would be common enough It means, however, "kept or main-
 "tained himself," "kept his ground," like ὁ λόγος κατέχει, I 10, 1. Τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, III. 89, 2. Com-

pare also IV 32, 2 VIII 100, 2 and Theognis, 261 Or is ἐν ᾗ κατεῖχε the same in meaning with ἐν ᾗ καταστάς κατεῖχε αὐτήν?

16 στατήρα Δαρεικόν] Εἰσι μὲν χρυσοὶ στατήρες οἱ Δαρεικοὶ Λέγουσι δὲ τινες δύνασθαι τὸν δαρεικὸν ἀργυρᾶς δραχμᾶς εἶκوسي Harpocration in Δαρεικός That the Danc stater was equivalent to twenty Attic drachmæ appears also from Xenoph Anab I 7, 18

20 ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ] Compare V 83, 1 note The word αὐτοῦ is

XXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος, ἐπειδὴ τὴν Ἴασον καταστήσατο ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐς φυλακὴν, παρήλθεν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ μηνὸς μὲν τροφὴν, ὥσπερ ὑπέσθη ἐν τῇ Λακεδαίμονι, ἐς δραχμὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐκάστω πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διέδωκε, τοῦ δὲ λοιποῦ χρόνου ἐβούλετο τριώβολον διδόναι, ἕως ἂν βασιλέα ἐπέρηται ἢ δὲ κελεύῃ, δώσειν ἔφη ἐντελῇ τὴν δραχμὴν. Ἐρμοκράτους δὲ ἀντιπόντος τοῦ Συρακοσίου στρατηγοῦ (ὁ γὰρ Θηραμένης οὐ ναύαρχος ὦν, ἀλλ' Ἀστυόχῳ παραδούναι τὰς ναῦς ξυμπλέων, μαλακὸς ἦν περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ) ὅμως δὲ παρὰ πέντε ναῦς πλέον

Disputes and subsequent arrangement between Tissaphernes and the Peloponnesians, as to the amount of the monthly subsidy which he was to furnish for the payment of their 2 seamen

2 καταστήσατο EF 4 ἐς] καὶ e 5 δέδωκε V c d 6 τριῶβ ἐβούλετο e 7 βασιλέως P δώσειν ἔφη B Bekk 2 ceteri ἔφη δώσειν 9 οὐκέτι B οὐ om R 11. παρὰ πέντε] παραπέμπεται A παραπέμπετε F παρὰ πέντε ναῦς ex rasura N qui olim πεντήκοντα habuisse videtur

in contrast with ἀποστέλλουσι, "they appoint Philippos to remain on the spot as governor of Miletus."

11 παρὰ πέντε ναῦς, κ τ λ] Palmer, who is followed by Dobree, retains the words καὶ πεντήκοντα, and reads τριάκοντα instead of τρία. "Nevertheless," he agreed to give over and above five "ships' pay for every fifty-five," i.e. to pay for fifty-five as if they were sixty, for thirty talents a month were the regular pay for sixty ships, reckoning the pay of each seaman at three oboli a day. To this it may be objected, over and above the alteration of the text, that the proportion of reckoning every eleven ships as twelve does not seem a very obvious one to adopt as a general standard, neither eleven, nor any of its multiples, except fifty-five, being a number of ships likely to be often fixed on to form a fleet. Nor do I see how the words παρὰ πέντε ναῦς can signify either in themselves, or considering their position in the sentence, "five ships' pay." I prefer therefore Goller's interpretation, who follows Bekker and others in inclosing the words καὶ πεντήκοντα in brackets, supposing the copyists to have bethought themselves unseasonably of the total amount of the fleet, instead of that portion of it which was considered in fixing the rate

of pay. The sense then will be, "for every five ships the pay was fixed at something more than after the rate of three oboli a man per day. For whereas, according to that rate, five ships should have received 2½ talents per month, Tissaphernes agreed to give them three talents a month, and he agreed further to give according to this advanced rate to every squadron of more than five ships that might hereafter be put to sea by the Peloponnesians." But still the question remains, why the ships should be taken in divisions of five, and what is meant by τοῖς ἄλλοις ὅσα πλείους νῆες ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ? Was it intended to exclude any state from the higher rate of pay, whose contingent fell short of five ships, in order to encourage the allies to greater exertions? And does τοῖς ἄλλοις refer to those other states who had no ships at the present moment afloat, but who might at any instant be supposed ready to send some? Nor is it very easy to find instances in which παρὰ bears the signification here attached to it. It is true that we have in Schafer's edition of Herodotus, VII 103.5 πλεῖνες παρὰ ἓνα ἕκαστον γνώμεθα ἢ χίλιοι, but all the MSS read περὶ ἓνα, and such is the reading in Schweighauser's edition.

SAMOS, &c A C 412 Olymp 92 1

ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ ἢ τρεῖς ὀβολοὶ ὁμολογήθησαν ἐς γὰρ πέντε
ναῦς [καὶ πεντήκοντα] τρία τάλαντα ἐδίδου τοῦ μηνός καὶ
τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅσῳ πλείους νῆες ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ,
κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον τοῦτον ἐδίδοτο

5 XXX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθη-
ναίοις, προσαφικμέναι γὰρ ἦσαν καὶ οἴκοθεν ἄλλαι νῆες

πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ στρατηγοὶ Χαρμῖνος
καὶ Στρομβιχίδης καὶ Εὐκτῆμων, καὶ τὰς ἀπὸ
Χίου καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας ξυναγαγόντες,
ἐβούλοντο διακληρωσάμενοι ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ Μιλήτῳ
τῷ ναυτικῷ ἐφορμεῖν, πρὸς δὲ τὴν Χίον καὶ
ναυτικὸν καὶ πεζὸν πέμψαι καὶ ἐποίησαν

1 ἢ] οἱ 1 2 ναῦς καὶ πεντήκοντα codices καὶ πεντήκοντα] om Bekk 2
τρία] om B 4 ἐδίδοντο c 1 5 τοῖς—ἀθηναίοις] οἱ—ἀθηναῖοι B N V
6 προσαφικμέναι A B c e 8 στρομβιχίδης B ἀπὸ τῆς χίου f τε χίου R
9 καὶ τὰς ἄλλας πάσας B Bekk 2 ceteri πάσας καὶ τὰς ἄλλας 10 ἐβουλεύ-
οντο c 11 χίον ναυτικὸν Q

But however I do not doubt that the interpretation "for every five ships" may be sufficiently defended, the notion being, "accompanying," or "along with five ships." On the other hand, the words *τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ* would certainly be expected to refer to the whole actual fleet, and so far the reading *ἐς πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα* seems the preferable one. Nor is it impossible to retain them, and yet not to adopt the correction *τριάκοντα* for *τρία*. The sense may be this, "for every five ships" "a higher rate per man was fixed on," "for up to fifty-five ships, (the actual number of the fleet,) he was to give for every five ships three talents a month, and to the seamen generally, in proportion as the ships at sea exceeded the present number, the same rate was to be allowed also."

[Hermann's explanation of this passage, as given by Poppo, is as follows. The sum of three talents a month paid to five ships, would have made each man receive an awkward fraction. Accordingly, four ships drew then pay at the old rate, 1 e each man received $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachma per day; and the fifth thus received a whole talent per month,

which gives 1 drachma per day to each seaman. Παρὰ πέντε ναῦς Hermann interprets, "for every fifth ship," and he supposes that each of the five ships drew this higher rate of pay by turns.]

5 τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίοις] The construction is again confused between τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις—ἐδοξεν ἐφορμεῖν, and οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐβούλοντο. See I 72, 2. The step here resolved on had been recommended by Phrynichus, ἀποπλεῖν ἐς Σάμον, κἀκείθεν, ἥδη ξυναγαγόντας πάσας τὰς ναῦς, τοὺς ἐπιπλοὺς ποιείσθαι, 27, 4. With regard to the number of ships here mentioned, 104 in all, it appears that nineteen (ch 17, 3) or twenty ships (ch 24, 1) were first employed against Miletus, and had been afterwards joined by forty-eight from Athens (ch 25, 1). Twenty-five had been recalled from Chios, (ch 23, 1 24, 2 30, 1) and thirty-five had just arrived from Athens. This gives a sum total of 128 ships. But some of these are described as being only troop-ships, (25, 1) and some must have been detached to carry home the Argive auxiliaries, (27 6) so that only 104 were left disposable, and of these, thirty were sent to Chios, and seventy-four were left at Samos.

2 οὕτω. Στρομβιχίδης μὲν γὰρ καὶ Ὀνομακλῆς καὶ Εὐκτῆμων
 τριάκοντα ναῦς ἔχοντες, καὶ τῶν ἐς Μίλητον ἐλθόντων χιλίων
 ὀπλιτῶν μέρος ἀγαγόντες ἐν ναυσὶν ὀπλιταγωγοῖς, ἐπὶ Χίον
 λαχόντες ἔπλεον· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐν Σάμῳ μένοντες τέσσαρσι
 καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναυσὶν ἐθαλασσοκράτουν, καὶ ἐπίπλουν τῇ 5
 Μιλήτῳ ἐποιοῦντο

XXXI Ὁ δ' Ἀστύοχος, ὥς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἔτυχε διὰ
 τὴν προδοσίαν τοὺς ὁμήρους καταλεγόμενος. τούτου μὲν
 ἐπέσχευ, ἐπειδὴ ἤσθετο τὰς τε μετὰ Θηραμέ-
 νους ναῦς ἡκούσας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν 10
 βελτίω ὄντα, λαβὼν δὲ ναῦς, τὰς τε Πελοπον-
 νησίων δέκα καὶ Χίας δέκα, ἀνάγεται, καὶ προσβαλὼν Πτε-
 λεῶ καὶ οὐχ ἑλὼν παρέπλευσεν ἐπὶ Κλαζομενὰς, καὶ ἐκέλευεν
 αὐτῶν τοὺς τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρονούντας ἀνοικίεσθαι ἐς τὸν
 Δαφνούντα καὶ προσχωρεῖν σφίσι· ξυνεκέλευε δὲ καὶ Ταμῶς, 15
 2 Ἰωνίας ὑπαρχος ὢν. ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουν, †ἐσβολὴν† ποιη-
 σάμενος τῇ πόλει οὔσῃ ἀτειχίστῳ, καὶ οὐ δυνάμενος ἐλεῖν,
 ἀπέπλευσεν ἀνέμφω μεγάλῳ, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐς Φώκαιαν καὶ
 Κύμην, αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι νῆες κατῆραν ἐς τὰς ἐπικειμένας ταῖς

1 οὕτως C F H N V g m γὰρ ὀνομακλῆς 1 2 χιλίων ἐλθόντων c 3 ἀπο-
 λιπόντες ναυσὶν B 4 λαβόντες B Q f μελλόντες d 1 τέτταρσι B qui et
 μοχ ἐθαλαττοκράτουν 5 ἐπίπλουν] ἐπίπλους cap 38, 5 et 44, 3 Bekk 7 ἐτίγ-
 χανεν ἐν τῇ χίῳ Q ἔτυχε ἐν τῇ χίῳ R 9 ἐπεὶ δὲ K e ἐπειδὴ δὲ Q τὰς τε]
 τότε K. μετὰ] μὲν B, C θηριμένους Bekk 11 δέ] om E 12 χίων d
 δέκα χίας V. προσλαβὼν G g m πετελέφ F H T 13 ἐκέλευσεν A F H P Q T
 Porpo Goell 14 αὐτοὺς T ἐνοικίεσθαι e 15 ταμῶς E Haack Porpo Goell
 Bekk ταμῶς T vulgo τάμω 17 οὐκ ἀτειχίστῳ R 19 ἐπικειμένας κατῆραν N V

7 ὥς τότε—ἔτυχε] Compare ch 24, 6

11 τὰς τε Πελοποννησίων δέκα] That is, four which he had brought with him from Erythræ, (24, 6) and six others which had sailed from Cenchreæ, and made their way over to Chios, 23, 5

14 ἀνοικίεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνούντα] Daphnus was probably, as Dr Ciampi thinks, the place mentioned by Strabo, (XIV 1, 36 p 645) as a "temple of Apollo" Even if it were at no great distance from the sea, still as being on the main land, and therefore

much more within the power of the Persians, and out of the reach of the naval force of Athens, the term ἀνοικίεσθαι implying, "a removal inland," may properly be used, to describe the change of abode from Clazomenæ

16 ἐσβολὴν] I agree with Porpo that we should rather expect προσβολὴν It can hardly be Greek to say ἐσβολὴν τῇ πόλει, or ἐσβολὴν ποιησάμενος τῇ πόλει 'Εσβολή, in Thucydides, always signifies either "a pass into a country," or, "an inroad," "an invasion," and never "an attack or assault"

CLAZOMENÆ, CHIOS, &c. A C 412 Olymp 92 1

Κλαζομεναῖς νήσους, Μαράθουσσαν καὶ Πήλην καὶ Δρύ-
 μουσσαν. καὶ ὅσα ὑπέξέκειτο αὐτόθι τῶν Κλαζομενίων, ἡμέ- 3
 ρας ἐμμείναντες διὰ τοὺς ἀνέμους ὀκτῶ, τὰ μὲν διήρπασαν
 καὶ ἀνάλωσαν, τὰ δὲ ἐσβαλόμενοι ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Φώκαιαν
 5 καὶ Κύμην ὡς Ἀστύοχον. XXXII. ὄντος δ' αὐτοῦ ἐνταῦθα,

The Lesbians apply to
 him for aid, wishing
 again to revolt from
 Athens. But finding
 the allies unwilling to
 risk another attempt,
 after the failure of the
 10 first, he goes to Mile-
 tus, and there assumes
 the command of the
 grand Peloponnesian
 fleet

(32, 33)

Λεσβίων ἀφικνούνται πρέσβεις βουλόμενοι αὐ-
 θις ἀποστήναι· καὶ αὐτὸν μὲν πείθουσιν, ὡς δ'
 οἱ τε Κορίνθιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι ἀπρό-
 θυμοι ἦσαν διὰ τὸ πρότερον σφάλμα, ἄρας
 ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Χίου. καὶ χειμασθεισῶν τῶν
 νεῶν ὕστερον ἀφικνούνται ἄλλαι ἄλλοθεν ἐς
 τὴν Χίον. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο Πεδάριτος, τότε 2
 παριῶν πεζῇ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου, γενόμενος ἐν
 Ἐρυθραῖς διαπεραιούται αὐτός τε καὶ ἡ στρατιὰ ἐς Χίον·
 15 ὑπῆρχον δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ ἐκ τῶν πέντε νεῶν στρατιῶται ὑπὸ
 Χαλκιδέως ὡς ἐς πεντακοσίους ξὺν ὅπλοις καταλειφθέντες.
 ἐπαγγελλομένων δέ τινων Λεσβίων τὴν ἀπόστασιν, προσ- 3
 φέρει τῷ τε Πεδάριτι καὶ τοῖς Χίοις Ἀστύοχος λόγον ὡς
 χρὴ παραγενομένους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀποστήσαι τὴν Λέσβον· ἡ
 20 γὰρ ξυμμάχους πλείους σφᾶς ἔξειν, ἢ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἣν τι

1 μαράθουσσαν A C F H Q Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo μαράθουσσαν
 πύλην H Q T πέλην c δρύμουσσαν Porpo. Goell Bekk δρύμουσαν B δρι-
 μουσαν c δρύμυσαν N δρύμυσαν A E F H N. Q T V vulgo δρύμυσαν 2 κλα-
 ζομενῶν K 4 τὰς F g ἐσβαλόμενοι A C E F H K N T i k m Haack
 Porpo Goell Bekk τὰς δὲ F ceteri ἐσβαλλόμενοι ἐπέπλευσαν 1 ἐς τὴν
 φώκαιαν Q 5 ὡς] καὶ L O P T 6 ἀφικνούνται πρέσβεις B Goell Bekk
 ceteri πρέσβεις ἀφικνούνται αὐθις accessit ex B Bekk Porpo Goell 7 μὲν]
 om Q 8 οἱ ξύμμαχοι οἱ ἄλλοι N V 10 χειμ καὶ πλανηθεῖσάν τῶν B.
 11 ἀφικνούνται post ἄλλοθεν ponit c ἄλλοι B αἱ ἄλλαι K 12 τὴν] om O
 τότε] τε 1 13 ἐν] om e 14 διαπεραιούνται K c e 16 χαλκιδέως B
 Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo χαλκιδέων ὡς] om B ἐς] om T i
 17 ἐπαγγελαμένων L O g 18 τε] om H χίους ὁ αστύοχος τὸν λόγον B
 Bekk 2 λόγους N 19 παραγενομένοις F H ταῖς] om Q
 20 "Immo σφεῖς" Bekk 2

12 τότε παριῶν, κ τ λ] See ch 28,
 5, and a little below, with regard to
 the soldiers left on shore at Chios by
 Chalcideus, see ch 17, 1 The number
 of men left on shore must have ex-
 ceeded 500, as it consisted of the entire
 crews of five ships, ἐκ μὲν τῶν νεῶν τοὺς

ναύτας ὀπίσαντες, not simply ναύτας
 but several must have fallen in the va-
 rious defeats sustained by the Chians
 from the Athenians, ch 24, 3

15. στρατιῶται] See ch 17, 1

20 τοὺς Ἀθηναίους—κακώσειν] Com-
 pare I 33, 3 VI 18, 4 ἣν τι σφάλλονται.

σφάλλονται, κακώσκειν. οἱ δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουνον, οὐδὲ τὰς ναῦς ὁ
Πεδάριτος ἔφη τῶν Χίων αὐτῷ προήσειν, XXXIII. κακείνος
λαβὼν τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων πέντε καὶ ἑκτην Μεγαρίδα καὶ
μίαν Ἑρμιονίδα καὶ ὅς αὐτὸς Λακωνικὰς ἦλθεν ἔχων, ἔπλει
ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου πρὸς τὴν ναυαρχίαν, πολλὰ ἀπειλήσας τοῖς 5
Χίοις, ἥ μὴν μὴ ἐπιβοηθήσειν, ἣν τι δέονται καὶ προσβαλὼν
2 Κωρύκῃ τῆς Ἐρυθραίας ἐνηυλίσατο. οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Σάμου
Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον πλέοντες τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ
τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διείργοντο· καὶ καθωρμίσαντο, καὶ
3 ἐλελήθεσαν ἀλλήλους. ἐλθούσης δὲ παρὰ Πεδαρίτου ὑπὸ 10
νύκτα ἐπιστολῆς, ὡς Ἐρυθραίων ἄνδρες αἰχμάλωτοι ἐκ Σά-
μου ἐπὶ προδοσίᾳ ἐς Ἐρυθρὰς ἤκουσιν ἀφειμένοι, ἀνάγεται ὁ
Ἀστύοχος εὐθὺς ἐς τὰς Ἐρυθρὰς πάλιν, καὶ παρὰ τοσοῦτον
4 ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. διαπλεύσας δὲ
καὶ ὁ Πεδάριτος παρ' αὐτὸν, καὶ ἀναζητήσαντες τὰ περὶ τῶν 15

1 σφάλλονται 1 m καὶ κακώσκειν K 2 πεδαρητος E προσήκειν Q
3 τῶν] om B c e πεντε] om d i πέντε ναῦς c 4 ἄς] om P ἔχων
ἦλθεν B 5 πρὸς] ἐς 1 ναυμαχίαν B 7 κορύκῃ Γ ἐνηυλίσαντο F H
K T c 8 πλεύσαντες Q ἐκ τοῦ] om L 9 διείργοντο ἐλθόντες καὶ N V
10 ἐηλύθεσαν A ὑπὸ νύκτα accessit ex B Bekker Poppo Goell 12 ἦκον Q
ἀφειμένοι L N O P Q V c d e ἀφειμένοι G ἀφειμένοι k et prima manu C
ὁ] δὲ Q 13 εὐθὺς] om K et prima manu N εὐθὺς ὁ ἀστύοχος V
15 παρ' αὐτὸν N R V recens AG II m Haack Poppo πρὸς αὐτὸν B Bekk.
Goell vulgo et pr A G παρ' αὐτῶν τὰ] om B παρὰ B

“Should they fail in their attempt to
“recover Lesbos,” still they might do
the Athenians a mischief at little risk
to themselves Dobree proposes to
read ἦν τι καὶ σφάλλονται, which would
be clearer and more emphatic, but the
language in this eighth book is often
careless and disjointed, and the fault
cannot always be ascribed to the copy-
ists

3 τὰς τε τῶν Κορινθίων, κ. τ. λ.] He
alludes to the six ships already men-
tioned as having run across from Cen-
chrea to Chios, 23, 5 The ship of
Hermione had perhaps been sent over
singly, so that her arrival on the coast
of Asia had not been previously noticed

8 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου,
κ. τ. λ.] There seems to me no such
inversion of the order of the words in
this passage as Goller supposes “The
“Athenians also were only parted from

“them by being on the other side of a
“hill, and they took up their stations
“for the night, and neither party ob-
“served the other” Ἐκ τοῦ—διείρ-
γοντο, if put out at length would be,
καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου ὄντες
οὕτω διείργοντο The variation of the
tenses shews that καθωρμίσαντο re-
sumes, as it were, the narrative from
ἐνηυλίσατο, the intermediate sentence
with the imperfect tense being almost
parenthetical, “now the Athenians were
“only parted from them by a hill,”
and καθωρμίσαντο, as well as ἐλελή-
θεσαν, seems to refer equally to both
parties

13 παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο] See note
on IV 106, 3

15 παρ' αὐτῶν] Non dubitem praef-
ferre αὐτὸν, quemadmodum alios hic
legisse scribit Portus, et emendatum erat
in Cass (H) DUCKER.

CHIOS A C 412 Olymp 92 1

δοκούντων προδιδόναι, ὥς εὔρον ἅπαν ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐκ τῆς Σάμου προφασισθέν, ἀπολύσαντες τῆς αἰτίας ἀπέπλευσαν, ὁ μὲν ἐς τὴν Χίον, ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐκομίσθη, ὥσπερ διανοείτο.

5 XXXIV Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατιὰ ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τοῦ Κωρύκου περιπλέουσα κατ' Ἀργῖνον ἐπι-
 CHIOS τυγχάνει τρισὶ ναυσὶ τῶν Χίων μακραις, καὶ
 An Athenian squadron loses some ships, which are driven by a storm into the harbour of
 CHIOS ὥς εἶδον ἐδίωκον καὶ χειμῶν τε μέγας ἐπιγί-
 γνεται, καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Χίων μόλις καταφεύγου-
 10 σιν ἐς τὸν λιμένα, αἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, αἱ μὲν
 μάλιστα ὀρμήσασαι τρεῖς διαφθείρονται καὶ ἐκπίπτουσι πρὸς
 τὴν πόλιν τῶν Χίων, καὶ ἄνδρες οἱ μὲν ἀλίσκονται οἱ δ'
 ἀποθνήσκουσιν, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι καταφεύγουσιν ἐς τὸν ὑπὸ τῷ
 Μίμαντι λιμένα, Φοινικοῦντα καλούμενον. ἐντεῦθεν δ' ὕστε-
 15 ρον ἐς τὴν Λέσβον καθορμισάμενοι παρεσκευάζοντο ἐς τὸν
 τειχισμόν.

2 προφασισθῆναι d e ἀπολύσαντες τοὺς κρατηθέντας τῆς NV 3 δ] καὶ δ 1
 οἱ μὲν R τὴν] om g 4 διανοήθη L 6 πλέουσα L O P g κατ' Ἀργῖνον A B
 καταργενον c κατ' Ἀργῖνον E F H L O P g Poppo Goell Bekk κατ' Ἀργῖνον V
 vulgo κατ' Ἀργῖνον 7 τισὶ d 8 ὥς εἶδον B Bekk 2 vulgo ὥσπερ ἰδόντες
 ἐδίωκον B Bekk 2 ἐπεδίωκον A C F H K L N O P T V d e i g i k m Haack

Poppo Goell ἐπεδίωκον G vulgo αὐτὰς ἐπέδιωκον 9 μόλις A E F 11 ὀρ-
 μίσασαι A E F H L P T e g m ἐσπίπτουσι Q 12 τῶν] om Q
 13 ἐπὶ d e τὸν μίμαντα L O d 1 τὸν μίδα P k 14 καλούμενον] om B
 15 καθορμισάμεναι g

6 περιπλέουσα] “Vel παραπλέουσα
 “vel πλέουσα” DOBREE Both con-
 jectures are alike unnecessary, it need
 hardly be said that περιπλέουσα refers
 to the sailing round or doubling the
 headland of Arginus

κατ' Ἀργῖνον] Ἀργεννον, Straboni
 XIV 644 μετὰ δὲ Κώρυκον Ἀλόννησος
 νησίον εἶτα τὸ Ἀργεννον, ἄκρα τῆς Ἐρυ-
 θραίας, πλησιάζουσα μάλιστα τῷ Χίων
 Ποσειδίῳ Stephanus quoque τὸ Ἀρ-
 γεννον ἄκρωτήριον Et Ptolemæus
 p 118 Κλαζομεναί, Ἀργεννον ἄκρον
 DUKER

14 Φοινικοῦντα] Livius XXXVI 45
 apud Pinedo Romani Chium petentes
 Phœnicuntum primum portum Ery-
 thrææ teitræ p i e i t e r v e c t i Add XXXVII
 16 DUKER

15 ἐς τὸν τειχισμόν] “Quem τειχι-
 “σμόν” nam Lesbo potebantur Lege

“ἐς τὴν Χίον, nisi forte oportet ὥς ἐς
 “Χίον” DOBREE It is strange that
 Dobree should have been in doubt as
 to the meaning of τειχισμόν, for it ap-
 pears from ch 38, 2 that the first opera-
 tion of the Athenians in Chios was to
 fortify Delphium and the “prepara-
 “tions for the work of fortification”
 here spoken of were such as were men-
 tioned in IV 69, 2 σιδηρὸς τε καὶ λι-
 θουργοὶ καὶ τὰλλα ἐπιτήδεια

[Bishop Thirlwall observes, “It is
 “far from clear why the Athenians
 “should have gone to Lesbos for
 “building tools, instead of bringing
 “them from Samos” Vol IV, p 22
 note Supposing that they were to be
 had equally well at Lesbos, there would
 be the advantage of not encumbering
 their ships with any superfluous weight
 before it was absolutely necessary]

XXXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἱπποκράτης ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐκπλεύσας δέκα μὲν Θουρίαις ναυσὶν, ὧν ἦρχε Δωριεὺς ὁ Διαγόρου τρίτος αὐτὸς, μιᾷ δὲ Λακωνικῇ, μιᾷ δὲ Συρακοσίᾳ, καταπλεῖ ἐς Κνίδον· ἡ δ' ἀφεστήκει ἤδη ὑπὸ 5
 2 Τισσαφέρνους καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ, ὡς ἦσθοντο, ἐκέλευον ταῖς μὲν ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν Κνίδον φυλάσσειν, ταῖς δὲ περὶ Τριόπιον οὔσαις τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ὀλκάδας προσβαλλούσας ξυλλαμβάνειν· ἔστι δὲ τὸ Τριόπιον 3
 3 ἄκρα τῆς Κνιδίας προῦχουσα, Ἀπόλλωνος ἱερόν· πυθόμενοι 10 δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, καὶ πλεύσαντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, λαμβάνουσι τὰς ἐπὶ τῷ Τριοπίῳ φρουρούσας ἐξ ναῦς οἱ δ' ἄνδρες ἀποφεύγουσιν ἐξ αὐτῶν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἐς τὴν Κνίδον καταπλεύσαντες, καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ πόλει ἀτειχίστῳ οὔσῃ, 4
 4 ὀλίγου εἶλον τῇ δ' ὑστεραία αὖθις προσέβαλλον, καὶ ὡς, 15 ἄμεινον φραξαμένων αὐτῶν ὑπὸ νύκτα, καὶ ἐπεισελθόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τριοπίου ἐκ τῶν νεῶν διαφυγόντων, οὐκέθ' ὁμοίως ἐβλαπτον, ἀπελθόντες καὶ δηώσαντες τὴν τῶν Κνιδίων γῆν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἀπέπλευσαν.

5 ἀφεστήκει B Q T. Porpo Goell Bekk ἀφιστήκει F ceteri ἀφειστήκει ὑπὸ Palmerius Porpo Dobie Bekk vulgo ἀπό 6 τῇ] om II 8 φυλάττειν B. οὔσαις—τριόπιον] om P ἐπ' e 9. προσβαλοῦσας B C G c d e k m 11 καὶ πλεύσαντες] κατέπλευσαν H 12 ἐπὶ τῷ τριοπίῳ B Bekk 2 vulgo ἐπὶ τριοπίῳ 14 καὶ προσβαλόντες] om Q 15 ὀλίγον Q προσέβαλον K N Q V e f 16 ἐπεισελθόντων Bekk 17 τοῦ] om Q 18 ἀπελθόντες B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐπελθόντες καὶ] δὲ καὶ Q c d e

5 ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους] This is a necessary correction of the old reading ἀπὸ, as the meaning is, not that Cnidus had revolted from Tissaphernes, but that it had revolted from the Athenians owing to Tissaphernes. In another place also, VII 78 fin, the old reading was ἀποχωρεῖν ἀπὸ τῶν ἡπείων, where all the later editions rightly read ὑπὸ τῶν ἡπείων.

7 ταῖς ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν] Vid cap 8 DUKER

8 τὰς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου ὀλκάδας] The Athenian corn ships are probably meant, Egypt being one of the principal countries from which the Athenians imported their corn. It was at this time

either wholly or in part in a state of revolt from the Persian king, and two years later, A C 410, we read of a "king of the Egyptians," powerful enough to threaten the Persians with an invasion of Phoenicia. See Diodorus, XIII p 355.

15 ὀλίγον] Sic ἡπείας ὀλίγου ἐς χιλιούς alibi vid Putschianum p 1192 Plutarch Pomp ὥστε ἀπαξ ΜΙΚΡΟΥ συντριβῆναι WASS Aristophanes Nubibus v 720 ὀλίγου φροῦδος γεγένημαι. Vesp v 825. ὡς ὀλίγον μ' ἀπώλεσας Lucianus Tim p 79 καὶ αὐτὸς ὀλίγον δειν συνετρίβη Et sæpe apud omnes DUKER

ὀλίγου εἶλον] Compare IV 124,1 note.

XXXVI. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Ἀστυόχου ἥκοντος ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἐπὶ τὸ ναυτικόν, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπόρωσεν ἔτι εἶχον ἅπαντα τὰ κατὰ τὸ στρατόπεδον. καὶ γὰρ μισθὸς ἐδίδото ἀρκούντως, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Ἰάσου μεγάλα χρήματα διαρπασθέντα ὑπὸν τοῖς στρατιώταις, οἳ τε Μιλήσιοι προθύμως τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἔφερον. πρὸς δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἐδόκουν ὅμως τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις αἱ πρῶται ξυνηθῆναι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδεά γενόμεναι, ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, καὶ ἄλλας 10 ἔτι Θηραμένους παρόντος ἐποίουν· καὶ εἰσὶν αἶδε.

XXXVII. “ΞΥΝΘΗΚΑΙ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς βασιλέα Δαρείον καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως καὶ Τισσαφέρην, σπονδὰς εἶναι καὶ φιλίαν κατὰ τάδε. ὅποση χώρα καὶ πόλεις 15 βασιλέως εἰσὶ Δαρείου ἢ τοῦ πατρὸς ἦσαν ἢ τῶν προγόνων, ἐπὶ ταύτας μὴ ἰέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ μηδὲ κακῶ μηδενὶ μῆτε Λακεδαιμονίου μῆτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τοὺς Λακεδαι-

1 δὲ] om L O P k 2 ἐς B c Haack Poppo Goell Bekk. εἰς e ceteri ὡς ἔτι ἐπόρωσεν f 3 τῶν om d 1 4 ἐδίδото e 5 Ἰάσου L 6 Insignem varietatem scripturæ hoc loco præbet codex N quam tamen corrector quædam delendo, et nova quædam adscribendo, obscuriorem reddidit Fuerat autem quantum videtur prima libri scriptura hujusmodi τοῖς στρατιώταις αἱ δὲ ξυνηθῆναι, αἱ πρὸς Χαλκιδεά καὶ οὐ πρὸς σφῶν μᾶλλον, δεῖλιαν αὐτοῖς παρέχον μὴ ἐνδεεῖς εἶναι διὸ καὶ ἄλλας, κ τ λ 7. ὁμοίως f 9 γινόμεναι e καὶ οὐ—μᾶλλον] om V 10 ἔτι B Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐπὶ 12 πρὸς παῖδας N V τοὺς βασιλέως Bekk 2 Libri τοῦ βασιλέως 14 ὅποσαι χώραι c e βασιλέως καὶ πόλεις L O P καὶ πόλεις βασιλέως F 17 μῆτε λακεδ—λακεδαιμονίων] om T τοὺς λακ] τῶν λακ F H K N P V g Haack λακεδαιμονίους E

12 τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως] “The sons of the king” must be Artaxerxes and Cyrus, and as Cyrus was sent five years afterwards to hold a high command in Western Asia, he, and still more his elder brother, may have been grown up at this time. Artaxerxes died about fifty years later, and was then a very old man, so that he must have been above twenty now. “The king’s sons” were probably named in the treaty in order to make them parties to it, and so bound by it after their father’s death, for it appears that a new king was not thought to be bound by his predecessor’s acts, unless he had

himself accepted them, and thus the treaties concluded with Philip and Antiochus were solemnly renewed with their successors, as if they were not necessarily binding in themselves. See Livy XL 58 XLII 6 Bekker, in his last edition, reads τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως instead of τοῦ βασιλέως, because βασιλεὺς, when it signifies the king of Persia, is usually found without the article. And so zealous is Bekker in enforcing this rule, that in Demosth. de Rhodior. Libert p 193, where every MS reads ἀφ’ ἑστώτα τοῦ βασιλέως, he omits the article.

“μονίων, μηδὲ φόρους πράσσεσθαι ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τούτων
 “μήτε Λακεδαιμονίους μήτε τοὺς ξυμμάχους τῶν Λακεδαι-
 “μονίων· μηδὲ Δαρεῖον βασιλέα, μηδὲ ὧν βασιλεὺς ἄρχει,
 “ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους μηδὲ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἰέναι ἐπὶ πολέμῳ
 3 “μηδὲ κακῶ μηδενί. ἦν δέ τι δέωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἢ οἱ 5
 “ξύμμαχοι βασιλέως, ἢ βασιλεὺς Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ τῶν
 “ξύμμάχων, ὅ τι ἂν πείθωσιν ἀλλήλους, τοῦτο ποιούσι
 4 “καλῶς ἔχειν. τὸν δὲ πόλεμον τὸν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς
 “ξύμμάχους κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους πολεμεῖν· ἦν δὲ κατάλυσιν
 “ποιῶνται, κοινῇ ἀμφοτέρους ποιεῖσθαι. ὁπόση δ’ ἂν στρα- 10
 “τιά ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ τῇ βασιλέως ἢ μεταπεμφαμένου βασιλέως,
 5 “τὴν δαπάνην βασιλέα παρέχειν. ἦν δέ τις τῶν πόλεων,
 “ὁπόσαι ξυνέθεντο βασιλεῖ, ἐπὶ τὴν βασιλέως ἦν χώραν, τοὺς
 “ἄλλους κωλύειν καὶ ἀμύνειν βασιλεῖ κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν. καὶ
 “ἦν τις τῶν ἐν τῇ βασιλέως χώρᾳ, ἢ ὅσης βασιλεὺς ἄρχει, 15
 “ἐπὶ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ἦν ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων, βασιλεὺς κω-
 “λύετω καὶ ἀμυνέτω κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν.”

XXXVIII. Μετὰ δὲ ταύτας τὰς ξυνθήκας Θηραμένης
 μὲν, παραδούς Ἀστυνόχῳ τὰς ναῦς, ἀποπλέων ἐν κέλῃτι
 2 ΟΠΙΟΣ ἀφανίζεται. οἱ δ’ ἐκ τῆς Λέσβου Ἀθηναῖοι ἦδη 20
 διαβεβηκότες ἐς τὴν Χίον τῇ στρατιᾷ, καὶ κρα-
 τοῦντες γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης, Δελφίνιον ἐτείχι-
 ζον, χωρίον ἄλλως τε ἐκ γῆς καρτερόν καὶ λι-
 μένας ἔχον καὶ τῆς τῶν Χίων πόλεως οὐ πολὺ

1 μηδὲ Porpo Goell Bekk Libri μήτε πράττεσθαι B 2 μήτε—λακε-
 δαιμονίων] om H Λακεδαιμονίους—μηδὲ] om B τῶν] om L 3 μήτε ὧν B
 βασιλεὺς B N Q Goell Bekk ceteri ὁ βασιλεὺς 4 μήτε ante τοὺς B Q τοὺς]
 om L O P ἰέναι] om d i 5 μηδενί B δέ τι] om A δέωνται οἱ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι B 6 ξύμμαχοι] om R ἢ τῶν] καὶ τῶν K 8 πρὸς τοὺς ἀθη-
 ναίους K 11 τῇ βασιλέως A B C E F H L N O Q T V g k m Haack Porpo
 Goell Bekk vulgo τοῦ βασιλέως 12 βασιλέα] βασιλέως f 13 ὁπόσαι
 Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ξυνέθεντο ἐπὶ N V εἴη 1 14 ἄλλους]
 ἐκείνους N V 16 ἐπὶ N V ἢ F ἢ T 18 δέ] om B 19 μὲν]
 om C e ἐν] om H. ἐν μέλλῃτι Q 21 διαβεβηθόκοτες 1 διαβεβηκότες
 margo 1 Haack Porpo Goell Præpositionem addidit Dukerus 22 γῆς
 A E F G H L N O P Q T V d f g Porpo Goell καὶ γῆς B Bekk 2 vulgo τῆς
 γῆς θαλάττης B 23 ἐκ τῆς γῆς B om 1 24 οὐ πολὺ] om Q

20 ἀφανίζεται] This surely is a strange no more than that Theramenes “dis-
 expression, signifying, as it seems to do, “appeared from the scene of action”

ἀπέχον. οἱ δὲ Χῖοι ἐν πολλαῖς ταῖς πρὶν μάχαις πεπληγμένοι, 3
καὶ ἄλλως ἐν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς οὐ πᾶν εὖ διακείμενοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ
τῶν μετὰ Τυδέως τοῦ Ἰωνος ἤδη ὑπὸ Πεδαρίτου ἐπ' ἀπτι-
κισμῷ τεθνεώτων, καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐς
5 ὀλίγον κατεχομένης, ὑπόπτως διακείμενοι ἀλλήλοις ἡσύχαζον,
καὶ οὐτ' αὐτοὶ διὰ ταῦτα οὔτε οἱ μετὰ Πεδαρίτου ἐπικούρου
ἀξιόμαχοι αὐτοῖς ἐφαίνοντο. ἐς μέντοι τὴν Μίλητον ἔπεμπον, 4
κελεύοντες σφίσι τὸν Ἀστύοχον βοηθεῖν ὥς δ' οὐκ ἐσήκουεν,
ἐπιστέλλει περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ὁ Πεδάριτος ὥς
10 ἀδικοῦντος. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Χίῳ ἐς τοῦτο καθεστήκει τοῖς 5
'Αθηναίοις· αἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Σάμου νῆες αὐτοῖς ἐπίπλους μὲν

1 ἀπέσχον F H μάχαις ταῖς πρὶν Q ἐκπεπληγμένοι f 2 ἐν]
om c 3 τυδέως A B E F H K N Q T V k m Porpo Goell Bekk (τοῦδε
ὡς E teste Bekk) vulgo τοῦ τυδέως 4 τῶν τεθνεώτων T 9 δ] A E
F G om B Bekk 2 10 ἐν τούτῳ N V καθεστήκει B Q 1 Goell Bekk
καθιστήκει E F T vulgo καθειστήκει 11 αἱ] om d ἐκ δὲ τῆς d 1

The word is used to express retirement from public life, or shunning the eyes of the world, as in Xenophon's Agesilaus, quoted by Dr Bloomfield, IX 1 νομίζων αἰσχρουργία μὲν τὸ ἀφανίζεσθαι πρέπειν. Possibly, as it has been suggested to me, Theramenes was afraid of being called to account at Sparta for his undue compliance with Tissaphernes in the matter of the pay, and therefore Thucydides may mean to say, that he "disappeared," or went off, in the course of his voyage home, (ἀποπλέων not ἀποπλεύσας,) without ever returning to Lacedæmon. Compare VI 61, 6, where the term οὐ φανεροὶ ἦσαν is applied to the flight of Alcibiades and his friends when on their way home to take then trial. Compare Plato, de Legibus, IX 855, where, speaking of a citizen banished for incurable wickedness, he calls him, ἀκλεῆς καὶ ὑπὲρ τοὺς τῆς χώρας ὅρους ἀφανισθεὶς.

["He was lost at sea" Thirlwall, vol IV. p 22 It is added in a note, "ἀφανίζω is the word commonly used "on such occasions, meaning simply "to sink or drown" So Xenoph Hellen I 6, 33 and Ælian, Var Hist XII 61.]

3 Ἰωνος] Ion Chrus poeta non incelebris, de quo Suidas in v. Ἀθηναῖος

agit, cœpit docere tragœdiam Olym LXXXII ut Idem tradit in Ἰων. Itaque ætas quidem non obstat, quo minus hujus Tydei pater esse potuerit Sed fortassis nullum aliud est hujus rei argumentum DUKER

4 ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης] The expression ἐς ὀλίγους κατεχομένης would offer no difficulty, as again V 81, 2. τὰ ἐν Σικυῶνι ἐς ὀλίγους κατέστησαν. But the singular number is remarkable, and especially without the article. It seems that τὸ ὀλίγον was properly opposed to τὸ πλῆθος, as in Plato, Politicus, p 303 a ἐνὸς καὶ πλῆθους τὸ ὀλίγον μέσον. And thus ὀλίγον, coming to be synonymous with ὀλιγαρχία, and πλῆθος with δημοκρατία, ἐς ὀλίγον κατεχομένης, signifies merely, "being reduced to an oligarchy."

11 αἱ — νῆες αὐτοῖς, κ τ λ] Here again is a good instance of the use of the dative noticed III 98, 1, and elsewhere. It makes the dative the subject of the sentence, and therefore ἀναχωροῦντες follows naturally in the next clause, referring to the Athenians themselves, and not to their ships. Had the genitive been used, αἱ νῆες αὐτῶν, the effect would not have been the same, and the change of the nominative in the following lines would have been less justifiable.

ἐποιοῦντο ταῖς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ, ἐπεὶ δὲ μὴ ἀντανάγοιεν, ἀναχωροῦντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἡσύχαζον.

XXXIX. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ ὑπὸ Καλλιγείτου τοῦ Μεγαρέως καὶ Τιμαγόρου τοῦ Κυζικηνοῦ πρασσόντων παρασκευασθεῖσαι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπὶ τὰ καὶ εἰκοσι νῆες ἄρασαι ἔπλεον ἐπὶ Ἰωνίας, περὶ ἡλίου τροπὰς καὶ ἄρχων ἐπέπλει αὐτῶν Ἀντισθένης Σπαρτιάτης. ξυνέπεμψαν δὲ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ἔνδεκα ἄνδρας Σπαρτιατῶν ξυμβούλους Ἰοῦ Ἀστυόχῳ, ὃν εἰς ἦν Λίχας ὁ Ἀρκεσιλάου. καὶ εἰρητο αὐτοῖς, ἐς Μίλητον ἀφικομένους τῶν τε ἄλλων ξυνεπιμελεῖσθαι, ἣ μὲλλει ἄριστα ἔξειν, καὶ τὰς ναῦς ταύτας ἢ αὐτὰς ἢ πλείους ἢ καὶ ἐλάσσους ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὡς Φαρναβάζον, ἣν δοκῇ, ἀποπέμπειν, 15 Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίου, ὃς ξυνέπλει, ἄρχοντα προστάξαντας, καὶ Ἀστυόχον, ἣν δοκῇ τοῖς ἔνδεκα ἀνδράσι, παύειν τῆς ναυαρχίας, Ἀντισθένην δὲ καθιστάναι· πρὸς γὰρ τὰς τοῦ Πεδαρίτου ἐπιστολὰς ὑπώπτειν αὐτόν. πλέουσαι οὖν αἱ νῆες ἀπὸ Μαλέας πελάγαι Μήλῳ προσέβαλον, καὶ περιτυχόντες ναυσὶ δέκα Ἀθηναίων τὰς τρεῖς λαμβάνουσι κενὰς καὶ κατακαίουσι. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο δεδιότες μὴ αἱ διαφυγούσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλου νῆες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μηνύσωσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, πρὸς τὴν Κρήτην πλεύ-

1 αἱ ταῖς] τοὺς c ἐπειδὴ B R et mox ἀποχωροῦντες 3 χειμῶνι ἐν τῷ C e
4 καλλιγείτονος e τιμαγείρου c 5 πραττόντων B 6 ὑπὸ τῶν λακε-
δαιμονίων L O 8 ἐπέπλει B Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri ἔπλει 9 δὲ
καὶ οἱ c f λακεδαιμόνιοι ἔνδεκα c 11 ἦν] om c e ἡλ H T λείχας
G L O P R c d e f g i k m 12 ἐς τὴν μίλητον d 14 ἔχειν f ἢ αὐτὰς
om K ἐλάττους B 15 τὸν] om c ἣν δοκῇ] post ἐλάσσους ponit c.
ἀποστέλλειν c 17 πέμπειν d i 18 ναυμαχίας B g 19 ὑπόπτειν
N T V 20 μαλέον N sed γρ μαλέας μαλέου Q πλάγια A πλαγία B
πελάγια F προσέβαλλον B O 21 κενὰς] om B 22 αἱ] om B
διαφύγουσαι F φυγούσαι g 24 σάμῳ B. Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo νήσῳ
ἐκπλουν L O P d e f g k m. αὐτόν A

4 αἱ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ, κ τ. λ.] See had been done before in the case of
ch 8, i Cnemus, II 85, 1, of Alcidas, III. 76, 1,
10. ἔνδεκα ἄνδρας—ξυμβούλους] This and again of Agis, V 63, 4

σαντες καὶ πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι, ἐς
τὴν Καῦνον τῆς Ἀσίας κατήραν ἐντεῦθεν δὴ, ὡς ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ⁴
ὄντες, ἀγγελίαν ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὰς ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ναῦς τοῦ
ξυμπαροκομισθῆναι

- 5 XL Οἱ δὲ Χῖοι καὶ Πεδάριτος κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον
οὐδὲν ἦσσαν, καίπερ διαμέλλοντα, τὸν Ἀστύοχον πέμποντες
ἀγγέλους ἡξίουσι πολιορκουμένοις βο-
θῆσαι ἀπάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ, καὶ μὴ περιδεῖν
τὴν μεγίστην τῶν ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ ξυμμαχίδων πό-
λεων ἕκ τε θαλάσσης εἰργομένην καὶ κατὰ γῆν²
ληστείαῖς πορθουμένην. οἱ γὰρ οἰκείται τοῖς²
Χῖοις πολλοὶ ὄντες, καὶ μᾶ γε πόλει πλὴν
Λακεδαιμονίων πλείστοι γενόμενοι, καὶ ἅμα διὰ τὸ πλήθος
χαλεπωτέως ἐν ταῖς ἀδικίαις κολαζόμενοι, ὡς ἡ στρατιὰ τῶν
15 Ἀθηναίων βεβαίως ἔδοξε μετὰ τείχους ἰδρῦσθαι, εὐθὺς αὐτο-

2 κατήραν A C E F G H K T c f m δῆ] δ' K Conf c 56 extr. et 67, 3
3 μιλῆτῳ] νήσῳ B ναὺς χάριν τοῦ B δ οὐδὲν ἦσαν B πέμψαντες B
πέμποντας E F 7 ξυμπολιορκουμένοις f βοηθήσειν C c d e f i k m 9 πρὸς
τὴν μεγίστην R 11 ἱκεται P 15 ἰδρύσασθαι L O P g

I καὶ πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς
ποιησάμενοι] Καὶ μακρότερον τὸν πλοῦν
ποιησάμενοι ὑπὲρ ἀσφαλείας SCHOL

πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησά-
μενοι] "Having lengthened their voyage
"in guarding against the enemy"

3 τοῦ ξυμπαροκομισθῆναι] "About
"being convoyed safely along the coast
"to the end of their voyage," i e in
order to be convoyed The genitive
is properly explanatory of the words
ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, and it does not
seem right to say that ἐνεκα or any
other such word is understood

12 μᾶ γε πόλει—πλείστοι γενόμενοι]
The Chians had been a trading people
from very early times, they traded with
Egypt in the reign of Amasis, (Herodot
II 178, 2) and an unusually large pro-
portion of their citizens was habitually
engaged in maritime commerce (Aristot
Politic IV 4, 21) They are
charged with the infamy of being the
first Greek people who were regular
slave dealers, buying Barbarian slaves

from the adjacent continent of Asia, to
labour on their lands, the bulk of their
own free population being employed,
as has been observed, in commerce
(Theopompus, Hist XVII apud Athe-
næum, VI p 265) The severe treat-
ment of these slaves often drove them
to run away from their masters, and
they then occupied the fastnesses of the
interior of the island, and continually
harassed their masters by their depreda-
tions (Nymphodorus, Asiæ Peripl
apud Athenæum, VI 265) It appears
that the Chian slaves were peculiarly
called *θεράποντες*, (Eustathius on Dio-
nys 533) an evidence of the antiquity
of slavery in the island, for *θεράπων* is
the Homeric word for one who waits
on another, whether bond or free, and
the name had been so long familiar in
Chios, as describing a class of per-
sons who were there so numerous, that
it remained in use without ever being
exchanged for the more common term
δοῦλος.

COAST OF CNIDUS ACC. 42. Ol. imp. 91. 1

μολία τε ἐχώρησαν οἱ πολλοὶ πρὸς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰ πλείστα
3 κακὰ ἐπιστάμενοι τὴν χώραν οὗτοι ἔδρυσαν ἔφασαν οὖν
χρῆναι οἱ Χίοι, ἕως ἔτι ἐλπίς καὶ δυνατὸν κωλύσαι, τειχι-
ζομένου τοῦ Δελφινίου καὶ ἀτελοῦς ὄντος, καὶ στρατοπέδῳ
καὶ ναυσὶν ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομένου, βοηθῆσαι 5
σφίσιν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος, καίπερ οὐ διανοούμενος διὰ τὴν τότε
ἀπειλὴν, ὡς ἑώρα καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους προθύμους ὄντας,
ᾤρητο ἐς τὸ βοηθεῖν. XLI. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Καύνου

COAST OF
CNIDUS

On his way he falls in
with and defeats an
Athenian fleet, sent
from Sinios to watch
for the enemy's fleet
coming from Pelopon-
nesus. He then effects
his junction with the
fleet at Camus, and
they all proceed toge-
ther to Cnidus

(41, 42)

παραγίγνεται ἀγγελία ὅτι αἱ ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι
νῆες καὶ οἱ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων ξύμβουλοι 10
πάρεισι. καὶ νομίσας πάντα ὕστερα εἶναι
τάλλα πρὸς τὸ ναῦς τε, ὅπως θαλασσοκρα-
τοῖεν μᾶλλον, τοσαύτας ξυμπαρακομίσαι, καὶ
τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, οἱ ἦκον κατάσκοποι αὐ-
τοῦ, ἀσφαλῶς περαιωθῆναι, εὐθὺς ἀφείδς τὸ ἐς 15
τὴν Χίον ἔπλει ἐς τὴν Καύνον. καὶ ἐς Κῶν
τὴν Μεροπίδα ἐν τῷ παράπλῳ ἀποβὰς τὴν τε
πόλιν, ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν καὶ ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ, ὃς αὐτοῖς ἔτυχε
μέγιστός γε δὴ ὦν μεμνήμεθα γενόμενος, ξυμπεπτωκυῖαν,
ἐκπορθεῖ, τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐς τὰ ὄρη πεφευγόντων, καὶ τὴν 20
χώραν καταδρομαῖς λείαν ἐποιεῖτο, πλὴν τῶν ἐλευθέρων·

1 ἐχώρησαν οἱ A B F H N T V. d 1 Porpo Goell Bekk ἐχώρησαντο E ἐχρήσαντο
G vulgo ἐχρήσαντο πλείστα κατὰ V 2 κακὰ καὶ G 8 καύσου d 1
9 ὅτι ἑπτὰ N 10 ξύμβουλοι A F ξύμμαχοι T 12 τάλλα B Goell Bekk
vulgo τὰ ἄλλα θαλαττοκρατοῖεν B 16 κῶων d 1 κῶ N V 18 καὶ] om d
ἀπὸ Q ὡς αὐτοῖς E F T αὐτὸς e 19 γε] τε L O f g om. e 21 λείαν
A E H K. τῶν] om Q

5 ἐρύματος μείζονος προσπεριβαλλομέ-
νου] It is not certain whether the word
μείζονος refers to height or circumfer-
ence, whether the meaning be, that the
wall of the naval camp, (compare I 117, 1)
was being raised in height, or enlarged
in extent. Τὸ μέγα τεῖχος, in II 76, 3,
means, "the high or raised wall," as τοῦ
βραχέος τεῖχους, "the original low wall,"
and perhaps the fortification having been
first carried, ἐς τὸ ἀναγκαϊότατον ὕψος,
(I 90, 3) was afterwards completed to
its proper height, when the Athenians
found themselves more at leisure

6 τὴν τότε ἀπειλὴν] See VIII 33, 1
16 Κῶν τὴν Μεροπίδα] According to
the old mythical language, "Cos first
settled by the hero Merops." See
Stephan Byzant Hesychius, &c. Ac-
cording to the interpretation now given
to this language, "Cos first settled by
the people called Meropes."

20 τὴν χώραν—λείαν ἐποιεῖτο] "He
made the country his spoil," or, "his
prize," i. e. he made spoil of all that
it contained. Compare ch 62, 2 σκευὴ
καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος and
Matthæ, Gr G1 § 413 obs 5.

τούτους δὲ ἀφίει. ἐκ δὲ τῆς Κῶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Κνίδον³
 νυκτὸς ἀναγκάζεται ὑπὸ τῶν Κνιδίων παραινούντων μὴ ἐκβι-
 βάσαι τοὺς ναύτας, ἀλλ' ὥσπερ εἶχε πλεῖν εὐθὺς ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων ναῦς εἴκοσιν, ἃς ἔχων Χαρμῖνος, εἰς τῶν ἐκ Σάμου
 5 στρατηγῶν, ἐφύλασσε ταύτας τὰς ἑπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς ἐκ
 τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσπλεύσας, ἐφ' ὅσπερ καὶ ὁ Ἀστυ-
 οχος παρέπλει. ἐπύθοντο δὲ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἐκ τῆς Μήλου⁴
 τὸν ἐπίπλουν αὐτῶν, καὶ ἡ φυλακὴ τῷ Χαρμίνῳ περὶ τὴν
 Σύμην καὶ Χάλκην καὶ Ῥόδον καὶ περὶ τὴν Λυκίαν ἦν· ἥδη
 10 γὰρ ἦσθάνετο καὶ ἐν τῇ Καύνῳ οὐσας αὐτάς. XLII. ἐπέ-
 πλει οὖν, ὥσπερ εἶχε, πρὸς τὴν Σύμην ὁ Ἀστυόχος, πρὶν
 ἔκπυστος γενέσθαι, εἴ πως περιλάβοι που μετεώρους τὰς
 ναῦς. καὶ αὐτῷ ὑετός τε καὶ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελα
 ὄντα πλάνησιν τῶν νεῶν ἐν τῷ σκότει καὶ ταραχὴν παρέσχε.
 15 καὶ ἅμα τῇ ἔρ, διεσπασμένου τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, καὶ τοῦ μὲν φα-²
 νεροῦ ἥδη ὄντος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τοῦ εὐωνύμου κέρως, τοῦ δὲ
 ἄλλου περὶ τὴν νῆσον ἔτι πλανωμένου, ἐπανάγονται κατὰ
 τάχος ὁ Χαρμῖνος καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐλάσσοσιν ἢ ταῖς εἴκοσι
 ναυσὶ, νομίσαντες, ὥσπερ ἐφύλασσαν ναῦς, τὰς ἀπὸ τῆς
 20 Καύνου, ταύτας εἶναι. καὶ προσπεσόντες εὐθὺς κατέδυσάν τε³
 τρεῖς καὶ κατετραυμάτισαν ἄλλας, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ ἐπεκρά-
 τουν, μέχρι οὗ ἐπεφάνησαν αὐτοῖς παρὰ δόξαν αἱ πλείους

1 τῆς κῶ] κῶ b τῶν κῶων e 3 εὐθὺς] om e 4 ναῦς] om K ἐκ τῆς
 σάμου g 5 ἐφύλαττε B τὰς] καὶ P 6 προσπλεύσας L O ὅσπερ F H T
 7 ἐπύθοντο γὰρ N V μῆλου V corr N recens A Haack Poppo Goell Bekk 2
 ceteri μιλῆτον 9 σίμην e χάλκην Q χάλπην L 10 ἔπλει K O περὶ N V.
 11 οὖν] om c e 12 εἰ που Q 13 αὐτὸς L ἐκ τοῦ] om E ξυννέ-
 φελα Q V ξυννέφελα F H K 1 14 καὶ ταραχὴν ἐν τῷ σκότει c e παρείχε K
 παρέσχον R 15 καὶ τοῦ μὲν] om Q 16 ὄντος ἥδη B 18 ἐλάττοσιν B
 ταῖς] om Q 19 ἃς παρεφύλασσαν K g ἐφύλαττον B 20 τε] om V.
 22 ἐφάνησαν L c

7 ἐκ τῆς Μήλου] This reading, which had been rightly restored by the later editors on conjecture, is now confirmed by the Venetian MS V, and is also the corrected reading of the Cambridge MS N Its correctness is proved by a reference to ch 39, 3 δεδιότες μὴ αἱ διαφυγεῖν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῆς Μήλου

νῆες, ὅπερ ἐγένετο, μηνύσῃ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ

13 τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ] "The state of the "atmosphere," literally, "the things or "appearances proceeding or arising from "the atmosphere" Compare IV 81, 2 τὰ ἐκ Σικελίας II 87, 2 τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης. III 37, 4 τῇ ἐξ αὐτῶν ξυνέσει

4 τῶν νεῶν καὶ πανταχόθεν ἀπεκλήοντο. ἔπειτα δὲ ἐς φυγὴν
καταστάντες ἐξ μὲν ναῦς ἀπολλύασι, ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς κατα-
φεύγουσιν ἐς τὴν Τεύτλουσσαν νῆσον, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐς Ἀλι-
5 καρνασσὸν μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν Πελοποννήσιοι ἐς Κνίδον
κατάραντες, καὶ ξυμμιγιστῶν τῶν ἐκ τῆς Κάνου ἐπτα καὶ 5
εἴκοσι νεῶν αὐτοῖς, ξυμπάσαις πλεύσαντες καὶ τροπαῖον ἐν
τῇ Σύμῃ στήσαντες πάλιν ἐς τὴν Κνίδον καθωρμίσαντο.
XLIII οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ναυσὶ πάσαις, ὡς
ἦσθοντο τὰ τῆς ναυμαχίας, πλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Σύμην, καὶ
ἐπὶ μὲν τὸ ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ ναυτικὸν οὐχ ὀρμήσαν- 10
τες, οὐδ' ἐκείνοι ἐπ' ἐκείνους, λαβόντες δὲ τὰ ἐν
τῇ Σύμῃ σκευὴ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ Λωρύμοις τοῖς
ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ προσβαλόντες, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς
τὴν Σάμον ἅπασαι δ' ἤδη οὖσαι ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ
αἱ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες ἐπεσκευάζοντο τε, εἴ τι ἔδει, καὶ 15
πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρην (παρεγένετο γὰρ) λόγους ἐποιοῦντο
οἱ ἔνδεκα ἄνδρες τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων περὶ τε τῶν ἤδη πε-
πραγμένων, εἴ τι μὴ ἤρεσκεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος
πολέμου, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ ἄριστα καὶ ξυμφορώτατα ἀμφοτέροις

The newly arrived
Lacedaemonian com-
missioners object to
the terms of the late
treaties with Persia.
Their dispute with
Tissaphernes on this
subject

1 ἀπεκλήοντο FH Bekk ἀπεκλήοντο T Porpo Goell vulgo ἀπεκλείοντο
2 ἀπολλύουσι V c d e g ἀπόλλυσι FH ἀπολύσι Q T 3 τέγλουσσαν B τεύ-
γλουσσαν L O V g τευτλουσσαν Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo τεύγλουσσαν "Vid
"Hemsteihusium ad Luc Jud Voc 8" Bekker ἀλικαρνασσὸν N Q V c f g i k m
correctus C "Quod praefereimus" Porpo 4 καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο N V μὲν] om d i
8 ταῖς] om K k 10 ναυτικῶν e ναυτικῶν g ὀρμίσαντες A C E F H K O
P T c d e g i k m 12 λωρύμοις A B E F H K L N O P T V g m Haack Porpo
Goell Bekk λωρίμοις c i λορίμοις d vulgo λορύμοις 13 προσβάλλοντες i
προσπλεύσαντες B 14 δ'] om K. οὖσαι ἅμα ἐν B κνίδῃ R 15 ἐπε-
σκευάζον Q 16 γὰρ] δὲ c γὰρ καὶ e post λόγους ponunt A F om E ποι-
οῦνται e 17 δὲ A C E F K L O T f g k om V et corr G 18 εἴ] ἡ E
ἤρεσεν Q 19 πολέμῳ C K b k m πολέμῳ G οὐτῷ F ξυμφορώτατα g

3 Τεύγλουσσαν] Quidam MSS Τεύ-
γλουσσαν cum editis Cl Gr At Ste-
phanus Τεύτλουσσα, τὸ ἐθνικὸν Τευ-
τλουσσαῖος, ἢ Τευτλούσσιοι Plinio est
Seutlusa Ἐν Σεύθλῳ, Anna Comnena
Wass Harduinus ad Plin V Hist
Nat ult putat, in exemplaribus Thu-
cydidis mendose legi Τεύγλουσσαν, pro
Τεύτλουσσαν DUKER

Τεύτλουσσαν νῆσον] "Beet island,"
so called from the quantity of beet
(τεύτλον or τευτλίον) which grew in it
11 τὰ ἐν τῇ Σύμῃ σκευὴ τῶν νεῶν]
i e the masts and sails of Charminus'
squadron, which, according to custom,
had been left on shore at Syme, when
the ships put to sea suddenly to attack
the fleet of Astyochus See ch 42, 2

πολεμήσεται. μάλιστα δὲ ὁ Λίχας ἐσκόπει τὰ ποιούμενα, καὶ 3
τὰς σπονδὰς οὐδετέρας, οὔτε τὰς Χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς Θηρα-
μένους, ἔφη καλῶς ξυγκεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ δεινὸν εἶναι εἰ χώρας
ᾧσιν βασιλεὺς καὶ οἱ πρόγονοι ἦρξαν πρότερον, ταύτης καὶ
5 νῦν ἀξιώσει κρατεῖν· ἐνεῖναι γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπάσας πάλιν
δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκροὺς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν,
καὶ ἀντ' ἐλευθερίας ἂν Μηδικὴν ἀρχὴν τοῖς Ἑλλησι τοὺς
Λακεδαιμονίους περιθεῖναι. ἐτέρας οὖν ἐκέλευε βελτίους 4
σπένδεσθαι, ἣ ταύταις γε οὐ χρήσεσθαι, οὐδὲ τῆς τροφῆς ἐπὶ
10 τούτοις δεῖσθαι οὐδέν. ἀγανακτῶν δὲ ὁ μὲν Τισσαφέρνης
ἀπεχώρησεν ἀπ' αὐτῶν δι' ὀργῆς καὶ ἄπρακτος

XLIV. Οἱ δ' ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον, ἐπικηρυκευομένων ἀπὸ τῶν
δυνατωτάτων ἀνδρῶν, τὴν γνώμην εἶχον πλεῖν, ἐλπίζοντες
νῆσόν τε οὐκ ἀδύνατον καὶ ναυβατῶν πλήθει
15 καὶ πεζῶ προσάξεσθαι, καὶ ἅμα ἡγούμενοι αὐ-
τοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ξυμμαχίας δυνατοὶ
ἔσεσθαι, Τισσαφέρνην μὴ αἰτοῦντες χρήματα,
τρέφειν τὰς ναῦς. πλεύσαντες οὖν εὐθὺς ἐν τῷ 2
αὐτῷ χειμῶνι ἐκ τῆς Κνίδου, καὶ προσβαλόντες Καμῖρῳ τῆς
20 Ῥοδίας πρώτῃ ναυσὶ τέσσαρσι καὶ ἐνενήκοντα, ἐξεφόβησαν
μὲν τοὺς πολλοὺς, οὐκ εἰδότας τὰ πρασσόμενα, καὶ ἔφυγον
ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀτειχίστου οὔσης τῆς πόλεως· εἶτα ξυγκαλέ-

1 πολεμηθήσεται Q 2 οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως οὔτε τὰς θηρ ἔφη BN V Porpo
Goell Bekk οὔτε τὰς θ ἔφη οὔτε τὰς χ Q vulgo omittunt illa οὔτε τὰς χαλκιδέως
ἦς

3 συγκεῖσθαι F H N d k 4 ᾧσιν G ᾧσιν ἦς L O P ἦς A E F H N T V οὔσης R
5 ἐνεῖναι Bekk 2 Libri ἐνὴν 6 θετταλίαν B λωκροὺς T 8 ἐκέλευσε d i
9 σπένδεσθαι ξυνηθῆς ἦ B 10 οὐθέν B 11 καὶ] om NV 12 ἐπικη-
ρυκευόμενοι B 14 ναυτῶν L Q e prima manu N ναυατῶν K R T d g 15 πεζῶ]
om d i πεζῶν g προσάξεσθαι Q 17 τισσαφέρνη C G m 19 καμῖρῳ
A C G H K N V d e f g k m Porpo καμῖρῳ F τῇ καμῖρῳ c vulgo et Bekk
καμῖρῳ 20 πρώτῃ] πρώτων B V πρότερον d πρὸς c e i πρὸς τὴν A C F
(et teste Bekk E G) H K L O R T b k m πρὸς γῆν g πρὸς τὴν γῆν G πρὸς τὴν
ἄκραν P πρὸς τῇ E ταῖς ναυσὶ 1 21 πραττόμενα καὶ ἔφυγον B Goell καὶ om. K.
vulgo et Bekk. ἔφευγον 22 συγκαλέσαντες K

12 ἐπικηρυκευομένων—ἀνδρῶν] “Some
“of the most powerful men opening a
“communication with them,” or, more
literally, “some communicating with
“them from the chief men.” Ἐπικηρυ-

κευομένων is equivalent to ἐλθόντων ἀγ-
γέλων Compare I 3, 2 ἐπαγομένων αὐ-
τοὺς—ἐς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις Dobree pro-
poses to join ἀνδρῶν with ἐπικηρυκευο-
μένων instead of taking it with δυνατωτάτων

σαντες οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτους τε καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τοῖν δυοῖν
πολείων, Λίνδου [τε] καὶ Ἰηλυσοῦ, Ῥοδίου ἐπείσαν ἀπο-
στῆναι Ἀθηναίων. καὶ προσεχώρησε Ῥόδος Πελοποννησίοις
3 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου
ναυσὶν αἰσθόμενοι ἔπλευσαν μὲν βουλόμενοι φθάσαι, καὶ 5
ἐφάνησαν πελάγιοι, ὑστερήσαντες δὲ οὐ πολλῶ τὸ μὲν
παραχρῆμα ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Χάλκην, ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐς Σάμον,
ὑστερον δὲ ἐκ τῆς Χάλκης καὶ ἐκ τῆς Κῷ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου
4 τοὺς ἐπίπλους ποιούμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥόδον ἐπολέμουν. οἱ δὲ
χρήματα μὲν ἐξέλεξαν ἐς δύο καὶ τριάκοντα τάλαντα οἱ 10
Πελοποννήσιοι παρὰ τῶν Ῥοδίων, τὰ δ' ἄλλα ἡσύχαζον
ἡμέρας ὀγδοήκοντα, ἀνελκύσαντες τὰς ναῦς

XLV. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον
αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι, τάδε ἐπράσσετο. Ἀλκιβιάδης μετὰ τὸν
Χαλκιδέως θάνατον καὶ τὴν ἐν Μιλήτῳ μάχην 15
τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ὑποπτος ὢν, καὶ ἀπ' αὐ-
τῶν ἀφικομένης ἐπιστολῆς πρὸς Ἀστύοχον ἐκ
Λακεδαιμόνος ὥστ' ἀποκτείνειν (ἦν γὰρ καὶ τῷ
Ἀγιδι ἐχθρὸς καὶ ἄλλως ἄπιστος ἐφαίνετο),
πρῶτον μὲν ὑποχωρεῖ δέισας παρὰ Τισσαφέρην, ἔπειτα 20

IONIA

Alcibades leaves the
Peloponnesians, and
taking refuge with Tis-
saphernes, persuades
him to lower his subsidy
to them,

1 τούτους] τοιστούς F τοῖν A B E F L N O T V g i k m Haack Porpo
Goell Bekk vulgo τῶν 2 πολέων A B N T V Porpo Goell Bekk πόλεων
c vulgo πόλειον διηλίου προλίνδου E F τε om B Bekk 2 ἡλύσου A F G m
ἡλυσοῦ P ἡλύσου T ῥοδίοις F T 3 τῶν ἀθηναίων K 6 ἐπεφάνησαν B
ἐφάνισαν ὑστερήσαντες A B C E H K L N O Q T c d e f g k m Haack Porpo
Goell Bekk 7 ἐπέπλευσαν 1 9 τῆς ῥόδου L O P 10 μὲν] om K ἐξέλε-
αντες δύο K 11 περὶ c 12 ὀγδοήκοντα] δις τεσσαράκοντα c 13 ταῦτα e
14 ἐπράττετο B ἐπράσσοντο d ἀλκιβιάδης τε μετὰ B 16 ἐπ' C K. 18 καὶ
τῷ Ἀγιδι B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo καὶ om 19 ἄλλος G

1 τοῖν δυοῖν πολέων] The article is
rightly added, because there were in all
three states in the island, Camirus,
Lindus, and Ialysus. See Herodot I
144, 4 Strabo, XIV 2, 6 The city
Rhodes was not built till four years
after this period, being founded jointly
by the three states to serve as the com-
mon capital of the island. See Diodorus,
XIII 75 p 196 ed Rhodom For the
masculine form τοῖν with the feminine

substantive πολέων, see Matth Gr Gr §
64 obs 2 and § 436 Jelf, 388 2 b
2 πολέων] Sic V 29, 2 ἀμφοῖν τοῖν
πολέων DUKER

8 καὶ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου] Kruger proposes
to read ἐκ τῆς Σύμης, that island being
mentioned together with Chalce in ch
41, 4. But it appears that the Athenians
sailed to observe or attack Rhodes no
less from Samos than from the nearer
points of Cos and Chalce. See ch 55, 1

ἐκάκου πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὅσον ἐδύνατο μάλιστα, τῶν Πελοποννη-
σίων τὰ πράγματα καὶ διδάσκαλος πάντων γιγνόμενος τήν 2
τε μισθοφορὰν ξυνέτεμεν, ἀντὶ δραχμῆς Ἀττικῆς ὥστε τριώ-
βολον, καὶ τοῦτο μὴ ξυνεχῶς, δίδοσθαι, λέγειν κελεύων τὸν
5 Τισσαφέρην πρὸς αὐτοὺς ὡς Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου
ἐπιστήμονες ὄντες τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, τριώβολον τοῖς ἑαυτῶν διδό-
ασιν, οὐ τοσοῦτον πενία ὅσον ἵνα αὐτῶν μὴ οἱ ναῦται, ἐκ
περιουσίας ὑβρίζοντές, οἱ μὲν τὰ σώματα χεῖρῳ ἔχωσι, δαπα-
νῶντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἀφ' ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ξυμβαίνει, οἱ δὲ τὰς
10 ναῦς ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες ἐς ὁμηρεῖαν τὸν προσοφει-
λόμενον μισθόν καὶ τοὺς τριηράρχους καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς 3
τῶν πόλεων ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε δόντα χρήματα αὐτὸν πείσαι,
ὥστε συγχωρῆσαι ταῦτα ἑαυτῷ, πλὴν τῶν Συρακοσίων
τούτων δὲ Ἑρμοκράτης [τε] ἡναντιοῦτο μόνος ὑπὲρ τοῦ

1 ἐδύνατο τὰ τῶν πελοποννησίων πράγματα Q 2 γενόμενος d 1 3 μι-
σθοφορίαν E 4 συνεχῶς d 9 ἐς τὰ τοιαῦτα Q οἱ δὲ μὴ τὰς ναῦς Paim
10 ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολιπόντες margo A ἀπολείπωσιν ὑπολείποντες V ἀπολείπωσιν
οὐχ ὑπολιπόντες B Bekk Goell Poppo Sed hic negativ οὐκ uncis inclusit
Prima libri N scriptura hæc fuit τὰς ναῦς ἀπολιπόντες τὸν προσοφειλόμενον μισθόν
Deinde corrector, ἀπολιπόντες in ἀπολείπωσιν mutato, voces ὑπολείποντες ἐς ὁμη-
ρεῖαν in margine adscriptis idem tamen, ut videtur, infra ad calcem paginæ sub-
jecit γρ οὐχ ὑπολείποντες vulgo ἀπολιπόντες ὁμηρεῖαν A E F H Q V τοῦ
προσοφειλομένου L O προσοφειλόμενον F 11 μισθοῦ O τριηράρχας L O
d g i k 12 τῶν τε πόλεων E ὥστε delet Reiskius διδόντα L O g
διδόντας f αὐτὸν om d 1 13 ὥστε om B συγχωρῆσαι F H N V g
αὐτῷ d αὐτῷ V 14 τε στρατηγὸς ὧν B omisso mox μόνος

9 οἱ δὲ τὰς ναῦς, κ τ λ] The variety of readings in this passage seems to indicate some corruption in the text. I have followed the reading of the Venetian MS V, which is also the marginal reading of the MS A, except that the former MS, whether by oversight or design, reads ὑπολείποντες, instead of the aorist ὑπολιπόντες. The sense seems to be, "lest others of the seamen should leave their ships, leaving behind them their arrears of pay as a pledge." That is, that the larger pay was looked upon as a security for the men's returning to their duty, and that therefore leave of absence was too often given, and other irregularities were connived at, such as the substitution of inferior seamen by those who wished to get liberty to attend to their own af-

fairs, (see VII 13 ad fin.) the officers trusting that the high pay would always induce the men to return to their duty when they might be called for.

12 ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε πείσαι] Compare I 119, 2 δεσθέντες—ὥστε ψηφισσάσθαι τὸν πόλεμον VIII 79, 1 δόξαν αὐτοῖς—ὥστε διαναυμαχεῖν, and VIII 86, 8 ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τῷ—δήμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν. In all these cases, ὥστε merely explains the preceding verb or participle, "he instructs him, namely, to bribe them over by money." Compare also Herodot. III. 14, 7 συνήνεκε ὥστε—παριέναι. A little below, ὑπὲρ τοῦ ξυμπαντος ξυμμαχικοῦ, in the behalf of the whole united confederacy. I know not why Bekker should have preferred the reading, παντός.

4 ξύμπαντος ξυμμαχικοῦ. τὰς τε πόλεις δεομένας χρημάτων
 ἀπήλασεν, αὐτὸς ἀντιλέγων ὑπὲρ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ὡς οἱ
 μὲν Χῖοι ἀναίσχυντοι εἶεν, πλουσιώτατοι ὄντες τῶν Ἑλλή-
 νων, ἐπικουρία δὲ ὅμως σωζόμενοι ἀξιούσι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι
 καὶ τοῖς χρήμασι ἄλλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων ἐλευθερίας κιν- 5
 5 δυνεύειν· τὰς δ' ἄλλας πόλεις ἔφη ἀδικεῖν, αἱ ἐς Ἀθηναίους
 πρότερον ἢ ἀποστῆναι ἀνάλουν, εἰ μὴ καὶ νῦν καὶ τοσαῦτα
 καὶ ἔτι πλείω ὑπὲρ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐθελήσουσιν ἐσφέρειν. τὸν
 τε Τισσαφέρνην ἀπέφαινε νῦν μὲν, τοῖς ἰδίοις χρήμασι πολε-
 μούντα, εἰκότως φειδόμενον, ἦν δέ ποτε τροφή καταβῆ παρὰ 10
 βασιλέως, ἐντελῇ αὐτοῖς ἀποδώσειν τὸν μισθὸν καὶ τὰς πόλεις
 τὰ εἰκότα ὠφελήσειν. XLVI. παρῆναι δὲ καὶ τῷ Τισσα-
 φέρνῃ μὴ ἄγαν ἐπείγεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον διαλυ-
 σαι, μηδὲ βουλευθῆναι κομίσαντα ἢ ναῦς
 Φοινίσσας ἄσπερ παρεσκευάζετο, ἢ Ἑλλησι 15
 πλείοσι μισθὸν πορίζοντα, τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῆς τε
 γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τὸ κράτος δοῦναι, ἔχειν
 δ' ἀμφοτέρους ἔαν δίχα τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ βασιλεῖ

and shews him that it
 was more for the king's
 interest to hold the
 balance between the
 two contending parties,
 than to aid either of
 them in completely
 humbling the other

1 ξύμπαντος A E F G παντὸς B Bekker 2 τοῦ] om Q g 3 εἶεν]
 om g 4 καὶ—σώμασι] om R 5 καὶ τοῖς χρήμασιν] om c e ante illa καὶ
 τοῖς σώμασι ponit f ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων B L O Q b c d e f g i k Haack Porppo
 εὐείν

Goell Bekk ceteri om articulum κινδυνεύουσαι B 6 αἱ] ἢ N om K
 7 ἢ accessit ex B i Haack Porppo Goell Bekk ἀναλουν A K ἀναλουνται c
 ἀνέλουν d. καὶ νῦν καὶ A B E F H L N O P R T V i. k. b Haack Porppo vulgo,
 Bekk Goell καὶ νῦν τοσαῦτα 8 καὶ ἔτι] ἔτι Q αὐτῶν] om f g 10 ἦν]
 εἰ e 11 ἀποδίδωσι 1 12. τῷ] om P ante καὶ ponit B τισσαφέρνην c
 13 τὸν πόλ διαλύσαι A E F G διαλύσαι τὸν πόλεμον B Bekk 2 15 ἄς,
 omisso περ, L O P ἄσπερ R ἢ Ἑλλησι B V d recens A et correct N cum
 Tusano Haack Porppo Goell Bekk. ἢ μελλήσει 1 καὶ μελλήσει Q R vulgo
 μελλήσει. 16 πλείονι μισθῷ g. 17 θαλάττης B δοῦναι] om e

2 ἀπήλασεν] This aorist occurs in
 the midst of various instances of the
 imperfect The aorist is so naturally
 the tense of history, that it is not sur-
 prising to see it introduced as here in
 the midst of other tenses Besides, as
 Goller has observed, the aorist ex-
 presses an act which would be soon
 over, whereas the other verbs in the
 imperfect express a continued act or
 habit.

7 πρότερον ἀποστῆναι] Quæro loca
 aliorum Scriptorum, qui πρότερον pro
 πρότερον ἢ dixerint Quamdiu ea non
 suppetent, potius credam, hic excidisse
 ἢ post πρότερον, quod propter figuram
 litterarum N et Π non multum dissi-
 milem facile fieri potuit Thucydi-
 des, VI 58, 1 πρότερον ἢ αἰσθῆσθαι
 αὐτοῦς Adde VIII. 24, 5 et ad VII
 63, 1. Duk.

ἐξείναι [ἀεὶ] ἐπὶ τοὺς †αὐτοῦ† λυπηροὺς τοὺς ἐτέρους ἐπά-
γειν. γενομένης δ' ἂν καθ' ἐν τῆς ἐς γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν 2
ἀρχῆς, ἀπορεῖν ἂν αὐτὸν οἷς τοὺς κρατοῦντας ξυγκαθαίρηται,
ἣν μὴ αὐτὸς βούληται μεγάλη δαπάνη καὶ κινδύνῳ ἀναστάς
5 ποτε διαγωνίσασθαι. εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ, βραχεὶ μορίῳ 3
τῆς δαπάνης καὶ ἅμα μετὰ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀσφαλείας αὐτοὺς
περὶ ἑαυτοὺς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας κατατρίψαι ἐπιτηδειότερους τε
ἔφη τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἶναι κοινωνοὺς αὐτῷ τῆς ἀρχῆς· ἥσσαν
γὰρ τῶν κατὰ γῆν ἐφίεσθαι, τὸν λόγον τε ξυμφορώτατον
10 καὶ τὸ ἔργον ἔχοντας πολεμεῖν· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ξυγκαταδου-
λοῦν ἂν σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης μέρος, καὶ ἐκείνῳ,
ὅσοι ἐν τῇ βασιλείῳ Ἑλλήνες οἰκοῦσι, τοὺς δὲ τούναντίον
ἐλευθερώσοντας ἦκειν. καὶ οὐκ εἰκὸς εἶναι Λακεδαιμονίους
ἀπὸ μὲν σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθεροῦν νῦν τοὺς Ἑλλήνας,
15 ἀπὸ δ' ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων, †ἣν μὴ ποτε αὐτοὺς μὴ

1 ἀεὶ accessit ex B Bekker Poppo Goell αὐτοῦ A B F H N P T V b i m.
Poppo Goell Bekk αὐτῷ α Haack ceteri αὐτοῦς "Fortassis αὐτῷ, ut VI 18, 1
" τοῖς ἐκεῖ ἐχθροῖς ἡμῶν λυπηροὶ ὄντες" Duk ἀπάγειν 1 2 καθ' ἐν] om O
ἐν γῇ f θάλατταν B 3 ξυγκαθαίρηται B 4 αὐτοὺς d καὶ κινδύνῳ]
ἀκινδύνῳ c 5 διαγωνίσασθαι 1 6 αὐτοῦ B 7 αὐτοὺς B 1 δὲ ἔφη C
8 ἀθηναίους] Ἑλλήνας K εἶναι] om B ἦττον B 9 ξυμφορώτατα Q ξυμ-
φερώτατον e 11 τε] om B θαλάττης B ἐκείνων G L O P c d e f g i k m
ἐκείνο A E F N V ἐκείνος B 12 βασιλείᾳ c 13 ἐλευθερώσοντας A F H Q
14 μὲν] om g τῶν Ἑλλήνων] uncis inclusit Bekk νῦν] om Q 15 τῶν
βαρβάρων] om B uncis inclusit Bekk "vide Valckenar ad Herodot V 92, 33."
Bekk. ἦν ποτε αὐτοὺς ἐξέλωσιν A Em Portus

1 τοὺς †αὐτοῦ† λυπηροὺς] Οἱ λυπηροί, according to Poppo, is used as a substantive, like οἱ ἐχθροί, and οἱ πολέμοι (Prolegom I p 122) "Against his annoyers" See Xenophon Mem I 5, 3. κακοῦργος μὲν τῶν ἄλλων Compare also Matth Gr G1 § 322 Yet still I agree with Duker, that αὐτῷ would be the better reading, and this was also a conjecture of Dobree, and is found in one of the Thenford MSS

5. εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ κ τ λ] "But it was a cheaper way of dispelling the danger, to wear out the Greeks in their intestine quarrels, at a small proportion of the expense incurred in the other way of acting, and without any risk to himself" The construction seems confused, for either τὰ δεινὰ

should have been omitted, so that κατατρίψαι should have depended immediately on εὐτελέστερα, or else it should have been, εὐτελέστερα δὲ ἔσσεσθαι τὰ δεινὰ, εἰ βούλεται βραχεὶ μορίῳ, κ τ λ, τοὺς Ἑλλήνας κατατρίψαι

9 τὸν λόγον τε, κ τ λ] "And they the Athenians conducted the war on principles, and with a practice that best suited the interests of the king"

14 σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων—ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων] Compare I 144, 2 σφίσι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. See Poppo, Prolegom I p 205

15 †ἣν μὴ ποτε, κ τ λ] These words seem to be corrupt, and I do not know what correction of them is satisfactory. So far is clear, that the words are a sort of contrast to the word νῦν, nor

4 ἐξέλωσι,† μὴ ἐλευθερώσαι. τρίβειν οὖν ἐκέλευε πρῶτον
 ἀμφοτέρους, καὶ ἀποτεμόμενον ὥς μέγιστα ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἔπειτ' ἤδη τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἀπαλλάξαι ἐκ τῆς
 5 χώρας. καὶ διανοεῖτο τὸ πλεόν οὕτως ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ὅσα
 γε ἀπὸ τῶν ποιουμένων ἦν εἰκάσαι. τῷ γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διὰ 5
 ταῦτα, ὥς εἶπερ περὶ τούτων παραινούντι, προσθεῖς ἑαυτὸν ἐς
 πίστιν, τὴν τε τροφὴν κακῶς ἐπόριζε τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις
 καὶ ναυμαχεῖν οὐκ εἶα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς φάσκων
 ἦξειν καὶ ἐκ περιόντος ἀγωνιῆσθαι ἔφθειρε τὰ πράγματα, καὶ
 τὴν ἀκμὴν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ αὐτῶν ἀφείλετο, γενομένην καὶ πάντῃ 10
 ἰσχυράν, τὰ τε ἄλλα καταφανέστερον, ἢ ὥστε λανθάνειν, οὐ
 προθύμως ξυνεπολέμει

XLVII Ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῦτα ἅμα μὲν τῷ Τισσα-
 φέρνῃ καὶ βασιλεῖ, ὃν παρ' ἐκείνοις, ἄριστα εἶναι νομίζον
 παρήνῃ, ἅμα δὲ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ κάθοδον ἐς τὴν 15
 πατρίδα ἐπιθεραπεύων, εἰδὼς, εἰ μὴ διαφθερεῖ
 αὐτὴν, ὅτι ἔσται ποτὲ αὐτῷ πείσαντι κατελ-
 θεῖν· πείσαι δ' αὖ ἐνόμιζε μάλιστα ἐκ τοῦ
 τοιούτου, εἰ Τισσαφέρνης φαίνοιτο αὐτῷ ἐπι-

5 γε] om 1 6. ὥς] om c e 8 ναῦς] om L c e ante φοινίσσας ponit K
 post φάσκων B Bekk 2 ναῦς φάσκων A E F G 9 ἦκειν B P c e i k m ἐκ
 περιόντος A B C E F H K N T V b c e k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo
 ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος ἀγωνίσασθαι c e 12 ξυνεπολέμει accessit ex B Poppo Goell
 Bekk Valla se non libenter illas socios gereie bellum 13 ταῦτα] om d
 ἅμα] om c 14 βασιλεῖ Q Bekk Goell ceteri τῷ βασιλεῖ ὃν A F H Q T
 ἐκείνους A F 16 ἐπιθεραπεύων D 17 ὅτι οὐκ ἔσται g αὐτῷ ποτε c

can I suggest any better alteration than that of Portus, who omits the negative both before *ποτε*, and before *ἐξέλωσι*, making the sense to be, "should they ever conquer or get rid of the Athenians?"

[Poppo follows Haack's interpretation of these words, "nisi si quando eos (Athenienses) non everterint," and he adds, "unde sententia aptissima venit, quum Lacedæmonii hac sola re a liberanda Ionia retineri posse dicantur, si ab Atheniensibus non eversis metus us relinquatur." Hermann thinks that the word *μή* only adds to the strength of the negative, and

he translates, "nisi hi barbari Græcos, quos sub ditone sua tenerent, etiam delevissent?"]

9 ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος ἀγωνιῆσθαι] Stephanus non male sententiam ita expressit *instructos ex abundanti fore navibus ad certandum* id est, pluribus, quam opus esset ad dimicandum et superandos hostes. Eadem significatione ἀπὸ περιουσίας videtur dicere Thucydides, V 103, 1 τοὺς ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ, nempe τῇ ἐλπίδι. Et ἐκ περιουσίας Lucianus Reviviscens pag 394 τοσοῦτον ὑπερφέρω τοῖς δικαίοις, καὶ ἐκ περιουσίας ἀπολογησάσθαι ὑπολαμβάνω DUKER

ΣΑΜΟΣ A C 412—1 Olmper 92 1

fluence with Tissa-
phernes, he might per-
suade the Athenians
to recall him from ex-
ile, and to change then
form of government

τῆδειος ὤν. ὅπερ καὶ ἐγένετο ἐπειδὴ γὰρ 2
ἤσθοντο αὐτὸν ἰσχύοντα παρ' αὐτῷ οἱ ἐν τῇ
Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων στρατιῶται, τὰ μὲν καὶ
'Αλκιβιάδου προσπέμψαντος λόγους ἐς τοὺς
5 δυνατωτάτους αὐτῶν ἄνδρας, ὥστε μνησθῆναι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐς
τοὺς βελτίστους τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι ἐπ' ὀλιγαρχία βούλεται,
καὶ οὐ πονηρία οὐδὲ δημοκρατία τῇ ἑαυτὸν ἐκβαλούσῃ, κατελ-
θὼν καὶ παρασχὼν Τισσαφέρην φίλον αὐτοῖς ξυμπολιτεύειν,
τὸ δὲ πλεόν καὶ ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοί
10 τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ δυνατώτατοι ὥρμητο ἐς τὸ καταλύσαι
τὴν δημοκρατίαν. XLVIII. καὶ ἐκινήθη πρότερον ἐν τῷ
στρατοπέδῳ τοῦτο, καὶ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐντεῦθεν
ὑστερον τῷ τε Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαβάντες τινὲς ἐκ
τῆς Σάμου ἐς λόγους ἦλθον, καὶ ὑποτείνοντος
αὐτοῦ Τισσαφέρην μὲν πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ
βασιλέα φίλον ποιήσιν, εἰ μὴ δημοκρατοῖντο
(οὕτω γὰρ ἂν πιστεῦσαι μᾶλλον βασιλέα), πολλὰς ἐλπίδας
εἶχον αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα,

SAMOS

Origin and progress of
a conspiracy among
the chief officials at
Samos to this effect

15 Phymichus strongly
opposes it

4 προπέμψαντος B T 1 5 μεμνησθαι T περι] τε Q 7 αὐτὸν B ἑαυτῶν
O Q T g 1 ἐκβαλούσῃ E O 8 τισσαφέρην παρασχὼν f φίλον] om e.
12 τοῦτω A C E F G H K N T V g m (τοῦτωι F teste Bekk) 13 ὑστερον
ἦλθε B Bekkei Goell τε] om e 15 τισσαφέρην B Goell Bekk καὶ τῆς
σαφέρην F ceteri καὶ τισσαφέρην Conjunctionem uncis inclusit Porpo τὸ
πρῶτον 1 17 μᾶλλον πιστεῦσαι c 18 ἑαυτοῖς B Bekk 2 αὐτοῖς V g
Haack vulgo αὐτοῖς δυνατώτατοι B πολιτῶν καὶ ἐνόμιζον τὰ N V

2 οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ—στρατιῶται—οἱ ἐν
τῇ Σάμῳ τριήραρχοι τε καὶ δυνατώτατοι]
What is said in the first instance gene-
rally of "the armament at Samos," (for
the news of Alcibiades' influence with
Tissaphernes was likely to excite general
interest, from the hope, however vague,
that he might employ that influence for
the relief of Athens, since his open
breach with the Peloponnesians,) be-
comes limited to "the trierarchs and
"principal men in the armament," when
mention is made of a regular design on
mere political grounds to overthrow
the constitution of their country, for to
this the armament at large had no sort
of inclination

12 ἐς τὴν πόλιν—ὑστερον] Bekker

inserts ἦλθε, which seems to me a mere
correction Ἐκινήθη ἐς τὴν πόλιν is one
of those condensed expressions, so
common in Greek, which if put out at
length would be, ἐλθὼν ἐς τὴν πόλιν
ἐκινήθη ἐν αὐτῇ Compare Porpo, Pro-
legom I p 179

18 αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς, κ τ λ] Two dif-
ficulties occur in the common reading
of this passage, the meaning of αὐτοῖς,
and the use of the conjunction τε, with
nothing obvious to which it can be re-
ferred For the first, αὐτοῖς must un-
doubtedly, as Goller explains it, mean,
τοῖς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου Ἀθηναίοις Compare
particularly I 6, 3 καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι
αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων, where αὐτοῖς in
like manner means, τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.

οἷπερ καὶ τάλαιπωροῦνται μάλιστα, ἐς αὐτοὺς περιποιήσιν
καὶ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπικρατήσιν· ἔς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες
ξυνίστασάν τε τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους ἐς ξυνωμο-
σίαν, καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς φανερώς ἔλεγον ὅτι βασιλεὺς
σφίσι φίλος ἔσοιτο καὶ χρήματα παρέξοι Ἀλκιβιάδου τε⁵
² κατελθόντος καὶ μὴ δημοκρατουμένων. καὶ ὁ μὲν ὄχλος, εἰ
καί τι παραντικά ἤχθετο τοῖς πρᾶσσομένοις, διὰ τὸ εὖπορον
τῆς ἐλπίδος τοῦ [παρὰ] βασιλέως μισθοῦ ἡσύχαζεν· οἱ δὲ
ξυνιστάντες τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, ἐπειδὴ τῷ πλήθει ἐκοίνωσαν,
αὖθις †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ τῷ πλέονι τὰ¹⁰
³ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐσκόπουν. καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἐφάνετο
εὖπορα καὶ πιστὰ, Φρυνίχῳ δὲ στρατηγῷ ἔτι ὄντι οὐδὲν
ἤρεσκεν, ἀλλ' ὁ τε Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὅπερ καὶ ἦν, οὐδὲν μᾶλλον
ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι ἐδόκει αὐτῷ, †ἢ† ἄλλο τι

1 ἄπερ d 1 αὐτοὺς B N Goell Bekk αὐτοὺς F H K Q T a vulgo ἐαυτοὺς
2 καὶ τῶν πολ ἐπικρατ] om L 3 ξυνίσταν. in G τε] om N V τοὺς
ἀνθρώπους K 4 καὶ τοὺς A C E F H K N P R T V a b m ommissa ἐς 5 παρεξεί
K Q R T 1 6 μῇ] om c k 7 πρᾶττομένοις B 8 παρὰ accessit ex B
Goell Bekk 9 ἐπειδὴ—ἐκοίνωσαν rec E p i enim om ἐκοίνωσαν autem etiam G
ἐκοινώνησαν A B F H K N T V g Bekk Goell 10 πλείονι g 12 ἔτι] om N V
οὐθὲν B 13 καὶ ἦν καὶ A C E F H K L N O R T V b c e f g i k 14 ἐδόκει τε
αὐτῷ οὐκ ἄλλο Q ἐδόκει αὐτῷ οὐδ' ἄλλο B Bekk ἄλλως L ἄλλος O τι] om k

But then the general force of this dative is to make the persons expressed by it the real subject of the proposition, and accordingly it would signify in this case, that as the Athenians who had gone over to the interview with Alcibiades had some of their number, those namely of the richer class, who hoped to secure their own political ascendancy, and at the same time triumph over their foreign enemies, so on their return to Samos they all acted on these views, and began to labour at the overthrow of the constitution. Thus the words ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες do not refer to οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν, but to the ἐκ τῆς Σάμου spoken of before, who are also intended by the pronoun αὐτοῖς, and thus τινὲς ἐκ τῆς Σάμου are the real subject of all three clauses. The conjunction τε, in the words αὐτοὶ τε αὐτοῖς, would then be answered by the τε in the following clause, ἐς τε τὴν Σάμον ἐλθόντες. But I have preferred the reading of the Vatican MS B, which

Bekker has followed in his last edition, αὐτοὶ θ' ἐαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοί, and I suppose that ἐαυτοῖς was intended to express what is afterwards again repeated in the words ἐς αὐτοὺς, those words being added again on account of the insertion of the parenthetical clause οἷπερ—μάλιστα

9 ἐκοίνωσαν] “Imparted their de-
“sign” See chap 8, 1 ἐκοινώνησαν would signify, “were partakers together
“with the multitude”—a meaning foreign to the purpose

10 †καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς] Dobree proposes to read, κἂν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς Goller and Poppo also approve of the insertion of the preposition ἐν, nor does the passage seem fairly intelligible without it

14 †ἢ† ἄλλο τι σκοπεῖσθαι] Dobree proposes to read οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι, and Poppo approves of the same reading. It would be the better Greek, but perhaps Thucydides wrote ἢ, confusing οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, with οὐκ ἐδόκει ὀλιγαρχίας μᾶλλον ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι.

σκοπεῖσθαι ἢ ὅτῳ τρόπῳ, ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμου τὴν πόλιν μεταστήσας, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐταίρων παρακληθεὶς κάτεισι, σφίσι δὲ περιοπτεόν εἶναι τοῦτο μάλιστα, ὅπως μὴ στασιάσωσι [τῷ] βασιλεῖ τε οὐκ εὖπορον εἶναι καὶ Πελοποννησίων ἤδη 5 ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ὄντων, καὶ πόλεις ἔχόντων ἐν τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀρχῇ οὐ τὰς ἐλαχίστας, Ἀθηναίοις προσθέμενοι, οἷς οὐ πιστεύει, πράγματα ἔχειν, ἐξὸν Πελοποννησίου, ὅφ' ὧν κακὸν οὐδὲν [πῶ] πέπονθε, φίλους ποιήσασθαι. τὰς τε 4 ξυμμαχίδας πόλεις, αἷς ὑπεσχῆσθαι δὴ σφᾶς ὀλιγαρχίαν, 10 ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ δημοκρατήσονται, εὖ εἰδέναι ἔφη ὅτι οὐδὲν μᾶλλον σφίσιν οὐθ' αἱ ἀφεστηκυῖαι προσχωρήσονται οὐθ' αἱ ὑπάρχουσαι βεβαιότεραι ἔσονται· οὐ γὰρ βουλήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δουλεύειν μᾶλλον, ἢ μεθ' ὁποτέρου ἂν τύχῃσι τούτων ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. 15 τοὺς τε καλοὺς κάγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους οὐκ ἐλάσσω αὐτοὺς νομίζειν σφίσι πράγματα παρέξειν τοῦ δήμου, ποριστὰς ὄντας καὶ ἐσηγητὰς τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ, ἐξ ὧν τὰ πλείω αὐτοὺς ὠφελείσθαι· καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, καὶ ἄκριτοι

2. ἐτέρων A B C E F H K L N T V. 3 δὲ] δὲ οὐ B περισκεπτέον K L
οὐ περιοπτεόν B διαστήσῃσι g 4 τῷ βασιλεῖ τε f Goell Bekk (τῷ uncis
inclusit Bekk) τῷ τε βασιλεῖ B Porpo τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ L O P g τῷ βασιλεῖ δὲ
N V vulgo τῷ βασιλεῖ εἶναι καὶ A B C E F H K L N O P T V d e f g i k m
Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri εἶναι λέγων καὶ 6 αὐτοῦ] om c d οὐ τὰς
ἐλαχίστας B Bekk Goell ceteri οὐκ ἐλαχίστας 7 ἔξιν R f ἀφ' d i k
8 οὐδὲν κακὸν G L O Q R d f g i k m οὐδὲν κακὸν ἢ δεινὸν N V οὐθὲν πῶ
κακὸν B οὐδὲν [πῶ] κακὸν Porpo κακὸν οὐδὲν πῶ Bekk 2 πῶ] om A E F G
12 βούλεσθαι L 14 τούτων A B E F H N T V c Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo
τούτου 15 τοὺς τε γὰρ καλοὺς d τούτους γὰρ καλοὺς 1 ἐλάττω B
16 νομίζειν A B E F H K N Q T V e f g Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo νομίσιν
τὰ πράγματα g 18 ὠφελῆσθαι 1 ἐκείνους A E F H N T V ἄκριτον P

3 περιοπτεόν] Περισκεπτέον est gloss-
sema, quod, expulsa vera scriptura, in
contextum venit Περιοπτεόν habet et-
iam Thomas Magister in περιωρῶ Duk
5 ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ὄντων]
“Being on an equality at sea” For
this use of the adverb as the predicate
of a proposition, see Matthiae, Gr Gr
§ 308 § 604 Jelf, 375 3

15 τοὺς τε καλοὺς κάγαθοὺς ὀνομαζο-
μένους] Compare Aristot Politic IV 8,
4 δοκοῦσιν ἔχειν οἱ εὖποροι ὧν ἔνεκεν οἱ
ἀδικοῦντες ἀδικοῦσιν ὅθεν καὶ καλοὺς

κάγαθοὺς καὶ γνωρίμους τούτους προσα-
γορεύουσιν

18 καὶ τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι] Vide
ad IV 28, 1 Duk “As far as the
“aristocracy were concerned,” “if
“there was nothing but the aristocracy
“in the commonwealth.” See Matthiae,
Gr Gr § 282 Jelf, 679 2 I believe
that the accusative is to be preferred to
the dative, τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι, as in IV.
28, 1 τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι, and many of
the best MSS. read ἐκείνους in this pas-
sage

ἂν καὶ βιαίτερον ἀποθνήσκειν, τὸν δὲ δῆμον σφῶν τε κατα-
 6 φυγὴν εἶναι καὶ ἐκείνων σωφρονιστὴν. καὶ ταῦτα παρ' αὐτῶν
 τῶν ἔργων ἐπισταμένας τὰς πόλεις σαφῶς αὐτὸς εἰδέναι, ὅτι
 οὕτω νομίζουσιν. οὐκ οὐν ἑαυτῷ γε τῶν ἀπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ
 ἐν τῷ παρόντι πρασσομένων ἀρέσκειν οὐδέν. XLIX οἱ δὲ 5

The conspirators pre-
 pare to send some of
 their number to A-
 thens, to carry into
 effect their proposed
 revolution.

ξυλληγέστες τῶν ἐν τῇ † ξυνωμοσίᾳ,† ὥσπερ
 καὶ τὸ πρῶτον αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει, τά τε παρόντα
 ἐδέχοντο καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πρέσβεις Πεί-
 σανδρον καὶ ἄλλους παρεσκευάζοντο πέμπειν,
 ὅπως περὶ τε τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου πράσσοιεν καὶ 10
 τῆς τοῦ ἐκεῖ δήμου καταλύσεως, καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον
 τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ποιήσειαν. L. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος ὅτι
 2 Φρύνιχος informs
 Astyochus of what was
 going on. He betrays
 the information to Tis-
 saphernes and Aleci-
 biades, who write to
 the colleagues of Phry-
 nichus to acquaint
 them with his treason
 ἔσοιτο περὶ τῆς τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου λόγος
 καὶ ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνδέχονται αὐτὴν, δείσας
 πρὸς τὴν ἐναντίωσιν τῶν λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ, 15
 μὴ ἦν κατέλθῃ ὥς κωλυτὴν ὄντα κακῶς δρᾶ,
 τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε τι. πέμπει ὥς τὸν Ἀστυ-
 οχον τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων ναύαρχον, ἔτι τότε
 ὄντα περὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κρύφα ἐπιστείλας ὅτι Ἀλκιβιάδης

1. ἂν] om Gregor Cor p 74 ed Schaefer βεβαιότερον B P βιαιότεροι
 Gregori codices plerique ἀποθνήσκειν Greg 2. αὐτῶν τῶν A B C F
 H K L N O P T V d f g i k Poppo Goell Bekk αὐτῶν c vulgo αὐτῶν γε τῶν
 3 αὐτὸς] om 1 4 νομίζουσιν οἰκεῖν C T sed ille ultimam τοῦ οἰκεῖν syllabam
 ex emendatione οὐκ οὐν A E F K γε] om C G K c e 5 πραττομέ-
 νων B 6 ξυλληγέστες d ξυνωμοσίᾳ] Hoc Bekkero, Dobræo, aliusque pro-
 batum recepi Libri ξυμμαχία 7 τὸ πρότερον f τε] om C 8. πῶσαν-
 δρον K 10 πράττειν B. 12 ὅ] om C K e 13 τῆς ἀλκιβιάδου καθόδου O
 τῆς καθόδου τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου f. 14 ὅτι οἱ ἀθηναῖοι Q ἀθηναῖοι] ἀθηναῖον E F
 15 λεχθέντων ὑφ' αὐτοῦ A E F G ὑφ' αὐτοῦ λεχθέντων B. Bekk. 2 ὑπ' αὐτοῦ
 N R sed γρ ὑφ' αὐτοῦ V 16 ἦν] ἡ ἂν B καταβῇ 1 17 τοιόνδε E m
 18 τὸν λακεδαιμονίων B L O Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo τῶν λακεδαιμονίων τότε]
 om. N 19 ὄντα] om c post τότε ponit B ὄντα τότε Bekk. 2

6 † ξυνωμοσίᾳ†] This is clearly the
 true reading, which Haack, Goller,
 Kruger, Bekker, and Dobree, have
 agreed in preferring Compare 48, 1
 ξυνίστασαν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τοὺς ἐπιτη-
 δείους ἐς ξυνωμοσίαν

12 ὅτι ἔσοιτο—ὅτι ἐνδέχονται] As the
 indicative and optative-subjunctive are
 used in this oratio obliqua with equal
 correctness, and with entire sameness

of meaning, we need not be surprised
 at finding the construction varied from
 one to the other. See Matthiæ, Gr
 Gr. § 507 3 and Poppo, Prolegom I
 p 137 Jelf, 802 5 γ

19 κρύφα ἐπιστείλας—σαφῶς ἐγγρά-
 ψας] No opposition is intended, I
 think, between κρύφα and σαφῶς, but
 the first is said with reference to the
 Athenians, the second with reference

αὐτῶν τὰ πράγματα φθείρει Τισσαφέρην Ἀθηναίοις φίλον
 ποιῶν, καὶ τᾶλλα σαφῶς ἐγγράψας συγγνώμην δὲ εἶναι
 ἑαυτῷ περὶ ἀνδρὸς πολεμίου καὶ μετὰ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως ἄξιμ-
 φόρου κακόν τι βουλεύειν. ὁ δὲ Ἀστύοχος τὸν μὲν Ἀλκι-
 5 βιάδην, ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐς χεῖρας ἴοντα, οὐδὲ
 διανοεῖτο τιμωρεῖσθαι, ἀνελθὼν δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἐς Μαγνησίαν
 καὶ παρὰ Τισσαφέρην ἅμα λέγει τε αὐτοῖς τὰ ἐπισταλέντα
 ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, καὶ γίνεταί αὐτοῖς μηνυτῆς, προσέθηκε τε, ὥς
 ἐλέγετο, ἐπὶ ἰδίοις κέρδεσι Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν, καὶ περὶ
 10 τούτων καὶ περὶ τῶν ἄλλων· διόπερ καὶ περὶ τῆς μισθοφορᾶς
 οὐκ ἐντελοῦς οὔσης μαλακωτέως ἀνθήπτετο. ὁ δὲ Ἀλκι-
 4 βιάδης εὐθὺς πέμπει κατὰ Φρυνίχου γράμματα ἐς τὴν Σάμον
 πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὄντας, οἷα δέδρακε, καὶ ἄξιων αὐτὸν ἀπο-
 θνήσκειν θορυβούμενος δὲ ὁ Φρύνιχος, καὶ πάνυ ἐν τῷ
 15 μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ ὦν διὰ τὸ μήνυμα, ἀποστέλλει αὖθις πρὸς
 τὸν Ἀστύοχον, τά τε πρότερα μεμφόμενος ὅτι οὐ καλῶς
 ἐκρύφθη, καὶ νῦν ὅτι ὅλον τὸ στράτευμα τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων

1 τισσαφέρην C E F G H g k m 2 τᾶλλα πάντα σαφῶς B συγγνώμην
 C V e g 3 αὐτῷ B K τοῦ] om C Q c e f ξυμφόρου 1 5 οὐδὲ]
 οὐ 1 6 ἀνελθὼν A E F H L N O T V Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri ἀπελθόν.
 αὐτῶν F T 7 λέγει] ἀγγέλλει L O P R f g k ἀπαγγέλλει d 1 8. αὐτοῖς]
 Non valde grata est repetitio τοῦ αὐτοῖς Si per MSS liceret, mallet αὐτός Duk.
 αὐτὸς E Valla 9 τοῖς ἰδίοις R 10 τούτων A B E F H L N O P T V.
 b e f i k Poppo Goell Bekk τοῦτο g vulgo τούτου κοινοῦσθαι post ἄλλων B
 Bekk et uncis notatum Poppo et Goell ed 2 περὶ] om B V 12 εὐθὺς
 πέμπει A B E F H N Q T V f Poppo Goell Bekk πέμπει c vulgo πέμπει εὐθύς.
 13 ἐν τέλῃ E F 15 ἀποστέλλει c 16 κακῶς c 17 ὅτι] om B
 στράτευμα τῶν L O f

to Astyochus The whole fact of Phrynichus' communicating with the enemy's commander was to be a *secret* to the Athenians, the particulars of Alcibiades' conduct were to be stated *clearly* to Astyochus

5 οὐκέτι—ἴοντα] The Scholast interprets this to mean, ἐς δεξιῶσιν φιλικήν But is not the sense rather, "no longer coming within his reach as before," i e being now out of his power

8 προσέθηκε—Τισσαφέρνει ἑαυτὸν] Bekker adds κοινοῦσθαι, on the authority of the MS B The addition is, I

think, most unlucky The middle form κοινοῦσθαι is nowhere used by Thucydides to express "imparting information," it is always κοινοῦν in the active and again Thucydides is not speaking here of information in particular, as appears from the next clause, but of a general leaning to the interests of Tissaphernes Προστίθεναι ἑαυτὸν is equivalent to προστίθεσθαι, "accedere ad partes," "favere alicui, et voluntati ejus obsequi" So Herodot II. 160, 5 οὐδεμίαν εἶναι μηχανὴν ὅπως οὐ τῷ ἀσπῷ ἀγωνιζομένῳ προσθήσονται ἀδικούντες τὸν ξείνον

ἐτοῖμος εἶη, τὸ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, παρασχεῖν αὐτοῖς διαφθεῖραι, γράψας καθ' ἕκαστα, ἀτειχίστου οὔσης Σάμου, ᾧ ἂν τρόπῳ αὐτὰ πράξειε, καὶ ὅτι ἀνεπίφθονόν οἱ ἦδη εἶη, περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς δι' ἐκείνους κινδυνεύοντι, καὶ τοῦτο καὶ ἄλλο πᾶν δράσαι μᾶλλον ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθίστων αὐτὸν διαφθαρήναι· ὁ δὲ Ἰ. Ἀστυόχος μνηύει καὶ ταῦτα τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ. LI. καὶ ὡς προήσθητο αὐτὸν ὁ Φρύνιχος ἀδικοῦντα καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρούσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου περὶ τούτων ἐπιστολήν, αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται ὡς οἱ πολέμοι μέλλουσιν, ἀτειχίστου οὔσης τῆς Σάμου καὶ ἅμα τῶν νεῶν οὐ πασῶν ἔνδον ὁρμουσῶν, ἐπιθήσεσθαι τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, καὶ ταῦτα σαφῶς πεπυσμένους εἶη, καὶ χρῆναι τειχίζειν τε Σάμον ὡς τάχιστα καὶ τᾶλλα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν· ἐστρατήγει δὲ καὶ κύριος ἦν αὐτὸς πράσσειν ταῦτα. καὶ οἱ μὲν τὸν τειχισμόν τε παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα, Σάμος θᾶσσον ἐτειχίσθη· αἱ δὲ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐπιστολαὶ οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον ἦκον, ὅτι προδίδοται τε τὸ στράτευμα ὑπὸ

I ἔτοιμον d1 τῷ ἐν d 2 οὔσης τῆς σάμου Q R c f 3 εἶη οἱ ἦδη c
εἶη om T ψυχικῆς R 4 ἐκείνου c d κινδυνεύοντα d1 πᾶν δράσαι
B F H f Bekk Poppo Goell τι πᾶν δράσαι A L O τι (τὸ G teste Bekk) πᾶν
ἀν δράσαι P g k m τι δράσαι ἂν K τι ἂν πᾶν δράσαι T πᾶν δράσαι ἄλλο N V
vulgo τι ἂν δράσαι 5 αὐτὸν] αὐτῶν H T αὐτὰ f om K 9 φθάσας d1
10 ἄγγελος L c d e. ὡς] καὶ i 11. καὶ ἅμα] om A F H N V ἅμα καὶ L
13 πεπεισμένους B N Q V τειχίζειν σάμον τε N V τε] τὴν c e om d1
15 πράττων B 16 καὶ ὡς Haack Poppo Goell Dobræus Bekk 17 θᾶσ-
σον] om. e παρ' ἀλκιβιάδου K 18 προδίδοται B F H N T V d1 Poppo
Goell Bekk παραδέδοται c vulgo παραδίδοται τε] om A F H N T d

10 ἐξάγγελος] Ammon ἄγγελος ἦσαν γὰρ τινες τῷ Νικίᾳ διάγγελοι, pro ἐξάγγελοι Hesych ἐξάγγελος, ὁ τὰ ἔσω γεγονότα τοῖς ἔξω ἀγγέλλων Apud Sophoclem Trachin valet inde Apud Demosth ἐξαγγέλλειν τὰ ἀπόρρητα, Philp I Wass

14 κύριος ἦν—πράσσειν] Goller well compares V 34, 2 μήτε πριαμένους τι κυρίους εἶναι So needless is Dobree's proposed alteration πράσσειν

16 καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα] "As under any circumstances it was going to be fortified" The expression is elliptical, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, καὶ τοῦ τοιούτου μὴ

γενομένου καὶ ὡς μέλλουσα τειχίσεσθαι "It was fortified, both owing to this circumstance, and because, supposing this circumstance not to have happened, even then, (or, even thus,) it was going to be fortified" And wherever the expression καὶ ὡς occurs, it always retains its proper meaning "even thus," whether the word "thus" refers to a state of things actually expressed, or, as in the present instance, to one arising from the implied denial of a circumstance or condition previously mentioned Compare I 44, 2 III 33, 2 VII 81, 4 VIII 56, 3

IONIA A C 412—1 Olymp 92 1

Φρυνίχου καὶ οἱ πολέμοιοι μέλλουσιν ἐπιθήσασθαι δόξας δὲ
ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης οὐ πιστὸς εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων
προειδὼς τῷ Φρυνίχῳ ὡς ξυνειδότι κατ' ἔχθραν ἀνατιθέναι,
οὐδὲν ἔβλαψεν αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ξυνεμαρτύρησε μᾶλλον
5 ταῦτα ἔσαγγείλας.

LII Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν Τισσαφέρην παρε-
σκεύαζε καὶ ἀνέπειθεν ὅπως φίλος ἔσται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις,

IONIA

Alcibiades labours to
win over Tissaphernes
to the interest of
Athena

δεδιότα μὲν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, ὅτι πλείους

ναυσὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρήσαν, βουλόμενον δὲ

ὁμως, εἰ δύναιτό πως, πεισθῆναι, ἄλλως τε καὶ

ἐπειδὴ τὴν ἐν τῇ Κνίδῳ διαφορὰν περὶ τῶν

Θηραμένων σπονδῶν ἦσθετο τῶν Πελοποννησίων, (ἥδη γὰρ
κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ἐν τῇ Ῥόδῳ ὄντων αὐτῶν ἐγεγέννητο,)

2 δ] om L O k εἶναι] om 1 ὑπὸ d 4 οὐθέν B καὶ] om g
5 ταῦτὰ Heilm Poppo Goell ἔσαγγείλας B Goell Bekk ἀπαγγείλας A E
F H N R T V Poppo vulgo ἔξαγγείλας 6 ὁ ἀλκιβιάδης g μὲν] om 1
8 δεδειότα E F 9 παρήσαν τῶν ἀθηναίων N 10 δύναιθ' ὅπως A
πιστευθῆναι G K L O P R T c d e f g i k m καὶ] om L 11 τῇ] om e
12 θηριμένους Bekk 13 ὄντων] om f αὐτῷ A C E F G H K L O T g k m

5 ἔσαγγείλας] I think that this reading is to be preferred to ἔξαγγείλας, although the distinction between them is very faint, perhaps imaginary. It seems to me that the simple notion required here is that of "telling," or "informing of," which is well expressed by ἔσαγγέλλω, as in I 116, 3 131, 1 III 3, 3 Ἐξαγγέλλειν is either used in the sense of "divulging a secret," or of "carrying a report from a place of what was going on there," as in IV 27, 3 Xenoph Hellen I 1, 8 9 βουλόμενον—πεισθῆναι] "Disposed to be convinced, if he could," that is, wishing to favour the Athenians, if Alcibiades could make out to his satisfaction that he could do so without danger from the resentment of the Peloponnesians

12 ἥδη γὰρ—ἐγεγέννητο] "For by this time, as the Peloponnesians were actually at Rhodes, the quarrel had taken place" That is to say, the quarrel had taken place at Cnidus, (ch 43, 2—4) and from Cnidus the

Peloponnesians had moved to Rhodes, (ch 44, 1) therefore as the Peloponnesians were arrived at Rhodes when Alcibiades made his application to Tissaphernes, it was perfectly possible for Tissaphernes to be influenced in his reception of the proposals by his feelings of resentment towards the Peloponnesians, as that having occurred while they were at Cnidus, must have been prior to his interview with Alcibiades. The object of Thucydides' remark as to the time was to prevent his reader from supposing that the story of Alcibiades' intrigues had not yet been brought down to the point where the narrative of the operations of the war had been suspended, i e the arrival of the Peloponnesians at Rhodes, as from that point he had gone back to give the whole story of Alcibiades' change of party, (ch 45 init ἔτι πρότερον, πρὶν ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον αὐτοὺς ἀναστῆναι,) and it might not be clear that the thread of the narrative was as yet joined again

ἐν ἣ τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον πρότερον εἰρημένον, περὶ τοῦ ἐλευθεροῦν τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους τὰς ἀπάσας πόλεις, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, οὐ φάσκων ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι ξυγκεῖσθαι κρατεῖν βασιλέα τῶν πόλεων, ὧν ποτὲ καὶ πρότερον ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ οἱ πατέρες ἦρχον. καὶ ὁ μὲν Ἀλκιβιάδης, ἅτε περὶ μεγά- 5 λων ἀγωνιζόμενος, προθύμως τὸν Τισσαφέρην θεραπεύων προσέκειτο· LIII. οἱ δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου πρέσβεις τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀποσταλέντες ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, λόγους ἐποιοῦντο ἐν τῷ δήμῳ κεφαλαιούντες ἐκ πολλῶν, μάλιστα 10 δὲ ὡς ἐξείη αὐτοῖς, Ἀλκιβιάδην καταγαγοῦσι καὶ μὴ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον δημοκρατουμένοις, βασιλέα τε ξύμμαχον ἔχειν καὶ Πελοποννησίων περιγενέσθαι ἀντιλεγόντων δὲ πολλῶν καὶ ἄλλων περὶ τῆς δημοκρατίας, καὶ τῶν 15 Ἀλκιβιάδου ἅμα ἐχθρῶν διαβούντων ὡς δεινὸν εἶη εἰ τοὺς νόμους βιασάμενος κάτεισι, καὶ Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων

1 ἡ ABC E H K L N O P T V d e f g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo τῇ τὸν] om d i 2 τοὺς recepi ex A B E F H L N O Q T V f g Haack Poppo Goell Bekk om G ἀπάσας τὰς A E F H N Q R T V Poppo 3 ἀπηλήθευσεν g ἐπελήθευεν d λίχας e εἶναι] εἶη A E F N V 5 οἱ] om K ὁ μὲν A B E F H L N O P T V d f g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk cetei μὲν δὲ δ 6 τὸν τισσαφέρην E F τὸν τισσαφέρην A B H T V Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo τῷ τισσαφέρην 7 μετὰ] om Q 9 καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A B E F H L N O P R T V f g 11 τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην Gregor Coi p 79 καταγαγοῦσι A B F H N R T V f Haack Poppo Goell Bekk cum Gregorio καταγάγουσι E Q vulgo κατάγουσι 13 καὶ πελ δὲ περιγενέσθαι Marcellus ap Gregor I i 15 καὶ ἄλλων] om C c e 16 εἶ] om H T

1 τὸν τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου λόγον] Cap 45 et 46 De illis, ἐπηλήθευσεν ὁ Λίχας, recte sentit Stephanus (esse ἐπηλήθευσε quod paullo ante [c 51, fin] dixerat ξυνεμαρτύρησε) Similis est locus IV 85. in princip ubi vide Scholasten Duk

7 προσέκειτο] Προσκέσθαι hac significatione, non addito casu, etiam VII 18, 1 et 78, 3 dicit Thucydides Duk

17 Εὐμολπιδῶν καὶ Κηρύκων] These were the families who enjoyed the hereditary right of ministering at the mysteries of Ceres The Eumolpidae were properly the priests, who were supposed to possess the full knowledge of all points of the religious ceremonial

(Lysias, Andocid. p 204 Reiske) The ceryces, or heralds, were the actual slayers of the victims in the sacrifices, (Athenæus, XIV 79) but were not allowed to pronounce with authority on any matter of religion (Andocides, de Mysternis, p 57 Reiske) In every family of these sacred heralds, the father had his son solemnly enrolled in the sacred order, as soon as he had passed his boyhood, having first made oath that he was his true son, in order to prevent the intermixture of any strange blood (Andocides de Mysternis, p 63) Thus the ceryces at Athens must have resembled the sacred orders of the

περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν, δι' ἅπερ ἔφυγε, μαρτυρομένων καὶ ἐπιθιαζόντων μὴ κατάγειν, ὁ Πείσανδρος παρελθὼν πρὸς πολλὴν ἀντιλογίαν καὶ σχετλιασμὸν ἡρώτα ἕνα ἕκαστον παράγων τῶν ἀντιλεγόντων, εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει σωτηρίας 5 τῇ πόλει, Πελοποννησίων ναῦς τε οὐκ ἐλάσσους σφῶν ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ἀντιπρώρους ἔχόντων καὶ πόλεις ξυμμαχίδας πλείους, βασιλέως τε αὐτοῖς καὶ Τισσαφέρνους χρήματα παρεχόντων, σφίσι τε οὐκέτι ὄντων, εἰ μὴ τις πείσει βασιλέα μεταστῆναι παρὰ σφᾶς. ὁπότε δὲ μὴ φαίησαν ἐρωτώμενοι, 3 10 ἐνταῦθα δὴ σαφῶς ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς ὅτι “ τοῦτο τοῖνυν οὐκ “ ἔστιν ἡμῖν γενέσθαι, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν τε σωφρονέ- “ στερον καὶ ἐς ὀλίγους μᾶλλον τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιήσομεν, ἵνα “ πιστεύῃ ἡμῖν βασιλεὺς, (καὶ μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν “ βουλευώμεν ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας, ὕστερον

1 περὶ τῶν μυστικῶν] om K ἔφυγε f μαρτυρομένων A C E F H N T V c d e f g i k Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo μαρτυρουμένων ἐπιθιαζόντων F T 3 ἕκαστον αὐτῶν παράγων A E F G H L N O P Q T V f g i k m παράγει L O 4. τῶν] om K εἴ B Goell Bekk ἦν L O R g ἦν E F ἦν G A et vulgo ἦν.

ἔχει A B C E F H K Q T V 1 N correct Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ἔχῃ G vulgo ἔχη 5 ἐλάττους—θαλάττη B. 7 πλείους τε βασιλέως A. F. H. T. 8 τι πείσει T πείση A E F H K N V c 9 μεταναστήναι R δέ] δὴ A B C E F. H. K. T. om g 10 ἡδὴ B ἔλεγεν A B E H L N O P Q T V f g i m Poppo. Goell Bekk vulgo ἐλέγετο οὐκ ἔστιν] om K 11 ἡμῖν N V e Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri ἡμῖν πολιτεύσομεν E F H O T V πολιτεύσαμεν L 12 ἐπ' e ὀλίγον 1 τὰς α' π] om c e ποιήσομεν N Q V ποιήσομεν Bekk Goell Dobræus vulgo ποιήσαμεν 13 πιστεύσῃ ὁ βασιλεὺς Q μὴ] μὴν A B E F H T et corr G πλείον A B E F H N T V f Poppo 14 βου- λεύσομεν B Poppo Goell Bekk ἐβουλευσαμεν A F H f et corr E G ἐβουλεύ- σομεν pr E βουλεύομεν T πιστεύομεν L O P g k βουλευώμεν Dobræus vulgo βουλεύομεν καὶ μὴ τὸ περὶ σωτηρίας T

ceryces and magiri (μάγειροι, “cooks”) at Sparta, which were also strictly hereditary Herodot VI 60

1 μαρτυρομένων] Quia addit ἐπιθιαζόντων, dubito, an præferendum sit, quod habent Codd Reg et Cass μαρτυρομένων, ut sæpe apud Aristophanem et alios μαρτύρομαι, et μαρτύρομαι θεούς Thucydides, VI 80, 3 δέομεθα δὲ καὶ μαρτυρόμεθα ἅμα Testari, et deos hominesque testari dicunt Latini Duk

4 εἴ τινα ἐλπίδα ἔχει] This reading, as Poppo well observes, corresponds best with the answer, ὁπότε μὴ φαίησαν Had it been ἦν τινα, the answer would have been rather “none” than “no”

14 βουλευώμεν] Dobree proposes to read βουλεύσομεν, making the clause καὶ μὴ περὶ, down to ἀρέσκῃ, a parenthesis, and connecting κατάξομεν with ποιήσομεν This would be very good sense, and such a parenthesis might be paralleled from IV 18, 4, where the clause, καὶ ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς—προσφεροῦντο comes in parenthetically in like manner in the midst of the main sentence It makes indeed a fair sense to connect, with Bekker and Goller, εἰ μὴ πολιτεύσομεν καὶ—ποιήσομεν,—καὶ βουλεύσομεν μὴ περὶ πολιτείας τὸ πλεόν ἢ περὶ σωτηρίας,—Ἀλκιβιάδην τε κατάξομεν. Yet the distinct measures on which the safety

“ γὰρ ἐξέσται ἡμῖν καὶ μεταθέσθαι, ἣν μὴ τι ἀρέσκη), Ἄλ-
 “ κιβιάδην τε κατάζομεν, ὃς μόνος τῶν νῦν οἴος τε τοῦτο
 “ κατεργάσασθαι ” LIV. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀκούων

The people resolve that
 ten of the conspirators
 shall be sent to Tissa-
 phernes, to conclude
 every thing at their
 2 discretion with him
 Phrynichus is deprived
 of his command The
 oligarchical clubs in
 Athens (see III 82)
 are engaged to co-
 3 operate with the con-
 spirators in their usual
 way, by violence and
 assassination

χαλεπῶς ἔφερε τὸ περὶ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας· σαφῶς
 δὲ διδασκόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεισάνδρου μὴ εἶναι
 5 ἄλλην σωτηρίαν, δείσας, καὶ ἅμα ἐλπίζων ὥς
 καὶ μεταβαλεῖται, ἐνέδωκε. καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο
 πλεύσαντα τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ δέκα ἄνδρας
 μετ’ αὐτοῦ πράσσειν, ὅπῃ ἂν αὐτοῖς δοκοίη
 ἄριστα ἔξειν, τά τε πρὸς τὸν Τισσαφέρην
 10 καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην. ἅμα τε διαβαλόντος καὶ
 Φρύνιχον τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, παρέλυσεν ὁ δῆμος
 τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ τὸν ξυνάρχοντα Σκιρωνίδην,
 ἀντέπεμψαν δὲ στρατηγοὺς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Διομέδοντα καὶ
 Λέοντα. τὸν δὲ Φρύνιχον ὁ Πείσανδρος φάσκων Ἰασον
 15 προδοῦναι καὶ Ἀμόργην διέβαλεν, οὐ νομίζων ἐπιτήδειον

1 γὰρ] om A F H δὲ recens A et N suprascripto γάρ η μεταπεριθεσθαι
 A E F H N μετὰ περιθέσθαι V ἀρέσκειν A E F ἀρέσκει T 2 τε] δὲ
 L O κατατάζομεν G κατάζομεν L κατάζομεν V τε] om K 3 μὲν]
 om C L O K Q g 4 ἐφέρετο περὶ A E F H K N T V 6 ἐπελπίζων A B
 E F H N Q T V. Bekk [ἐπ]ελπίζων Porpo ceteri ἐλπίζων ὥς μεταβαλεῖται L
 7 μεταβαλεῖν τε A E F 9 πράττειν B ὅποι Q R ἂν] om C K e
 δοκοίη] om L 10 τὸν] om B 11 τὸν] om B 12 ὁ δῆμος] accessit
 ex A B E F H L N O P Q T V d f g i k m Bekk Porpo Goell 13 κυρωνί-
 δην F κιρωνίδην B E (F teste Bekk) R 14 δὲ] om C e 15 ὁ] om R
 Ἰασον] Ἰσον Q Ἰλασσον d. 16 διέβαλεν A

of Athens was said to depend were two
 the change of the constitution and the
 recall of Alcibiades ; and the words καὶ
 μὴ περὶ πολιτείας—ἀρέσκη are better
 taken as a sort of palliative, thrown in
 instantly to check the anger of the peo-
 ple at the mention of an oligarchy, than
 as expressing a thing to be done, as dis-
 tinct from the two measures insisted on,
 and coupled rather strangely with them

6 ἐλπίζων] Bekker reads ἐπελπίζων,
 in the sense of “building their hope on
 “this” And instances of such a mean-
 ing of the word are not uncommon in
 later writers, in Dion Cassius, and in
 the Septuagint version of the Old Tes-
 tament, in addition to the examples
 quoted by Hemsterhuis from Pausanias,
 Lucian, &c But the meaning of the

word acknowledged by Ammonius, ἐς
 ἐλπίδα ἄγειν, is that in which we have
 already seen it used by Thucydides,
 VIII 1, 1 and he is not apt to vary
 the meanings of his words, especially
 of those which are of rare occurrence
 I have therefore retained the old read-
 ing ἐλπίζων

Ἐλπίζων, ὥς καὶ μεταβαλεῖται] Cass
 ἐπελπίζων. Hoc non facile defendi pot-
 est, nisi quis putet, ἐπελπίζων, ὥς καὶ
 μεταβαλεῖται, idem esse, ac, ἐπελπίζων
 τῇ μεταβολῇ quod ita dici posset, ut
 illud, quod ex Heliodoro ad Luciani
 Dialog I mortuor adnotavit Hemster-
 husius· εὐμενεία τῇ παρὰ τῶν κρειττόνων
 ἐπελπίζω Sed vix credo, hic ita posse
 accipi, et præfero consensum aliorum
 librorum DUCKER.

εἶναι τοῖς πρὸς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην πραισομένοις καὶ ὁ μὲν⁴
Πείσανδρος τὰς τε ξυνωμοσίας, αἵπερ ἐτύγχανον πρότερον
ἐν τῇ πόλει οὔσαι ἐπὶ δίκαις καὶ ἀρχαῖς, ἀπάσας ἐπελθὼν,
καὶ παρακελευσάμενος ὅπως ξυστραφέντες καὶ κοινῇ βουλευ-
5 σάμενοι καταλύσουσι τὸν δῆμον, καὶ τᾶλλα παρασκευάσας
ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσιν ὥστε μηκέτι διαμέλλεσθαι, αὐτὸς μετὰ
τῶν δέκα ἀνδρῶν τὸν πλοῦν ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρην ποιεῖται.

LV Ὁ δὲ Λέων καὶ Διομέδων ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, ἀφι-
γμένοι ἤδη ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναῦς, ἐπίπλουν τῇ Ῥόδῳ
10 RHODES, ἐποίησαντο. καὶ τὰς μὲν ναῦς καταλαμβά-
CHIOS, &c
The Athenian fleet
moves to Chalce, to
watch the enemy at
Rhodes Successes of
the Athenians at
Chios
νουσιν ἀνελκυσμένας τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ἐς
δὲ τὴν γῆν ἀπόβασίν τινα ποιησάμενοι, καὶ
τοὺς προσβοηθήσαντας Ῥοδίων νικήσαντες
μάχῃ, ἀπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Χάλκην, καὶ τὸν

2 ξυνωμοσίας EF 3 ἀπάσας LNTVc 5 καταλύσουσι C E F G H K N V
g m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk καταλύουσι L O P T i k vulgo καταλύωσι
6 διαμέλλεσθαι, μετὰ τῶν ψηφισθέντων συμπελύν αὐτῷ δέκα ἀνδρῶν NV δώδεκα K
8 καὶ διομέδων A B E F L N Q T V i m Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri καὶ διομέδων
ἀφιγμένοι 1 ἀφιγμένοι ἀρχηγοὶ V ἐπελθόντες ἀρχηγοὶ N sed γρ ἀφιγμένοι
12 τινα] τε f 13 προσβοηθήσαντας A B E F H L N O T g m Haack Porpo
Goell Bekk πρὸς βοηθήσαντας Q προσβοηθήσαντας dik βοηθήσαντας C K
vulgo βοηθήσαντας 14 ἐχώρησαν f χαλκὴν F κῶ V N sed γρ χάλκην.

2 τὰς—ξυνωμοσίας, κ τ λ] Of these clubs or unions, Thucydides had before spoken in terms of strong censure, III 82, 11 οὐ γὰρ μετὰ τῶν κειμένων νόμων ὠφελείας αἱ τοιαῦται ξύνοδοι, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοὺς καθεστῶτας πλεονεξία These societies (ἐταῖρῖαι) were formed between persons of the same age, and especially of the richer classes, who had more leisure to pass their time in each other's company, (συνημερεύειν, οἱ συνδιάγειν, ὅπερ ἡ ἐταῖρική δοκεῖ ἔχειν Aristot Ethic Nicom VIII 6 ad fin) The tie thus formed was binding both in peace and war the members of one of these brotherhoods fought by each other's side in battle, and we hear of Cimon's ἐταῖροι to the number of 100, fighting round his armour, and dying where they stood, in order to vindicate his and their loyalty to their country, which had been impeached on account of their political opinions (Plutarch, Cimon, XVII)

But in spite of this instance of heroic patriotism, the loyalty of the ἐταῖρῖαι to a democratical constitution was generally worse than questionable The members were closely attached to one another, and imbibed a strong aristocratical antipathy to the commons, they were leagued to assist each other if they were brought before a court of justice, and to support each other with all their interest in any contest for political offices And, like all political clubs or unions, whether aristocratical or popular, they were little scrupulous as to the means by which their objects were to be effected assassination being frequently practised by them, as by the patricians at Rome in their early contests with the plebs, and by the nobility of Florence in the middle ages Dionysius speaks of such associations as having existed at Rome no less than at Athens it was an aristocratical ἐταῖρία, according to him, whose members aided

πόλεμον ἐντεῦθεν μᾶλλον ἢ ἐκ τῆς Κῷ ἐποιοῦντο εὐφυλακτότερα γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐγίγνετο, εἴ ποι ἀπαίροι τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικόν. ἦλθε δὲ ἐς τὴν Ῥόδον καὶ Ξενοφαντίδας Λάκων παρὰ Πεδαρίτου ἐκ Χίου, λέγων ὅτι τὸ τεῖχος τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἤδη ἐπιτετέλεσται, καὶ εἰ μὴ βοηθήσουσι πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, ἀπολείται τὰ ἐν Χίῳ πράγματα. οἱ δὲ διενόουντο βοηθήσειν. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ Πεδάριτος αὐτὸς τε καὶ τὸ περὶ αὐτὸν ἐπικουρικὸν ἔχων καὶ τοὺς Χίους, πανστρατιᾷ προσβαλὼν τῶν Ἀθηναίων τῷ περὶ τὰς ναῦς ἐρύματι, αἰρεῖ τέ τι αὐτοῦ καὶ νεῶν τινῶν ἀνειλκυσμένων ἐκράτησεν· ἐπεκ-
βοηθησάντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ τρεψαμένων τοὺς Χίους πρώτους, νικᾶται καὶ τὸ ἄλλο τὸ περὶ τὸν Πεδάριτον, καὶ αὐτὸς ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ τῶν Χίων πολλοὶ, καὶ ὅπλα ἐλήφθη πολλά.

LVI. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οἱ μὲν Χῖοι ἔκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης ἐτι μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον ἐπολιορκοῦντο, καὶ ὁ λιμὸς αὐτόθι ἦν

1 ἢ ἐκ Palmerius Ex p 57 Haack Poppo Bekk 2 vulgo μᾶλλον ἐκ. εὐφυλακτότερα E F K L N O g m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk εὐφυλακτότερον d 1 εὐφυλακτώτερα T vulgo εὐφυλακτοτέρα. 2 εἴπον A B E F H T ἀπαίροι A B F K L N O P T V d f g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ἀπάρη e ἀπῆροι H vulgo ἀπῆροι 3 δὲ καὶ ἐς d 5 μῆ] μὴ τάχιστα N V βοηθήσωσι c e 7. δὲ ante ὁ πεδάριτος om f αὐτὸς τε A B F H L O P T d e f i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk αὐτὸς τε ἐξελεθὼν N V vulgo τε 8 αὐτὸν K L N O R V Goell sine spiritu F H vulgo et Bekk αὐτόν 9 αἰρεῖ τέ τι A B F H K L N O Q V d f g i. Haack Poppo Goell Bekk αἰρεῖται τι E vulgo αἰρεῖται τι 12 πρώτους] om A F H N T V πεδάριτον ἐπικουρικὸν καὶ N V 13 πολλὰ ἐλήφθη B ἐλήφθησαν πολλά Q 15 ἔκ τε γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης οἱ χῖοι ἐτι A E F H N V. et, servato μὲν, Q f θαλάττης B

L Tarquinius in his usurpation of the throne; (Antiqq Rom. IV 30) and similar societies were the main support of the tyranny of the decemvirs (XI 3) And it was probably to check such associations that C Mænius was appointed dictator in the year of Rome 440, (434, Niebuhr,) although the story of his dictatorship belongs to a period whose exact features we can hardly do more than conjecture (Livy, IX. 26)

1 μᾶλλον τῇ ἐκ τῆς Κῷ] From ch 60, 3, it appears that the Athenians had taken up their station at Chalce, and from ch 44, 3, it appears that they had before three stations, Chalce, Cos, and

Samos The present passage indicates a change in their position, but whether it be meant to say that they left Samos and made Chalce and Cos their quarters; or that they not only left Samos, but even Cos to a considerable degree, confining themselves principally to Chalce, it is not possible now to decide I have followed the reading which gives the latter sense, if the common reading be kept, ἐκ τῆς Κῷ qualifies ἐντεῦθεν, and shews that the Athenians did not confine themselves strictly to Chalce, but remained some at Chalce and some at Cos, having only abandoned their more remote position at Samos

IONIA A C 412—1 Olymp 99 1

IONIA

The Atheni in deputies
come to Tissaphernes,
but he demands of
them such extravagant
concessions, that the
negociation is totally
broken off

μέγας· οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον Ἀθηναίων
πρέσβεις, ἀφικόμενοι ὡς τὸν Τισσαφέρην,
λόγους ποιοῦνται περὶ τῆς ὁμολογίας Ἀλκι-
βιάδης δέ (οὐ γὰρ αὐτῷ πάνυ τὰ ἀπὸ Τισσα-
φέρνους βέβαια ἦν, φοβουμένου τοὺς Πελοπον-
νησίους μᾶλλον, καὶ ἔτι βουλομένου, καθάπερ καὶ ὑπ' ἐκείνου
ἐδιδάσκετο, τρίβειν ἀμφοτέρους) τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοιόνδε εἶδος,
ὥστε τὸν Τισσαφέρην ὡς μέγιστα αἰτοῦντα παρὰ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων μὴ ξυμβῆναι. δοκεῖ δέ μοι καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρης τὸ
αὐτὸ βουλευθῆναι, αὐτὸς μὲν διὰ τὸ δέος, ὃ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης,
ἐπειδὴ ἑώρα ἐκείνους καὶ ὥς οὐ ξυμβασιεύοντα, δοκεῖν τοῖς
Ἀθηναίοις ἐβούλετο μὴ ἀδύνατος εἶναι πείσαι, ἀλλ' ὡς πε-
πεισμένῳ Τισσαφέρει καὶ βουλομένῳ προσχωρῆσαι τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους μὴ ἱκανὰ διδόναι ἥτει γὰρ τοσαῦτα ὑπερβάλλων
ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, λέγων αὐτὸς ὑπὲρ παρόντος Τισσαφέρνους,
ὥστε τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καίπερ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὃ τι αἰτοίη ξυγχο-
ρούντων, ὅμως αἴτιον γενέσθαι Ἰωνίαν τε γὰρ πᾶσαν ἡξίου
δίδοσθαι, καὶ αὖθις νήσους τε τὰς ἐπικειμένας καὶ ἄλλα, οἷς
οὐκ ἐναντιούμενων τῶν Ἀθηναίων, τέλος ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ ἡδη
ξυνόδῳ, δείσας μὴ πάνυ φωραθῇ ἀδύνατος ὢν, ναῦς ἡξίου
εἶναι βασιλέα ποιέισθαι καὶ παραπλεῖν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν, ὅπῃ

2 ὡς] ἐς Q τὸν] om g 4 ὑπὸ Q 5 φοβουμένου A B F L N O V c g k
Haack Poppe Goell Bekk ceteri (et F teste Bekk) φοβουμένῳ 6 ἔτι βου-
λομένου A B E F H K L N O V c f g k Haack Poppe Goell Bekk ἐπιβουλευ-
ομένου 1 vulgo ἔτι βουλομένῳ 9 δ accessit ex A B E F H N V f h Poppe Goell
Bekk 12 ἀθηναίων 13 τοῖς ἀθηναίοις C K L O P b d e g i k 14 ἥτει] εἴτε A
ἥτε E ἥτε F 15 παρόντος τισσαφέρνους A B E F H N Q V Bekk τοῦ παρόντος
τισσ e vulgo παρόντος τοῦ τισσ 16 τὸ accessit ex B Poppe Goell Bekk
17 Dobr ταίτιον 17 ἡξίου G N Q V cum Valla, Reiskio, et Dobræo 18 γε
δόσθαι Q τᾶλλα A B τᾶλλα E F H L N O P Q V f g i k m οἷς] om Q
21 βασιλέως f ἑαυτοῦ A B E F H L N O P Q T V f g k Pam Goell Dobræus
Bekk ceteri ἑαυτῶν ὅπῃ A B E F H T c f Poppe Goell Bekk vulgo ὅποι

16 τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων] The article here
before τῶν Ἀθηναίων is rightly inserted
Some may compare Æschylus, Sept
cont Thebas, v 4 εἰ μὲν γὰρ εὖ πρά-
ξαμεν, αἰτία θεῶν. But the order of
the words requires a different construc-
tion in the two passages

17 ἡξίου] That is, ἡξίου Ἀλκιβιάδης
τε καὶ Τισσαφέρην

21 τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γῆν] This seems a
strange restriction, but it may be pa-
ralleled by a clause in the truce con-
cluded in the ninth year of the war,
between Athens and Lacedæmon See
Thucyd IV 118, 4 τῇ θαλάσῃ χρωμέ-
νους, ὅσα ἂν κατὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν καὶ κατὰ τὴν
ξυμμαχίαν, Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμ-
μάχους πλεῖν μὴ μακρὰ νηϊ, ἄλλω δὲ κω-

ἀν καὶ ὅσαις ἂν βούληται. ἐνταῦθα δὲ οὐκετι, ἀλλ' ἄπορα νομίσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐξηπατήσθαι, δι' ὀργῆς ἀπελθόντες κομίζονται ἐς τὴν Σάμον

LVII. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ εὐθὺς μετὰ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι, παρέρχεται ἐς τὴν Καῦνον, βουλόμενος τοὺς Πελοποννησίους πάλιν τε κομίσαι ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ξυνθήκας ἔτι ἄλλας ποιησάμενος, ὥς ἂν δύνηται, τροφήν τε παρέχειν καὶ μὴ παντάπασιν ἑκπεπολεμῶσθαι,† δεδιὼς μὲν, ἣν ἀπορώσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς, ἣ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἀναγκασθέντες ναυμαχεῖν ἥσσηθῶσιν, ἣ κενωθείσῶν

1 ὑπόσαις K ἀλλ' τί B τι ἀλλ' A E F H L N O V f k 4 καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ χειμῶνι] om d αὐτῷ om 1 7 ἔτι] om 1 ποιησάμενος A B E F H N T V 8 τε] τινα L O 9 ἑκπεπολεμῶσθαι B Goell Bekk ἑκπολεμῶσθαι f ἑκπεπολεμείσθαι K k ἐκπολεμῆσθαι O Q ἐκπολεμείσθαι L vulgo ἐκπεπολεμησθαι δεδειὼς F δεδειῶς E ἦν] om A B 11 ἡττηθῶσιν B d

πήρει πλοῖα The Athenians considered themselves as absolute masters of the Ægean, so that the ships of war of no other power might sail there without their permission. And so the Sicilian Greeks looked upon the Sicilian seas as their own, and would allow the Athenians to sail there with no more than one single ship of war, (VI 52, 1) But the Persians always claimed Asia as their own, (Herodot I 4, 5) and as the sea upon any coast seems to belong to those who have the land, so Alcibiades proposed, (what bore a great show of equity,) that the Persians might coast along the Asiatic shore of the Ægean, without any restriction. The Athenians, however, while they were willing to abandon Ionia and the adjacent islands for the present, yet considered the sovereignty of the sea to be too precious to be relinquished for a moment. Whilst this was retained, Ionia might again be recovered, but if a Persian fleet were allowed to appear freely in the Ægean, not only would Ionia be lost for ever, but the Athenian dominion over their remaining allies would be endangered, as the prospect of naval assistance always at hand would be sure to encourage them to revolt. For the rest, this passage shews that the famous story of the treaty con-

cluded between Athens and Peisia after Cimon's victories is not altogether without foundation, although it may probably have been much exaggerated.

1 ἐνταῦθα δὲ οὐκέτι, i e οὐκέτι ξυνεχώρησαν, the verb being repeated from what had been said above, ἐπὶ πολὺ ξυγχορῶντων

9 ἑκπεπολεμῆσθαι] Ἐκπολεμῶσιν hoc sensu apud Nostrum passim, [immo "sæpe" πολλάκις, quod et ipsi lapsu memoriæ dictum est, nam δι tantum apud Thucyd legitur, VI 77, 2 VIII 57, 1. Altera forma ἐκπολεμῆν semel occurrit, VI 91, 5] et Demosthenem in Philipp et per η aliquando scribi, narrat Harpocrat Wass

† ἑκπεπολεμῶσθαι†] This is Bekker's correction, and probably he is right, although we have in VI 91, 5 τὰ ἐνθάδε χρὴ ἅμα—ἐκπολεμῆν, and in Xenoph Hellen V 4, 20 ἵν' ἐκπολεμήσειε τοὺς Ἀθηναίους. Yet ἐκπολεμῶν is the more proper active form to signify "the exciting or involving another in hostilities," and is generally used by other writers, and by Thucydides himself, VI 77, 2

ἦν ἀπορώσι πολλαῖς ναυσὶ τῆς τροφῆς] Idem genus loquendi est IV 6, 1 τοῦ σίτου ἐπὶ χλωροῦ ὄντος, ἐσπάνιζον τροφῆς τοῖς πολλοῖς. Vide ad III 98, 1 DUCKER

IONIA A C 412—1 Olymp 92 1

τῶν νεῶν ἄνευ ἑαυτοῦ γένηται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἃ βούλονται.
 ἔτι δὲ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα μὴ τῆς τροφῆς ζητήσῃ πορθήσῃσι
 τὴν ἡπειρον πάντων οὖν τούτων λογισμῷ καὶ προνοίᾳ, ²
 ὥσπερ ἐβούλετο ἐπανισοῦν τοὺς Ἕλληνας πρὸς ἀλλήλους,
 5 μεταπεμψάμενος οὖν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, τροφήν τε αὐτοῖς
 δίδωσι καὶ σπονδὰς τρίτας τάσδε σπένδεται.

LVIII. “ΤΡΙΤΩΙ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει Δαρείου βασιλεύοντος,
 “ἐφορεύοντος δὲ Ἀλεξιππίδα ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, ξυνθήκαι ἐγέ-
 10 Terms of the treaty “νοντο ἐν Μαιάνδρου πεδίῳ Λακεδαιμονίων
 “καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων πρὸς Τισσαφέρην καὶ
 “Ἱεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖδας περὶ τῶν βασιλέως
 “πραγμάτων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων. χώραν ²
 “τὴν βασιλέως, ὅση τῆς Ἀσίας ἐστὶ, βασιλέως εἶναι καὶ
 “περὶ τῆς χώρας τῆς ἑαυτοῦ βουλευέτω βασιλεὺς ὅπως βού-
 15 “λεται. Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους μὴ ἰέναι ἐπὶ ³
 “χώραν τὴν βασιλέως ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενί, μηδὲ βασιλέα ἐπὶ
 “τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων μηδὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ μηδενί.

2 τῆς] om d 1 τῇ τῆς e ^{ησω} πορθήσῃσι A B E F H N T V f Porpo Goell

Bekk. vulgo πορθῶσι. πορθῶσι G ³ τοῦτο E F H ⁴ πρὸς ἀλλήλους]
 om C K c e ⁶ τρίτας τάσδε A B E F H N V Haack Porpo Goell Bekk
 τάσδε τρίτας G L O f g i k m vulgo τρίς τάσδε ⁷ καὶ] om e ἔτει τῆς

δαρείου E F H ⁸ ἀλεξιππίδου B. (ἀλεξιππίδ B teste Bekk) ἀλεξιππί-
 δου R V ⁹ καὶ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων c ¹¹ ἱερομένην ¹ om d ¹² καὶ τῶν
 λακεδαιμονίων B ¹³ ἀσίας] αἰτίας f ¹⁴ βουλευέτω] βασιλευέτω B C K L R
 βούληται A ¹⁵ εἶναι C K R e ¹⁶ τὴν] om c τὴν χώραν τοῦ βασιλέως
 Q R f qui mox omittit illa ἐπὶ κακῷ—λακεδαιμονίων ¹⁷ τῶν C λακεδαι-
 μονίων χώραν μηδὲ B E F H L O P V g μηδενί—κακῷ] om L f

11 Ἱεραμένην καὶ τοὺς Φαρνάκου παῖ-
 das] This seems to be the Hieramenes
 spoken of in Xenoph Hellen II 1, 9,
 who had married a sister of Darius, and
 probably had some situation in Lower
 Asia at this time His name was in-
 serted in the treaty on account of his
 relationship to the king “The sons of
 “Pharnaces” are Pharnabazus and his
 brothers, some of whom, we must sup-
 pose, shared with Pharnabazus the go-
 vernment of the satrapy of Dascylium
 Dr Bloomfield thinks that a woman is
 meant, Hieramene, whom he supposes
 to have been the widow of Pharnaces,
 and to have held the satrapy for her

sons This may have been the case, as
 in the instance of Artemisia, queen of
 Caria, (Herodot VII 99) and Mania,
 who succeeded her husband in the sa-
 trapy of Æolis (Xenoph Hellen III 1,
 10) Yet Pharnabazus had been spoken
 of before as if he were already in pos-
 session of his government, and indeed
 he must have been at this time not less
 than thirty years of age, for he was
 older than Agesilaus, (Xenoph Hel-
 len IV 1, 32) and Agesilaus died
 about 361 before Christ, being then
 turned of eighty Consequently he
 must have been born as early as 441,
 and Pharnabazus, therefore, having

- 4 “ ἦν δέ τις Λακεδαιμονίων ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἐπὶ κακῷ ἤ ἐπὶ
 “ τὴν βασιλέως χώραν, τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμ-
 “ μάχους κωλύειν· καὶ ἦν τις ἐκ τῆς βασιλέως ἤ ἐπὶ κακῷ
 “ ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἢ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, βασιλεὺς κωλύετω.
 5 “ τροφὴν δὲ ταῖς ναυσὶ ταῖς νῦν παρούσαις Τισσαφέρνην 5
 “ παρέχειν κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα, μέχρι ἂν αἱ νῆες αἱ βασι-
 “ λέως ἔλθωσι Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους, ἐπὴν
 “ αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκωνται, τὰς ἐαυτῶν ναὺς ἦν βούλων-
 6 “ ται τρέφειν, ἐφ’ ἐαυτοῖς εἶναι. ἦν δὲ παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους
 “ λαμβάνειν ἐθέλωσι τὴν τροφὴν, Τισσαφέρνην παρέχειν, 10
 “ Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους τελευτῶντος τοῦ
 “ πολέμου τὰ χρήματα Τισσαφέρνει ἀποδοῦναι, ὅποσα ἂν
 7 “ λάβωσιν. ἐπὴν δὲ αἱ βασιλέως νῆες ἀφίκωνται, αἶ τε
 “ Λακεδαιμονίων νῆες καὶ αἱ τῶν ξυμμάχων καὶ αἱ βασιλέως
 “ κοινῇ τὸν πόλεμον πολεμούντων, καθ’ ὃ τι ἂν Τισσαφέρνει 15
 “ δοκῇ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίοις καὶ τοῖς ξυμμάχοις ἦν δὲ κατα-
 “ λύνει βούλωνται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐν ὁμοίῳ καταλύεσθαι.”

2 καὶ τοὺς—λακεδαιμονίους] om. L O. τοὺς λ] τοὺς om B G Bekk 2.
 habent A E F (et teste Bekk G) καὶ τοὺς ξ—λακεδαιμονίους] om G
 3 κωλύειν—ξυμμάχους] om P 4 ἐπὶ τοὺς λακεδαιμονίους f 5 ταῖς
 νῦν] ταῖς om e 6 κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα] κατὰ τὰξιν κείμενα Q 7 λα-
 κεδαιμόνιοι A 8 βούλωνται C 9 τρέφειν] om L O 10 ἐθέλωσι λαμ-
 βάνειν G L O d i k τὴν] om g τισσαφέρνη E F H 11 ξυμμάχους κωλύειν
 τελευτῶντος A B E F 12 Τισσαφέρνη H. 13 δέ] om B ἀφίκονται E I
 15 τὸν] om G m. πολεμούντων] ποιούντων K 16 δοκεῖ E F 17 τοῖς ἀθηναίοις
 A E F H N V Porpo Goell πρὸς τοῖς ἀθηναίοις i k πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους L O P
 οἷς οἷς
 πρὸς τοὺς ἀθηναίους G vulgo et Bekk πρὸς ἀθηναίους ὁμοίωματι f

been born before 441, must have been at least thirty in the year 412, with which we are now engaged

9 ἐφ’ ἐαυτοῖς εἶναι, scil Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους “The Lacedaemonians, should they wish to pay “their own ships, shall be free to do “so.” So Blume interprets the words, as he is quoted by Goller in his note on V. 49, 1 ἐφ’ ἐαυτοῖς εἶναι, “in suā “potestate, sui juris esse” And he compares the expression, δίκαιοι ἔστε ἐκποδὼν στήναι. I 40, 4 That is, Λακεδαιμονίους ἐφ’ ἐαυτοῖς εἶναι τρέφειν τὰς ναὺς, is equivalent to τὸ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους τρέφειν τὰς ναὺς, ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς εἶναι, just as

δίκαιοι ἔστε ἐκποδὼν στήναι is equivalent to δίκαιοι ἔστιν ὑμῶς ἐκποδὼν στήναι

12. ὅποσα ἂν λάβωσιν] That is, as Dobree remarks, they were to repay whatever sums they might have received since the arrival of the Phœnician fleet

16 ἦν δὲ καταλύειν βούλωνται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις] Conf V 47, 3, 4 καταλύειν μηδεμῶ τῶν πόλεων * Verbum sequitur analogiam verborum καταλλάσσεσθαι et διαλλάσσεσθαι τινι GOLLER Καταλύειν τὸν πόλεμον is the full expression See IV 108, 7 VII 31, 4 The word occurs again without any substantive following it in V 23, 3. καταλύειν δὲ ἅμα ἅμφω τὸ πόλεον

ΒΕΟΤΙΑ, &c A C 412—1 Olymp 92 1

LIX. Αἱ μὲν σπονδαὶ αὗται ἐγένοντο καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα
 παρεσκευάζετο Τισσαφέρνης τὰς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἄξων,
 ὥσπερ εἶρητο, καὶ τᾶλλα, ὅσαπερ ὑπέσχετο
 καὶ ἐβούλετο παρασκευαζόμενος γοῦν δῆλος
 εἶναι.

LX. Βοιωτοὶ δὲ τελευτῶντος ἤδη τοῦ χειμῶνος Ὀρωπὸν
 εἶλον προδοσίᾳ, Ἀθηναίων ἐμφρουρούντων. ξυνέπραξαν δὲ
 Ἐρετρίων τε ἄνδρες καὶ αὐτῶν Ὀρωπίων, ἐπι-
 βουλευόντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὐβοίας ἐπὶ γὰρ
 τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὃν ἀδύνατα ἦν, Ἀθη-
 ναίων ἐχόντων, μὴ οὐ μεγάλα βλάβπτειν καὶ
 Ἐρέτριαν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Εὐβοίαν. ἔχοντες
 οὖν ἤδη τὸν Ὀρωπὸν ἀφικνούνται ἐς Ῥόδον οἱ Ἐρετριῆς,
 ἐπικαλούμενοι ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν τοὺς Πελοποννησίους. οἱ δὲ
 πρὸς τὴν τῆς Χίου κακουμένης βοήθειαν μᾶλλον ὥρμητο,
 καὶ ἄραντες πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς Ῥόδου ἔπλεον. καὶ
 γενόμενοι περὶ τὸ Τριόπιον καθορῶσι τὰς τῶν Ἀθηναίων
 ναῦς πελαγίας ἀπὸ τῆς Χάλκης πλεούσας· καὶ ὥς οὐδέτεροι
 ἀλλήλοις ἐπέπλεον, ἀφικνούνται οἱ μὲν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δὲ
 ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, καὶ ἐώρων οὐκέτι ἄνευ ναυμαχίας οἶόν τε
 εἶναι ἐς τὴν Χίον βοηθήσαι. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα οὗτος,
 καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε, ὃν Θουκυδίδης
 ξυνέγραψεν.

LXI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους, ἅμα τῷ ἡρι εὐθὺς
 ἀρχομένη, Δερκυλίδας τε ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης, στρατιὰν ἔχων οὐ

1 τοιαῦτα B L Bekk. ταύτας B Bekk 2 ἄγων R f αὔξων F 3 εἰ-
 ρηται f 4 οὖν A E F G H L N O V f g k m om Q 5 εἶναι] ἦν P g
 7 ἐμφορούντων G. 9 ἀπόστασιν τοῖς ἀθηναίοις f 10. ὃν] om H Q δ A E F
 ἀδύνατον Q R 11 μέγα C G d e i k m βλέπειν A F 12 ἐρετρίαν
 A F H R V f ἐρετρίαν E ἔχοντες—εὐβοίαν] om K d 13 τὸν] om Q
 15 ὥρμητο μᾶλλον Q 17 τὸ] om B Bekk 2 18 χάλκης K. χάλ-
 κίας A E F Q. καὶ οὐδέτερα c 21 οὗτος ἐτελεύτα d 1 22 τῷ πολέμῳ
 ἐτελεύτα B g Bekk 2 ceteri ἐτελεύτα τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε] om e 24 ἐπι-
 γνομένου K 25 δυσκυλίδας c

8 ἐπιβουλευόντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὐ- 9 ἐπὶ γὰρ τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ τὸ χωρίον ὃν]
 βοίας] Λαθραῖως ποιοῦντες τὸ ἀποστήναι Ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπικείμενον γὰρ τῇ Ἐρετρίᾳ.
 τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων SCHOL. SCHOL.

HELLESPONT, CHIOS &c A C III Olymp 97 I

A C 411
 (OI 92 1
 HELLESPONT,
 CHIOS, &c
 DERCYLIDAS is
 sent from Sparta to
 the Hellespont, to en-
 courage the cities in
 that quarter to revolt

πολλήν, παρεπέμφθη περὶ ἐφ' Ἑλλησποντον
 Ἀβυδὸν ἀποστήσων (εἰσὶ δὲ Μιλησίων ἄποι-
 κοι), καὶ οἱ Χίῳι, ἐν ὅσῳ αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀστυόχως
 ἠπόρει ὅπως βοηθήσοι, ναυμαχῆσαι πιεζόμενοι
 τῇ πολιορκίᾳ ἠναγκάσθησαν ἔτυχον δὲ ἔτι ἐν 5
 Ῥόδῳ ὄντος Ἀστυόχου ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου Λέ-
 οντά τε ἄνδρα Σπαρτιάτην, ὃς Ἀντισθένι ἐπιβάτης ξυ-
 ἐξῆλθε, τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι μετὰ τὸν Πεδαρίτου θάνατον
 ἄρχοντα, καὶ ναὺς δώδεκα αἱ ἔτυχον φύλακες Μιλήτου οὔσαι,
 ὧν ἦσαν Θούριαι πέντε καὶ Συρακόσiai τέσσαρες καὶ μία 10
 Ἀναῖτις καὶ μία Μιλησία καὶ Λέοντος μία ἐπεξελθόντων
 δὲ τῶν Χίων πανδημεὶ καὶ καταλαβόντων τι ἐρυμνὸν χωρίον,
 καὶ τῶν νεῶν αὐτοῖς ἅμα ἔξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν Ἀθη-

I παρεπέμφη K g περ ἐπέμφθη A F περιεπέμφθη H N V ἐς
 A E F G N Q V f g k m Ἑλλησπόντου B Bekk 4 βοηθήσει N V c πιε-
 ζόμενοι E F 5 δέτι B ἔτι om 1 7 οἱ N ἀσπισθένεια] ἀντισθενει στρα-
 τηγοῦ E. ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ C K e g ξυνῆλθε A B F H L N O P V f k 8 τοῦ-
 τον accessit ex A B E F H L N O P V c 1 Porpo Goell Bekk κεκοσμημένοι
 A 1 κεκοσμημένοι F 9 δέκα B 10 θούριαι Q f συρακόσiai A F τέτ-
 τρες B μία] κριους e 11 ἀναίτις K b d e 1 12 ἔρημον 1 13 τῶν]
 om 1 ἅμα ἔω ἐξ L O Q g τῶν] om Q τῶν Ἀθην ναὺς N V

2 Ἀβυδὸν] Conditā urbs, secundum
 Thucyd Steph Athenæum, a Milesius,
 juxta Strabonem, a Cyzicenis, ab Ἄε-
 libus juxta Marcianum Heiacleotam
 Gentile Ἀβυδηνός Aristot Econom
 251 et Hermippus in militibus For-
 tunam ejus variam petas a Polybio XVI
 Livio XXXI 17 Archilocho et Callino
 apud Athenæum p 524 Appiano p
 99 101 Xenophonte p 535 Polyæno,
 II 24 Quomodo eam oppugnabat
 Phocas, narrat inter alios Cedrenus
 p 699 WASS

7 Ἀντισθένι ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] An-
 tisthenes had been already mentioned,
 ch 39, 2 The meaning of ἐπιβάτης
 is doubtful. Kruger supposes it to be
 the title of an inferior officer in the
 Spartan naval service, like ἐπιστολεύς,
 and he refers to Xenoph Hellen I 3,
 17, where Hegesandridas is described
 as ἐπιβάτης ὧν Μινδάρου And this is
 the meaning of the various reading of
 some MSS ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ, which hav-
 ing been first added as an explanation
 of the word ἐπιβάτης, afterwards made
 its way into the text, in the place of the

name Ἀντισθένι The Scholast, on
 the other hand, denies that ἐπιβάτης
 expresses any military or naval com-
 mand at all Perhaps it only signifies,
 one who was on board, without having
 anything to do with the management
 of the ship, as if it had been the cus-
 tom for one or two Spartans, without
 any distinct command, like Demosthe-
 nes before the occupation of Pylus,
 (IV. 2, 4) to accompany the Spartan
 admiral, in order that they might be
 ready to take the command on any se-
 parate service where a Spartan might
 be needed

ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε] Οὐ τριήραρχος,
 οὐδ' ἄλλην ἀρχὴν ἔχων SCHOL

8 τοῦτον κεκομισμένοι] This insertion
 of the pronoun, after the noun to which
 it refers had actually been given in the
 earlier part of the sentence, is much in
 the manner of Herodotus See I 185, 2.
 πρῶτα μὲν τὸν Εὐφρήτην ποταμὸν, ῥέ-
 οντα πρότερον ἰδὼν—τοῦτον—οὕτω δὴ τι
 ἐποίησε σκολιὸν, κ τ λ So again, III
 60, 1 οὐρεὺς τε ὑψηλοῦ—τοῦτον ὄρυγμα
 κάτωθεν ἀρξάμενον, κ τ λ

HELLESPONT, CHIOS, &c A C 411 Olymp 92 1

ναίων δύο καὶ τριάκοντα ἀναγαγομένων, ἐναυμάχησαν καὶ καρτερᾶς γενομένης ναυμαχίας, οὐκ ἔλασσον ἔχοντες ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ οἱ Χίοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι (ἤδη γὰρ καὶ ὀψὲ ἦν) ἀνεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν. LXII Μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο εὐθὺς τοῦ Δερ-

5 Revolt of ABYDUS and LAMPISACUS The latter is presently recovered by the Athenians, who occupy Sestos Indecisive naval action off Chios (61, 62) κυλίδου περὶ ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου παρεξελθόντος, Ἄβυδος ἐν τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ ἀφίσταται πρὸς Δερκυλίδαν καὶ Φαρνάβαζον, καὶ Λάμψακος δυοῖν ἡμέραιν ὕστερον. Στρομβιχίδης δ' ἐκ τῆς Χίου, πυθόμενος, κατὰ τάχος βοηθήσας

10 ναυσὶν Ἀθηναίων τέσσαρσι καὶ εἴκοσιν, ὧν καὶ στρατιώτιδες ἦσαν ὀπλίτας ἄγουσαι, ἐπεξελθόντων τῶν Λαμψακηνῶν μάχῃ κρατήσας, καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ Λάμψακον ἀτείχιστον οὖσαν ἐλὼν, καὶ σκευὴ μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος, τοὺς δὲ ἐλευθέρους πάλιν κατοικίσας, ἐπ' Ἄβυ-
15 δον ἦλθε καὶ ὥς οὔτε προσεχώρουν οὔτε προσβάλλων ἐδύ-
νατο ἐλεῖν, ἐς τὸ ἀντιπέρασ τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀποπλεύσας, Σηστὸν πόλιν τῆς Χερσονήσου, ἣν τότε Μῆδοι εἶχον, καθίστατο φρούριον καὶ φυλακὴν τοῦ παντὸς Ἑλλησπόντου.

LXIII. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ οἱ Χιοὶ τε θαλασσοκράτορες μᾶλλον
20 ἐγένοντο, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ καὶ ὁ Ἀστύοχος, πυθόμενος

1 ἀναγαγομένων A B F H N Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀναγομένων
2 γενομένης τῆς ναυμαχίας 1 ἐλαττον B om Q σχόντες B om 1 qui mox a
correctore ξύμμαχοι εἶχον 3 ἔργῳ χίοι B καὶ ante ὀψὲ om 1 4 ἐπὶ O
7 δελφυλίδαν A E F δὴ φυλίδαν R 8 στρομβιχίδης B 10 τέτταρσι B
11 τῶν] om Q 14 κατοικήσας E F H K R 15 ὥς] om L O P
προσβάλλων B Bekk 2 ceteri προσβάλων 16 ἀντιπέραν L O ἀντιπλεύσας
A E F H V 17 τότε A C E F G H K L N O P Q R V f g k Poppo Goell
vulgo et Bekk ποτε μῆδοι A B C F H L N O Q V f g k Poppo Goell Bekk
ceteri οἱ μῆδοι καθίσταται P 19 ἐν τούτῳ δὲ] om B τε] om e
20 ἐγένετο F

17 ἣν τότε Μῆδοι εἶχον] I have restored this reading instead of ποτε, as it is found in many of the best MSS, and, as Goller observes, would more readily have been altered into ποτε than vice versa. I think too that the sense is, on the whole, improved by it, for it is nothing to say that Sestos had once been in possession of the Medes, as every place between it and Athens had been in the like predicament. But it was to the purpose to say that it was

the place held by the Medes so remarkably, at the time so well known, and which had been already noticed (I 89, 2) for this is the sense of τότε, as Goller has shewn, and as I have already observed in the note on IV 46, 1. The allusion is to the circumstance that Sestos was almost the last spot held by the Persians in Europe, and that it sustained a long and obstinate siege before it could be taken from them (Herodot IX 115 and seqq.)

SAMOS, &c
 2 Pisander of the oligarchic conspiracy
 Pisander with some others of the conspirators, goes to Athens to effect the revolution there. Others are sent to establish oligarchy in the several subject
 3 states of the Athenian confederacy

τὰ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίας καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην
 καὶ τὰς ναῦς ἀπεληλυθότα, ἐθάρσησε. καὶ
 παραπλεύσας δυοῖν νεοῖν Ἀστύοχος ἐς Χίον
 κομίζει αὐτόθεν τὰς ναῦς, καὶ ξυμπάσαις ἤδη
 ἐπίπλουν ποιεῖται ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον· καὶ ὡς αὐτῶ 5
 διὰ τὸ ἀλλήλοις ὑπόπτως ἔχειν οὐκ ἀντανή-
 γοντο, ἀπέπλευσε πάλιν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ὑπὸ
 γὰρ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον, ἢ ἐν
 ταῖς Ἀθήναις δημοκρατία κατελέλυτο. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οἱ περὶ
 τὸν Πείσανδρον πρέσβεις παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους ἐς τὴν 10
 Σάμον ἦλθον, τὰ τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον
 κατέλαβον, καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Σαμίων προτρέψαντο τοὺς δυνα-
 τοὺς ὥστε πειρᾶσθαι μετὰ σφῶν ὀλιγαρχηθῆναι, καίπερ ἐπα-
 4 ναστάντας αὐτοὺς ἀλλήλοις ἵνα μὴ ὀλιγαρχῶνται. καὶ ἐν
 σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἅμα οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν Ἀθη- 15
 ναίων κοινολογούμενοι ἐσκέψαντο Ἀλκιβιάδην

1 τῆς ναυμαχίας B V c e Bekk 2 ceteri τὴν ναυμαχίαν 2 ἀπεληλυθότας e
 ἀπεληλυθίας d 1 ἐθάρσησε B 3 νεοῖν B ὁ ἀστύοχος 1 5 τῆς σάμον c e
 6 ἔχειν ὑπόπτως R οὐκατανήγοντο A E 8 γὰρ] δέ Q 9 κατελέλυτο
 A B E F H L N O P V f g k m Haack Porpo Bekk vulgo κατελύτο 10 ἐς
 σάμον N V 11 ἔτι om C K c e 12 προτρέψαντο B Porpo Dobiaeus
 Bekk προτρέψαντων E F H N προτρέψαντος K e προτρέψαντες c vulgo
 προτρέψαντων δυνατωτάτους B 13 ὥστε] ὥσπερ B ἐπαναστάντες E F
 G H L N O f g i k m Goell ἐπαναστᾶς K 14 αὐτοὶ G L N O f g i k Goell
 et correctus V αὐτοῖς A E F H om Q ἐν] om g

11 τὰ τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι
 βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον] Thucydides hoc
 velle arbitrator, Pisandrum et ceteros le-
 gatos Atheniensium, a Tissapherne Sa-
 mium reversos, factionem apud exerci-
 tum confirmasse, et conspuatos archio-
 ribus quibusdam vinculis inter se ad-
 strinxisse. Nam καταλαμβάνειν etiam
 est *adstringere, obligare*, ut in iis, quæ
 est Thucydide, I 9, 1 et IV 85, 6 profert
 Stephanus in Thes *ὅρκους καταλαμβάνειν*
et a Plutarcho, καταλαβόντες ἱμάσι,
quod est in Vita Numæ, p 122 ed
Steph. Sic Herodotus, IX 106, 5 πίστι
τε καταλαβόντες καὶ ὅρκιοισι et Lucianus
in Prometheo, p 174 δὲ καὶ τὴν
ἐτέραν, κατελήφθη καὶ μάλα καὶ αὐτῇ
Et Thucydides, V 21, 3 ἐπειδὴ εὖρε κα-
τεληγμένους τὰς σπονδὰς, id est, ισχυρὰς,
ut Scholiastes DUKER Duker's note

gives the true sense of κατέλαβον.
 "They secured their interest in the
 "army yet more strongly" The cor-
 rection προτρέψαντο in the following
 clause makes the whole sentence clear
 "And they instigated the richer people
 "amongst the Samians themselves to
 "try to set up an oligarchy along with
 "them, although they, the Samians,
 "had been rising up against one an-
 "other to have no oligarchy" See,
 for the fact alluded to, VIII 21, 1 ἐγέ-
 νετο—ἐπαναστάσις τοῦ δήμου τοῖς δυνα-
 τοῖς

16 ἐσκέψαντο—ἐῶν] This is a curious
 construction, taking ἐσκέψαντο as if it
 were ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, or ἐβουλευσάντο, in-
 stead of giving it its more natural con-
 struction, ἐσκέψαντο ὅπως ἐάσουσιν

SAMOS, &c A C 411 Olymp 92 1

kind revolting to La-
cedaemon as soon as
its democracy was
overthrown
(63, 64)

μὲν, ἐπειδὴ περ οὐ βούλεται, ἔαν (καὶ γὰρ οὐκ
ἐπιτήδειον αὐτὸν εἶναι ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐλθεῖν),
αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, ὡς ἤδη καὶ κινδυ-
νεύοντας, ὁρᾶν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα, καὶ
5 τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ἀντέχειν, καὶ ἐσφέρειν αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῶν
ιδίῳ οἴκων προθύμως χρήματα καὶ ἦν τι ἄλλο δέη, ὡς οὐκέτι
ἄλλοις ἢ σφίσι αὐτοῖς ταλαιπωροῦντας LXIV. παρακε-
λευσάμενοι οὖν τοιαῦτα τὸν μὲν Πείσανδρον εὐθύς τότε καὶ
τῶν πρέσβειν τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἀπέστελλον ἐπ' οἶκον, πράζοντας
10 τὰ κεῖ, καὶ εἰρητο αὐτοῖς, τῶν ὑπηκόων πόλεων αἰς ἂν προσί-
σχωσιν, ὀλιγαρχίαν καθιστάναι· τοὺς δ' ἡμίσεις ἐς τὰλλα τὰ
ὑπήκοα χωρία ἄλλους ἄλλη διέπεμπον καὶ Διοτρέφην, ὄντα 2
περὶ Χίον, ἡρημένον δὲ ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἄρχειν, ἀπέστελλον
ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Θάσον τὸν δῆμον
15 κατέλυσε καὶ ἀπελθόντος αὐτοῦ οἱ Θάσιοι δευτέρῳ μηνὶ 3
μάλιστα τὴν πόλιν ἐτείχιζον, ὡς τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων
ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι, τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Λακεδαι-
μονίων ἐλευθερίαν ὀσημέραι προσδεχόμενοι. καὶ γὰρ καὶ 4
φυγὴ αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρὰ τοῖς Πελο-
20 ποννησίοις, καὶ αὕτη μετὰ τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐπιτηδείων κατὰ
κράτος ἔπρασσε ναῦς τε κομίσαι καὶ τὴν Θάσον ἀποστήσαι.

1 ἐπερ K 2 αὐτὸν αὐτῶν A E F αὐτῷ M 3 ὡς] om P καὶ] om A
4 ἀναθήσεται g καὶ τοῦ K 6 προθύμως] om K 9 ἡμίσεις F L O P
ἀπέστελον c πράξαντας A E F Q R f (πράξαντες A E F teste Bekk) 10 ἰσχω-
σιν K b c e f 1 προσχωσιν B προσέσχωσιν A E F H προίσχωσιν i c e n s γρ
A et R [προσ]ίσχωσιν Poppo 11 ἡμίσεις L O P τὰ] om P 12 χωρία
καὶ ἄλλους Q διοτρέφην A B διοτρεφὴν E F G διοτρέφην Bekk 13 εἰρη-
μένον E εἰρημένον A E F G H K N 1 m sed γρ ἡρημένον 14 θάσον H
θάσον F 15 ἐπελθόντος O 16 μάλιστα γὰρ τὴν 1 τῆς μὲν μετ' om G
μετ' om f m 17 προσδεχόμενοι f ἀπὸ τῶν λακεδαιμονίων g 18 ὀσημέ-
ραι A E F N Q V m Poppo Goell Bekk ὀσημέραι H (et teste Bekk E F) ὀση
ἡμέραι B vulgo ὅσαι ἡμέραι καὶ post γὰρ om L O P Q R 1 k 19 φυγὴ
τε ἦν ἔξω αὐτῶν (αὐτῶν ἔξω teste Bekk) B 20 καὶ] κ' c αὐτῇ B K c
21 ἔπραττε B τὰς τε ναῦς Q ἀποστήναι K

5 τὰ τοῦ πολέμου — ἀντέχειν] “To example of it
“hold up or maintain the operations
“of the war,” 1 e μὴ ἀνιέναι, “not to
“neglect or let them slip” It does
not seem to me that this meaning of
ἀντέχειν is contrary to analogy, though
I agree with Poppo that it is un-
common, nor have I found another

[“Converte, in rebus bellicis per du-
“rare Conf 86, 7 καὶ τὰλλα ἐκέλευεν
“ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολε-
“μίοις” GOLLER]
19 φυγὴ αὐτῶν] Compare Isocrates,
de Pace, p 184 τὰς φυγὰς κατελθούσας,
and the note on V 23, 4

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ξυνέβη οὖν αὐτοῖς μάλιστα ἃ ἐβούλοντο, τὴν πόλιν τε ἀκιν-
 δύνως ὀρθοῦσθαι, καὶ τὸν ἐναντιωσόμενον δῆμον καταλε-
 5 λύσθαι περὶ μὲν οὖν τὴν Θάσον τάναντία τοῖς τὴν ὀλιγα-
 ρίαν καθιστᾶσι τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐγένετο, δοκεῖν δέ μοι, καὶ ἐν
 ἄλλοις πολλοῖς τῶν ὑπηκόων σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι αἱ
 πόλεις καὶ ἄδειαν τῶν πρασσομένων, ἐχώρησαν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄν-
 τικρυς ἐλευθερίαν, τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπουλον εὐνομίαν
 οὐ προτιμήσαντες. LXV οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον πα-
 ραπλέοντές τε, ὥσπερ ἐδέδοκτο, τοὺς δῆμους ἐν
 ΑΘΕΝΣ ταῖς πόλεσι κατέλυνον, καὶ ἅμα ἔστιν ἀφ' ὧν 10
 χωρίων καὶ ὀπλίτας ἔχοντες σφίσιν αὐτοῖς
 2 ξυμμάχους ἦλθον ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας. καὶ κατα-
 λαμβάνουσι τὰ πλεῖστα τοῖς ἐταίροις προειρ-
 γασμένα καὶ γὰρ Ἀνδροκλέα τέ τινα, τοῦ
 δῆμου μάλιστα προεστῶτα, ξυστάντες τινὲς 15
 τῶν νεωτέρων κρύφα ἀποκτείνουσιν, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸν Ἀλκι-

ATHENS
 Pisander, on his arri-
 val at Athens, finds
 his object already half
 effected by the assassi-
 nations of the clubs,
 which had spread a
 general terror amongst
 the friends of the con-
 stitution

(65, 66)

4 καθιστῶσι R δοκεῖν B Bekk Goell δοκεῖ[v] Poppo vulgo δοκεῖ
 5 σωφροσύνης c 6 πραττομένων B ἀντικρὺς K 7 τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν B e
 om K τὴν ἀπὸ Bekk 2 ceteri τὴν ὑπὸ ὑπουλον] om f αὐτονομίαν A B F
 H L N O P V d e g i k m Bekk Poppo. αὐτοεὐνομίαν f [εὐνομίαν Goell ed 2]
 8 προτιμήσαντες k 9 τε] om P δέδεκτο 1 11 ἔχοντας A (et E teste
 Bekk) F ἔχοντα E αὐτοὺς A E F c d e i k 12 ἦγον B 13 ἐτέρους
 Q b 16 ὥσπερ A B C E F H N g k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ὥπερ K
 vulgo ὥσπερ

5 σωφροσύνην γὰρ λαβοῦσαι.] This was the quality on which the aristocracies particularly prided themselves. See III 82, 17 μετ' ὀνόματος ἑκάτεροι εὐπρεποῦς—πληθοῦς τε ἰσονομίας πολιτικῆς καὶ ἀριστοκρατίας σάφρονος προτιμήσει. So III 65, 3 σωφρονισταὶ ὄντες τῆς γνώμης. In the same way the opposite quality ἀκολασία was especially ascribed to democracies. So Alcibiades at Sparta says, τῆς δὲ ὑπαρχούσης ἀκολασίας ἐπειρώμεθα μετριώτεροι ἐς τὰ πολιτικά εἶναι VI 89, 5 and Herodot III 81, 2 ἐς δῆμου ἀκολάστου ὕβριν πεσέειν οὐδαμῶς ἀνασχετόν.

7 εὐνομίαν.] This reading is acknowledged by the Scholast and by Dionysius, "De us quæ Thucyd propria sunt" c 11. Αὐτονομίαν seems to me to be indefensible. For how had the Athenians given, or pretended to

give, their allies "independence?" On the contrary, the aristocratical form of government was set up amongst them in order to tempt them to remain dependent on Athens. And therefore Phrynichus, when exposing the shallowness of this policy, said, οὐ βουλήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς μετ' ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δουλεῖν μάλλον, ἢ μετ' ὀπιστέρου ἂν τύχωσι τούτου ἐλευθέρους εἶναι. And so Thucydides had observed in this very chapter, τῆς μὲν μετ' Ἀθηναίων ἀριστοκρατίας οὐδὲν ἔτι προσδεόμενοι, τὴν δὲ ἐλευθερίαν—προσδεχόμενοι. The construction τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐνομίαν, for ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δοθεῖσαν, is so harsh, that I have followed Bekker in his last edition in reading ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, comparing the words τὴν ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν in § 3.

βιάδην οὐχ ἥκιστα ἐξήλασε, καὶ αὐτὸν κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς τε
δημαγωγίας ἔνεκα, καὶ οἰόμενοι τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ ὡς κατιόντι
καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην φίλον ποιήσουσι χαριεῖσθαι, μᾶλλον τι
διέφθειραν· καὶ ἄλλους τινὰς ἀνεπιτηδείους τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ
5 κρύφα ἀνάλωσαν. λόγος τε ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ προεῖργαστο 3
αὐτοῖς, ὥς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους ἢ τοὺς στρατευο-
μένους, οὔτε μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων πλείοσιν ἢ πεντα-
κισχιλίοις, καὶ τούτοις οἱ ἂν μάλιστα τοῖς τε χρήμασι καὶ
τοῖς σώμασιν ὠφελεῖν οἰοί τε ὦσιν. LXVI. ἦν δὲ τοῦτο
10 εὐπρεπὲς πρὸς τοὺς πλείους, ἐπεὶ ἔξειν γε τὴν πόλιν οἶπερ
καὶ μεθιστάναι ἔμελλον· δῆμος μέντοι ὅμως ἔτι καὶ βουλὴ ἢ
ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου ξυνελέγετο· ἐβούλευον δὲ οὐδὲν ὅ τι μὴ τοῖς
ξυνεστῶσι δοκοίη, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τούτων ἦσαν, καὶ
τὰ ῥηθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς †προϋσκεπτο † ἀντέλεγέ τε 2

1 ἐξέλασε Q ἀμφοτέρους c 3 τισσαφέρην C E F G H K e k m τι
om d 5 ἠνάλωσαν 1 προεῖργαστο pr G προσεῖργαστο A B F H N V
Bekk 8 τοῖς τε] τοῖς C K e καὶ τοῖς Q καὶ τοῖς τε R καὶ σώμασιν K
10 ἀπρεπὲς K ἐξην A E F et γρ G 11 καὶ] om L O P g μεθιστάναι
A E F G μεθίστασαν B Bekk καθιστάναι L O P g ἔτι] ἐστὶ A ἐστὶ E F
ἢ accessit ex A B F H L N O V f k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk 12 ἐβου-
λεύοντο A B E F H N V οὐδὲν] om H μηδὲν K 1 δ τι] τι F ἔτι E
14 προϋσκεπτο Elmsleus, ad Eurip Heraclid 148 Buttmann Poppo et Bekk 2
vulgo προϋσκέπττο

6 ὥς οὔτε μισθοφορητέον εἴη ἄλλους]
The verbal adjective has the construc-
tion of μισθοφορεῖν δεῖ, and therefore
has an accusative case after it "That
"none ought to receive pay from the
"public, except those who served in
"war" See Matthiae, Gr Gr § 447 4
μισθοφορητέον] Acacius recte censet,
hoc pertinere ad mercedem, quam ma-
gistratus, senatus, iudices, et populus
Athenis e iudicis, concionibus, et aliis,
quæ publice agebantur, ferebant de
quibus Aristoteles, VI Politicor 2, 7
et Sigonius, II de Republ Athen 3
Infra, cap 67, 3 μήτε ἀρχὴν ἀρχεῖν μη-
δεμίαν ἐτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου, μήτε μι-
σθοφορεῖν et cap 69, 4 de Senatoribus,
ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξίνα
λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθόν DUCKER

7 μεθεκτέον τῶν πραγμάτων] "Were
"to have a share in the government"
So again, the three thousand, who were
to form the great council during the
tyranny of the Thirty, were appointed
as exclusively μεθέχοντας τῶν πραγμά-

των Xenoph Hellen II 3, 18 Thus
μετέχειν τῶν πραγμάτων was equivalent
to being a citizen, in the proper sense
of that term, for it implied a share in
the judicial and deliberative powers, τὸ
δικάζειν καὶ τὸ ἐκκλησιάζειν, which was
the criterion of true citizenship (Aris-
tot Politic III 1, 6)

9 ἦν δὲ τοῦτο—ἐμελλον] "Now this
"was but meant to look well in the eyes
"of the people in general, for the real
"government was to be in the hands of
"those who were going to effect the
"revolution" That is to say, the five
thousand, like the three thousand under
the thirty tyrants, were meant to be no
more than a name the actual power was
to belong to that knot of aristocratical
conspirators who were the authors of the
revolution Compare ch 89, 2

11 βουλὴ ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου] That is,
the council of five hundred, so called
because they were chosen by lot

14 προϋσκεπτο] This is a certain cor-
rection of Elmsley's, (Heraclid v 148)

οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων, δεδιὼς καὶ ὀρῶν πολὺ τὸ ξυνεστηκός
 εἰ δέ τις καὶ ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου ἐτε-
 θνήκει, καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε ζήτησις οὔτ' εἰ ὑποπτεύοντο
 δικαίωσις ἐγίγνετο, ἀλλ' ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δῆμος καὶ κατὰ-
 πληξιν τοιαύτην, ὥστε κέρδος ὁ μὴ πάσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ 5
 3 σιγῇ, ἐνόμιζε. καὶ τὸ ξυνεστηκὸς πολὺ πλέον ἡγούμενοι
 εἶναι ἢ ὅσον ἐτύγχανεν ὄν, ἡσσῶντο ταῖς γνώμας, καὶ ἐξευ-
 ρεῖν αὐτὸ, ἀδύνατοι ὄντες διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ
 4 τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν, οὐκ εἶχον. κατὰ δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο
 καὶ προσολοφύρασθαί τι ἀγανακτήσαντα, ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι 10
 ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, ἀδύνατον ἦν· ἡ γὰρ ἀγνώτα ἂν εὔρεν ᾧ

1 ἔτι] ἐπὶ 1 δεδιὼς EF 2 καὶ post τις om K τεθνήκει B Bekk
 Goell 3 ὑποπτεύοντο A B F L N O V. d e g i k correctus C Haack Poppo
 Goell Bekk ὑποπτεύοντο E ceteri ὑποπτεύοντο 5 βέβαιον d 1 εἰ] om K
 6 σιγῶν A E F Q R σιγῇ 1 ἐσίγα d 7 ὅσον accessit ex A. B E F H L N O
 P V f g m Poppo Goell Bekk om G teste Bekk ὄν 1 Portus Haack Poppo
 Goell Bekk vulgo ὁ ἦν ἡτῶντο B ἡσσῶν τε A E F ἡσσαν τι H 8 αὐτοὶ
 A B E F L O Q R f g k m διὰ τὴν] om διὰ C G K R b c d e i k m 9 εἶχον
 αὐτοὶ ἐξευρεῖν A B E F H L N O P Q g εἶχον αὐτὸ ἐξευρεῖν f et rec G ταῦτο
 B Bekk 2 10 προσολοφύρεσθαι d 1 τινα c e ἀναγκάσαντα g ἀμύ-
 νεσθαι G i k m 11 ἐπιβουλεύοντα 1 ἀγνωστα f ἀγνώτα V ἂν] om B 1

and it has been since adopted by Poppo There is no such word in Attic Greek as *ἐσκεπτόμην*, the tenses being, *σκοπῶ* or *σκοποῦμαι*, *ἐσκόπου*, *σκέφομαι*, *ἐσκεψάμην*, *ἐσκεμμαι*. And if there were such a word, it could hardly have a passive signification

2 *ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου*] "In some convenient way," 1 e by assassination Compare Dion Cassius, (Fragm 23 Mai, Rom. 1827) πολλοὺς—*ἐκ τρόπου δὴ τινος ἐπιτηδείου ἐφθείρον*

4 *δικαίωσις*] "A bringing to justice," and consequently "punishing" So Herodotus uses the verb *δικαιοῦν*, I 100, 2 *τοῦτον—κατ' ἀξίην ἀδικήματος ἐδικαίεν*

7 *καὶ ἐξευρεῖν—οὐκ εἶχον*] The infinitive *ἐξευρεῖν* must depend on *εἶχον*, and not on *ἀδύνατοι*, unless we suppose the whole sentence to be in complete confusion But is there not, if I may so speak, a positive rather than a negative sense in *ἀδύνατοι*, and does it not sig-

nify "powerless," "helpless," rather than "unable?" "And they had no means of finding it out, the size of the city and their want of knowledge of one another rendering them powerless" Compare VII 14, 2 αἱ νῦν οὐσαι πόλεις ξύμμαχοι ἀδύνατοι VI 85, 1 VII 28, 4

10 *προσολοφύρασθαι*] Hor Epod II 12 *Querebar applogans tibi* BEKKER ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι ἐπιβουλεύσαντα] "So as to repel one who was plotting against them" We might expect τὸν ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, but the absence of the article does not seem to me a sufficient reason for taking ἐπιβουλεύσαντα with the subject, "so as to take counsel against their enemies, and so repel them," because ἐπιβουλεύειν and ἀμύνεσθαι are opposites to each other, the one applying to aggression and the other to defence And had Thucydides meant to apply them to the same person, he would have written, I think, ἀντεπιβουλεύσαντα, as in III 12, 3

ἐρεῖ, ἣ γνώριμον ἄπιστον ἀλλήλοις γὰρ ἅπαντες ὑπόπτως 5
προσῆσαν οἱ τοῦ δήμου, ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων
ἐνήσαν γὰρ καὶ οὐκ ἂν ποτέ τις ᾤετο ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν
τραπέσθαι· καὶ τὸ ἄπιστον οὗτοι μέγιστον πρὸς τοὺς πολ-
5 λούς ἐποίησαν, καὶ πλείστα ἐς τὴν τῶν ὀλίγων ἀσφάλειαν
ὠφέλησαν, βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν τῷ δήμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν
καταστήσαντες

LXVII. Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον
ἐλθόντες εὐθὺς τῶν λοιπῶν εἴχοντο. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὸν

10 The people, under the δῆμον ξυλλέξαντες εἶπον γνώμην δέκα ἄνδρας
influence of terror, ἐλίσθαι ξυγγραφέας αὐτοκράτορας, τούτους δὲ
appoint a commission to draw up a new ξυγγραψαντας γνώμην ἐσυνεγκεῖν ἐς τὸν δῆμον

1 οἱ τοῦ δήμου ὑπόπτως προσῆσαν Gregor Cor p 80 2 προσέσαν F
μετέχοντί τινι d γενομένων L O g k γεγεννημένων Gregorius 3 ἐνέσαν E
οὐς] ὥς A E F ὥσπερ K 4 τὸ] om K Q 6 ἐαυτῶν B 8 ἐν δὲ τούτῳ
τῷ καιρῷ Etymol M v συγγραφείς τὸν] om Suidas, v ξυγγραφείς 9 ἐλ-
θόντες—καὶ] ἐλθόντες εἰς ἀθήνας Suidas εὐθὺ Etym M 11 δέ] om Suidas
12 ἐπενεγκεῖν G L O P d i k m

2 ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων]
This must be the accusative absolute,
as it is called, "supposing any man
"whom they met to be a party to the
"plot" Compare Matthiae, Gr Gr
§ 568 3 Jelf, 701

6 βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν—καταστήσαν-
τες] "Confirming the people in their
"mutual mistrust," "making their
"mistrust a thing quite settled and
"unavoidable" Compare II 89, 6
φόβον παρέχετε πιστότερον, and III 43,
I τῆς οὐ βεβαίου δοκίσεως τῶν κερδῶν
The last line is no more than a repeti-
tion of τὸ ἄπιστον—μέγιστον ἐποίησαν
but what is first mentioned as a fact is
then repeated as bearing upon the suc-
cess of the conspiracy But this is one
of the passages which Thucydides would
probably have corrected had he ever
finished his work

8 Ἐν τούτῳ οὖν τῷ καιρῷ—οἰκῆσεται]
Hæc laudat Harpocration in συγγραφείς
εἰς τὸν δῆμον Vide ibi omnino Vale-
sium Wass

10 δέκα ἄνδρας—ξυγγραφέας αὐτοκρά-
τορας] In Roman style "Decemviro-
"legibus scribendis" "Ten commis-
"sioners with full powers to frame a

"constitution" And so the appoint-
ment of the thirty a few years later
ran in similar terms ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ,
τριάκοντα ἄνδρας ἐλίσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πα-
τρίους νόμους ξυγγράψουσι, καθ' οὓς
πολιτεύσουσι Xenoph Hellen II 3, 2
The πρόβουλοι mentioned by Lysias,
(Eratosthen p 426 Reiske,) are not
these commissioners, but the body
already noticed, VIII 1, 3 ἀρχὴ πρε-
σβυτέρων ἀνδρῶν οἱ τινες περὶ τῶν παρ-
όντων, ὥς ἂν καιρὸς ᾗ, προβουλεύσουσι
Among these πρόβουλοι was Hagnon
the father of Theramenes, and Lysias
charges him with being forward in
bringing about the overthrow of the
constitution on this occasion It is
manifest indeed that had the πρόβουλοι
been true to their duty, the proposal
to appoint the ten commissioners
could not have been submitted to the
assembly, for by the very terms of
their appointment, the initiative in all
legislation, if I may be excused the
expression, was confined to them, and
the people could vote on no measure
that had not previously received their
sanction

constitution It is
proposed to create an
2 executive and self
chosen council of
FOUR HUNDRED,
and a sovereign as-
sembly of FIVE
THOUSAND

ἐς ἡμέραν ῥητὴν, καθ' ὃ τι ἄριστα ἡ πόλις
οικήσεται. ἔπειτα, ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἡμέρα ἐφῆκε, ξυνέ-
κλησαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν (ἔστι
δὲ ἱερὸν Ποσειδῶνος ἔξω πόλεως, ἀπέχον στα-
δίους μάλιστα δέκα), καὶ ἐσήνεγκαν οἱ ξυγ-
γραφῆς ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν, αὐτὸ δὲ τοῦτο, ἐξεῖναι μὲν Ἀθηναίων
ἀνειπεῖν γνώμην ἣν αὖ τις βούληται ἣν δέ τις τὸν εἰπόντα
ἢ γράψηται παρανόμων ἢ ἄλλω τῷ τρόπῳ βλάβῃ, μεγάλας

2 ἔπειτα ἐπειδὴ] ἐπεὶ δὲ Suidas ἡ] om A B F H K L R ^{παρῆν} ἐφῆκε G
ἐφῆκε παρῆν k παρῆν γρ g m ^{ἐνέκλεισαν} ἐνέκλεισαν E F H N V Porpo Goell Bekk
^{ἐνέκλεισαν} ἐνέκλεισαν A B L O k ^{ἐνέκλεισαν} ἐνέκλεισαν m ^{ἐνέκλεισαν} ἐνέκλεισαν G ceteri cum Suida ^{ἐνέκλεισαν} ἐνέκλεισαν
3 ἔστι δὲ] ὁ ἦν Suidas 4 ἔξω—δέκα] om Suidas Articulum ante πόλεως
omisi cum A B C E F H L N O Q V c f g k Porpo Goell Bekk ἀπέχων E F
5 ἐπήνεγκαν Suidas ^{ἐνέκλεισαν} ἐνέκλεισαν F V 6 ἀθηναίους Suidas 7 ἀνειπεῖν]
ἀνατρέπειν A C E F H K N V c e cum Suida Haack βούληται A C E F V
f g k cum Suida Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo βούλεται 8 παρανόμων
A E F V ἄλλο τῷ V τῷ] om K βλάβῃ E F H

2 ἐνέκλεισαν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸν Κολωνόν] The expression seems to refer to the practice of enclosing the place of assembly with a railing, to keep out persons who had no vote, and also to prevent the members of the assembly from going away till the business was over Pollux, speaking of the same practice, uses the word *ἐνέκλεισαν*, VIII § 104 Sometimes the place of assembly was surrounded by a rope coloured red, so as to leave a mark on any one who attempted to get over it See Schomann, De Comitibus Atheniensibus c 4 The ordinary assemblies at this period were held in the place called Pnyx, within the city (See, for its situation, Leake's Topogr. of Athens, p 40) On the present occasion a spot without the city was chosen to prevent the people from organizing any effectual resistance to the conspirators, for the slaves and *μέτοικοι* were well affected to the democratical constitution, and in case of any conflict in the city, would have rendered powerful assistance to its defenders For the situation of Colonus, see Haygaith's "Panoramic View of Athens illustrated," Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey, vol I p 556 The passage of Cicero, De Finibus, V 1 does not contradict the text of Thucydides For after he had observed that Academia was six stadia

distant from Dipylon, the gate of the city which led towards it, he adds, "me ipsum *huc modo venientem* con-vertebat ad sese Coloneus ille locus" But this might be said if Colonus was only in sight from the road to Academia, and from the "Panoramic View" already referred to, it appears to be a hill tolerably conspicuous

8 γράψηται παρανόμων] The famous γραφαὶ παρανόμων were a criminal process against any man who had proposed a law or a decree which was either, 1st, absolutely unconstitutional, or, 2nd, highly injurious to the commonwealth, or, 3rd, which had been proposed and carried without a due observance of all the forms prescribed by law It was intended to serve as a check upon the privilege enjoyed by every citizen in the assembly of originating any measure, whereas at Rome nothing could be submitted to the comitia, and no citizen could address the people without the permission of the presiding magistrate The process was what was technically called *ἀγὼν τιμωτός* that is, there was no fixed penalty for any one convicted by it, but the prosecutor proposed such a penalty as he thought the case required, and the defendant, on the other hand, proposed a lighter one, so that the court had to decide a second question as to the amount of punishment,

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ζημίας ἐπέθεσαν ἐνταῦθα δὴ λαμπρῶς ἐλέγετο ἤδη μήτε
ἀρχὴν ἄρχειν μηδεμίαν ἔτι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόσμου μήτε μισθο-
φορεῖν, προέδρους τε ἐλέσθαι πέντε ἄνδρας, τούτους δὲ ἐλέ-
σθαι ἑκατὸν ἄνδρας, καὶ τῶν ἑκατὸν ἕκαστον πρὸς ἑαυτὸν
5 τρεῖς ἐλθόντας δὲ αὐτοὺς τετρακοσίους ὄντας ἐς τὸ βουλευ-
τήριον, ἄρχειν ὅπῃ ἂν ἄριστα γινώσκωσιν, αὐτοκράτορας,
καὶ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους δὲ ξυλλέγειν, ὁπόταν αὐτοῖς δοκῇ.
LXVIII. ἦν δὲ ὁ μὲν τὴν γνώμην ταύτην εἰπὼν Πείσανδρος,
καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς προθυμώτατα ξυγκαταλύσας
10 τὸν δῆμον· ὁ μέντοι ἅπαν τὸ πρᾶγμα ξυνθείς,
ὅτῳ τρόπῳ κατέστη ἐς τοῦτο, καὶ ἐκ πλείστου
ἐπιμεληθείς Ἀντιφῶν ἦν, ἀνὴρ Ἀθηναίων τῶν

10 Names and characters
of the principal revo-
lutionists

ANTIPHON

1 δὲ K μήτε καὶ ἄρχειν ἔχειν B 2 ἔτι] om C K e et Suidas μήτε]
om K 3 δέ] om Suidas ἔχεσθαι e 4 ἄνδρας accessit ex A B E F
H K N Q V et Suida Poppo Goell Bekk ἐαυτὸν A B C H N Q V f Poppo
Bekk ἐαυτῶν E F ceteri ἐαυτῶ 5 τρεῖς E F 6 ὅποι c γινώσκουσιν
C E F H K 7 ὁπότε R δοκεῖ H Q δοκεῖν g δοκοῖ d 1 8 ταύτην
τὴν γνώμην Suidas εἰπὼν ταύτην Q 10 πάν B 11 κατέστησε τοῦτο B
12 ἐπιμελετηθείς margo d

after having first found the defendant guilty For a full account of the γραφαὶ παρανόμων, see Schomann de Comitibus Atheniensium, II 2

12 Ἀντιφῶν] Antiphon, the son of Sophilus, of the demus of Rhamnus, was born about the second year of the 75th Olympiad, A C 479 He was one of the first men who opened a school of oratory at Athens, and according to some accounts Thucydides was one of his pupils The decree of the people upon his trial is given by the pretended Plutarch in his Lives of the Orators He was accused for going on a treasonable embassy to Sparta with Archeptolemus and Onomacles, (Thucyd VIII 90, 2) was condemned and put to death, and his family lost their rights of citizenship for ever, being made ἄτιμοι, whether in the greatest or in one of the lesser degrees does not appear His property was confiscated, and his body denied a burial within the limits of Attica There is another Antiphon mentioned by Xenophon as put to death by the Thirty, (Hellenic II 3, 40) but he was probably of an entirely different family, being the son of

Lysonides, not of Sophilus See the Memoir on Antiphon by Peter Van Spaen, in Reiske's edit of the Orators, VII p 795 Antiphon's ability cannot be questioned, but how such a writer as Thucydides can extol his "virtue," seems at first sight extraordinary For according to Thucydides' own statement, (VIII 91 ad fin) Antiphon was a traitor to his country in the highest degree, false to that great and glorious Athens for whom her noblest sons Pericles, Demosthenes, and Thucydides himself, felt so deep and enthusiastic a love He was the chief contriver of a traitorous conspiracy, whose means were assassination, and whose object was the overthrow of the best and happiest state of society then known, a state of society so just and liberal, when compared with every other at that time, that even the condition of the slaves was benefited by it (Xenoph de Repub Athen I § 10) But Thucydides no doubt allowed his personal feelings towards his old instructor to influence his general impression of his character, although he would not suffer them to affect his

καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀρετῇ τε οὐδενὸς ὕστερος, καὶ κράτιστος ἐνθυ-
μηθῆναι γενόμενος καὶ ἂ [ἀν] γνοίῃ εἰπεῖν, καὶ ἐς μὲν δῆμον
οὐ παριὼν οὐδ' ἐς ἄλλον ἀγῶνα ἐκούσιος οὐδένα, ἀλλ' ὑπό-
πτως τῷ πληθῇ διὰ δόξαν δεινότητος διακείμενος, τοὺς
μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ καὶ ἐν δῆμῳ πλεῖ- 5
στα εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὅστις ξυμβουλευσάιτό τι, δυνάμενος ὠφελεῖν
2 καὶ αὐτὸς τε, ἐπειδὴ τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπε-
σόντα ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου ἐκακοῦτο, ἄριστα φαίνεται τῶν μέχρι
ἐμοῦ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τούτων αἰτιαθεῖς, ὡς ξυγκατέστησε, θανάτου

1 γε A E F G H L N O P R V d f g k m ὕστερος] δεύτερος B 2 ἀν] om
C G b c d e g i k m Dobræus ante ἂ ponunt F H om Goell unciis inclus Poppo
ἀναγνοίῃ E ἂ γνοίῃ G μὲν] om d 1 μὲν τὸν g 3 ἐκούσιος A E F G H
L O Q V g k m 5 καὶ ἐν δῆμῳ] om L ante illa καὶ ἐν δικαστηρίῳ ponit K
6 ὅστις] ὅτι L O P g 7 τῷ d 1 ξυμβουλευσάι τὸ F ξυμβ—ὠφελεῖν] om g
7 τε] om f “Immo δὲ” Bekk γε inavult Goell ἐπειδὴ μετέστη ἡ δημο-
κρατία καὶ ἐς ἀγῶνας κατέστη μετὰ τῶν A B E F H L O P g i margo G et omisso
μετέστη k μετὰ habent etiam Q R f Cum A B cæterisque consentit V nisi
quod τὰ τῶν πρὶο μετὰ τῶν exhibeat τριακοσίων F Q g μεταπεσόν corr G
μεταπεσόντων L O Prima libri N scriptura fuit μετὰ τῶν—μεταπεσόντων sed
corrector e μετὰ effinxit τὰ, μεταπεσόντων in μεταπεσόντα mutato. 8 ὑπὲρ a. τ
τῶν μ ε N V 9 αἰτιαθεῖς A B F H L N O Q V b f g i m marg. antiqua
manu C Poppo Goell Dobr Bekk αἰτιασθεῖς E k vulgo αἰτίας ὥς] om
A F H κατέστησε f

statement of his particular actions Antiphon was probably a warm and true friend, pure in the domestic relations of life, and honourable in his professional conduct, serving faithfully those who consulted him, and never selling their cause, as was sometimes done, because the opposite party offered him a higher fee. This so far was virtue, and if he were guilty of cruelty and perfidy towards his enemies, and sacrificed his country to his party, how many eminent men in Roman history, to say nothing of later times, have been liable to the same charge and how small a portion of mankind even in Christian countries, have ever understood practically that a good man's virtue is shown not so much in his behaviour towards his friends, or men of his own party, as in his right appreciation of those less generally acknowledged ties which bind him to persons indifferent to him or hostile,—to his country,—to the whole race of mankind,—and to God.

4 τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους, κ τ λ]

The strict grammatical construction would require the genitive, for ὅστις properly depends on it “Most able of any one man to assist any of those engaged in political or legal contests who might in any point ask his counsel” For the expression εἰς ἀνὴρ, compare III 39, 1 μάλιστα δὲ μίαν πόλιν ἡδικηκότας ὑμᾶς, and the note there.

7 καὶ αὐτὸς τε] Is not this a similar expression to that in I 9, 3 καὶ ναυτικῷ τε ἅμα—ισχύσας, and is not the sense exactly the same as that of καὶ αὐτὸς δέ “And he too,” whethet it be thought that the word *too* in English corresponds to the first of the two conjunctions in Greek, or to the second?

τὰ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐν ὑστέρῳ μεταπεσόντα] Plane eodem modo loquitur Plato, Epist VII non longe a principio χρόνῳ δὲ οὐ πολλῶ μετέπεσε τὰ τῶν τριάκοντά τε, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τότε πολιτεία In eo, quod plerique MSS habent, nihil boni sensus invenire possum. Dux

δίκην ἀπολογησάμενος. παρέσχε δὲ καὶ ὁ Φρύνιχος ἑαυτὸν 3

PHRYNICHUS
(who had now joined
the conspiracy)

πάντων διαφερόντως προθυμότατον ἐς τὴν
ὀλιγαρχίαν, δεδιὼς τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, καὶ
ἐπιστάμενος εἰδότα αὐτὸν ὅσα ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ πρὸς τὸν Ἀστυ-
5 οχον ἔπραξε, νομίζων οὐκ ἂν ποτε αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ὑπ'
ὀλιγαρχίας κατελθεῖν· πολὺ τε πρὸς τὰ δεινὰ, ἐπειδὴ περ
ὑπέστη, φερεγγυώτατος ἐφάνη καὶ Θηραμένης ὁ τοῦ 4

THERAMENES Ἀγνωνος ἐν τοῖς ξυγκαταλύουσι τὸν δῆμον
πρῶτος ἦν, ἀνὴρ οὔτε εἰπεῖν οὔτε γνῶναι ἀδύνατος. ὥστε
10 ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν πολλῶν καὶ ξυνετῶν πραχθεὶν τὸ ἔργον οὐκ
ἀπαικώτως, καί περ μέγα ὄν, προὔχωρησε· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἦν
τὸν Ἀθηναίων δῆμον ἐπ' ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ μάλιστα, ἐπειδὴ οἱ
τύραννοι κατελύθησαν, ἐλευθερίας παῦσαι, καὶ οὐ μόνον μὴ
ὑπήκουον ὄντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμῖν τοῦ χρόνου τούτου αὐτὸν
15 ἄλλων ἄρχειν εἰωθότα.

LXIX Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ ἐκκλησία οὐδενὸς ἀντειπόντος, ἀλλὰ
κυρώσασα ταῦτα διελύθη, τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἤδη ὕστερον

The constitutional council of FIVEHUNDRED is destroyed by
20 violence

τρόπῳ τοιῷδε ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἐσήγαγον·
ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι πάντες ἀεὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ
τείχει, οἱ δ' ἐν τάξει, τῶν ἐν Δεκελείᾳ πολε-

1 ἀπολογησόμενος B ἀπολογισάμενος E καὶ ὁ φρύνιχος B N V Bekk 2
vulgo καὶ φρύνιχος 2 προθυμότατα e 3 δεδιὼς E F ἀλκιβιάδῃ e 4 τὸν
om F f 5 ἔπρασεν e ἔπραξαν C τὸ om d 6 τε A B C F H K N Q V f 1
Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo δέ 7 καὶ ὁ θηραμένης K 9 πρῶτον Q
10 ὑπ' P ξεῖνος E 11 ὄν EFH ἂν K 12 τῶν A F G H L N O m
ἐπ' ἔτει A B F H L N O P Q R V f g i k m Bekk 2 vulgo praepositionem omit-
tunt ἑκατοστῷ ἑκαστος τῶι A F 13 οὐ μὴ c 14 ὑπερήμῖν F
αὐτὸν om Q 16 ἐπεὶ e 17 ἥδη ὕστερον τρόπῳ τοιῷδε B Goell Bekk
τοιῷδε om K e ὕστερον om O ἥδη om L ceteri (omisso τοιῷδε G) τρόπῳ
τοιῷδε ὕστερον ἥδη 18 εἰσήγον P 19 [δ'] Bekk 2 ἀθηναῖοι B F H K L N
O P Q f g i k Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀθηναίων 20 οἱ δ' οὐ δ' B

4 Ἀστυόχον See ch 50
8 ἐν τοῖς—πρῶτος ἦν] This expres-
sion is, I think, equivalent to ἐν τοῖς
πρῶτος ξυγκατελυσσε, and shews that ἐν
τοῖς πρῶτος is rather a modification of
the full superlative than an extension
of it for Theramenes was clearly not
“the very foremost among the con-
spirators,” but only “one of the fore-
most” See note on III 17, 1

12 ἐπ' ἔτει ἑκατοστῷ] Bekker in his

edition of 1832 has inserted the prepo-
sition, which all former editors had
omitted The sense seems to be,
“when nearly a hundred years were
“past, when nearly the hundredth
“year was come,” literally, “upon
“the hundredth year,” that length of
time being in a manner the condition
of circumstances on which the attempt
was to proceed

19 ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθηναῖοι, κ τ λ] Either

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2 μίων ἔνεκα, ἐφ' ὅπλοις τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ τοὺς μὲν μὴ
 ξυνειδότες εἶασαν, ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν, ἀπελθεῖν, τοῖς δ' ἐν τῇ
 ξυνωμοσίᾳ εἶρητο ἡσυχῇ, μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἀλλ'
 ἀποθεν, περιμένειν, καὶ ἦν τις ἐνιστῆται τοῖς ποιουμένοις,
 3 λαβόντας τὰ ὅπλα μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν. ἦσαν δὲ καὶ Ἀνδριοὶ καὶ 5
 Τήνιοι καὶ Καρυστίων τριακόσιοι καὶ Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποί-
 κων, οὓς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπεμψαν οἰκῆσοντας, ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο
 4 ἦγοντες ἐν τοῖς ἑαυτῶν ὅπλοις, οἷς ταῦτα προείρητο. τούτων
 δὲ διατεταγμένων οὕτως ἐλθόντες οἱ τετρακόσιοι, μετὰ ξιφι-
 δίου ἀφανοῦς ἕκαστος, καὶ οἱ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν μετ' αὐτῶν 10
 Ἑλλήνες νεανίσκοι, οἷς ἐχρῶντο εἴ τί πού δέοι χειρουργεῖν,
 ἐπέστησαν τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου βουλευταῖς οὖσιν ἐν τῷ
 βουλευτηρίῳ, καὶ εἶπον αὐτοῖς ἐξιέναι λαβοῦσι τὸν μισθὸν
 ἔφερον δὲ αὐτοῖς τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντὸς αὐτοῖ, καὶ

1 εἵνεκα B μὴ] om H L 1 2 ξυνειπόντας g ὥς, ommissa περ, F H V f
 3 συνωμοσίᾳ B ξυνομοσίᾳ E F H ἱπ' nonnulli 4 τις] τι P ἐνιστῆται
 A B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐνιστῆται 6 τήνιοι B Q καρυστίοι Q
 Αἰγινητῶν E F 7 ἀθηναῖοι sine articulo B Bekker Goell οἰκῆσαντας B
 8 τὰ αὐτὰ B 9 τριακόσιοι K 10 καὶ οἱ ἑκατὸν C c e οἱ om V αὐτοῦ c
 11 Ἑλλήνες] om B C K N V c e g uncis inclusit Bekk τι] om Q post πού
 ponit B 13 ἐξιέναι αὐτοῖς N V 14 αὐτοῖ] om 1

the conjunction δὲ must be struck out, or there must be put a colon after ἐσήγαγον instead of a period, and the words ἦσαν δ' Ἀθηναῖοι—ἐφ' ὅπλοις must be considered as half parenthetical, to which the clause τῇ οὖν ἡμέρᾳ, κ τ λ is confusedly made to refer. For the fact here spoken of, compare VII 28, 2

2 εἶασαν—ἀπελθεῖν] The citizens whose turn it was to be on duty that day, were allowed to go home as usual after a sort of morning parade, leaving their arms piled in some open space, to be ready in case of any alarm. The conspirators therefore directed their associates not to disperse altogether, but to wait at some little distance from the place where the arms were piled, that they might instantly secure them if any attempt should be made to resist the execution of the plot.

6 Αἰγινητῶν τῶν ἐποίκων] See II 27, 1 VII 57, 2. These Ægine-tan settlers were probably induced to join in the plot by the hope of obtaining the king

of Persia's aid against the Peloponnesians. For if the Peloponnesians triumphed in the war, the native Ægine-tans were sure to be restored to their island, as they actually were after the battle of Ægospotami, and the Athenian settlers in the island would then undoubtedly be ejected from their allotments.

11 Ἑλλήνες νεανίσκοι] That is to say, some of the members of the aristocratical clubs, or unions, already noticed, (VIII 54, 4.) The word Ἑλλήνες is added, because the ordinary attendants of the magistrates at Athens were not Greeks but Barbarians, commonly Scythians, chosen out of the government slaves. See Bockh, Staats-haushalt der Athen I p 222 (I p 277 Eng transl.) Schomann de Comitibus, p 90 Pollux, VIII 131, 132.

14 τοῦ ὑπολοίπου χρόνου παντὸς] Totius temporis quod reliquum erat (ad annum explendum)—φέρειν, ut Aristoph Equit 1196 ἄ σοι φέρω DOBREE

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ἐξιοῦσιν ἐδίδουσαν. LXX ὥς δὲ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ ἢ τε

The FOUR HUNDRED are installed in their place, and the revolution is accomplished. The new government try to negotiate with Agis

βουλὴ οὐδὲν ἀντειποῦσα ὑπεξήλθε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πολῖται οὐδὲν ἐνεωτέριζον ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον, οἱ δὲ τετρακόσιοι ἐσελθόντες ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον τότε μὲν πρυτάνεις τε σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπεκλήρωσαν, καὶ ὅσα πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς, εὐχαῖς καὶ

θυσίαις καθιστάμενοι ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐχρήσαντο, ὕστερον δὲ πολὺ μεταλλάξαντες τῆς τοῦ δήμου διοικήσεως, πλὴν τοὺς φεύγοντας οὐ κατήγον τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἕνεκα, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα 10 ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἄνδρας τέ τινας ἀπέκτειναν οὐ πολλοὺς, οἱ ἐδόκουν ἐπιτήδειοι εἶναι ὑπεξαίρεθῆναι, καὶ ἄλλους ἔδῃσαν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ μετεστήσαντο πρὸς τὴν Ἁγίαν τὸν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέα, ὄντα ἐν τῇ Δεκελείᾳ, ἐπεκηρυκεύοντο, λέγοντες διαλλαγῆναι βούλεσθαι, καὶ εἰκὸς 15 εἶναι αὐτὸν σφίσι, καὶ οὐκέτι τῷ ἀπίστῳ δήμῳ, μᾶλλον ξυχωρεῖν LXXI ὁ δὲ νομίζων τὴν πόλιν οὐχ ἡσυχάζειν,

Agis, despising their overtures, attempts to surprise Athens. He

οὐδὲ εὐθὺς οὕτω τὸν δῆμον τὴν παλαιὰν ἐλευθερίαν παραδώσειν, εἴ τε στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἴδοι

1 δὲ] τε B τῷ τρόπῳ τούτῳ P ἢ δὲ c 2 οὐθὲν B μηδὲν c 3 οὐδὲν οὐτ' ἔλεγον οὐδὲ ἔπρασσον N. 4 δὲ] om c N corr τριακόσιοι B ἐπελθόντες c d e 1 ἐλθόντες Q f k 5 τότε μὲν] om N V τε] om CK c d e ἐπεκλήρωσαν 1 7 ἀρχὴν] μάχην L 8 καταλλάξαντες L τοὺς] om CK e 9 ἀλκιβιάδου δὲ ἕνεκα CGKLOPRe g k m 10 κράτος] om B ἀπέκτεινον K 12 τοὺς] οὓς B μετεστήσαντο ABFHLNOQVfgikm Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo μετέστησαν 13 τῶν λακ βασ FG NV 1 k τῶν (τον teste Bekk) λακ τὸν βασ B 15 αὐτὸν] αὐτοῖς A (E teste Bekk) FG H L N O P Q V f g k m αὐτῆς E αὐτοὺς R 18 παραδώσει c

3 οἱ δὲ τετρακόσιοι] "Then the four hundred went in to the council house," &c Δὲ here, as in many other places, is placed in the apodosis of the sentence, with the principal verb Compare I 11, 2 II 65, 5 IV 132, 2 and Herodotus, I 116, 5 ἐπεὶ δὲ ὑπελέλειπτο ὁ βουκόλος μόνος, μουνωθέντα δὲ αὐτὸν εἶρετο ὁ Ἀστυάγης,—ὁ δὲ—ἔφη 6 ὅσα πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς] "And for what concerned the gods," 1 e with respect to religious observances For this adverbial use of ὅσα, compare Herodotus I 215, 2 ὅσα μὲν γὰρ ἐς αἰχμὰς, χαλκῷ χρεώνται, and II 4, 1 ὅσα δὲ ἀνθρωπῆμα πρήγματα, ὧδε ἔλεγον "And

"with respect to the rites of religion, they had solemn prayers and sacrifices on entering upon their office"

8 πλὴν τοὺς φεύγοντας—τὰ δὲ ἄλλα] A confusion between two constructions, πλὴν ὅτι οὐ κατήγον,—τὰ ἄλλα ἔνεμον, and, τοὺς μὲν φεύγοντας,—τὰ δὲ ἄλλα. Compare VII 33, 2 πᾶσα ἡ Σικελία πλὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων,—οἱ δ' ἄλλοι—ἐβοήθουν

10 ἔνεμον κατὰ κράτος] Id est, διώκουν Thomas Magister in νέμω Duk

11 ἐπιτήδειοι—ὑπεξαίρεθῆναι] "Fit subjects to be put out of the way" Compare Xenoph Anab II 3, 11 τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἐπαίειν ἂν

is repulsed, and then
is willing to listen to
their proposals. Am-
bassadors are sent to
Sparta to treat of
peace

σφῶν, οὐκ ἂν ἡσυχάσειν, οὐδὲ ἐν τῷ παρόντι
πάνυ τι πιστεύων μὴ οὐκέτι ταράττεσθαι αὐ-
τοὺς, τοῖς μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων ἐλθοῦσιν
οὐδὲν ξυμβατικὸν ἀπεκρίνατο, προσμεταπεμ-
ψάμενος δὲ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου στρατιὰν πολλὴν οὐ πολλῶ 5
ὕστερον καὶ αὐτὸς τῇ ἐκ τῆς Δεκελείας φρουρᾷ μετὰ τῶν
ἐλθόντων κατέβη πρὸς αὐτὰ τὰ τείχη τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ἐλπί-
σας ἢ ταραχθέντας αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον ἂν χειρωθῆναι σφίσιν ἢ
βούλονται, ἢ καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν, διὰ τὸν ἔνδοθεν τε καὶ ἔξωθεν
κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς γενησόμενον θόρυβον, τῆς τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν 10
2 διὰ τὴν κατ' αὐτὰ ἐρημίαν λήψεως οὐκ ἂν ἀμαρτεῖν. ὥς δὲ
προσεμίξέ τε ἐγγὺς καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ μὲν ἔνδοθεν οὐδ'
ὁπωστίουν ἐκίνησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἱππέας ἐκπέμψαντες καὶ μέρος
τι τῶν ὀπλιτῶν καὶ ψιλῶν καὶ τοξοτῶν, ἄνδρας [τε] κατέ-
βαλον αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ ἐγγὺς προσελθεῖν καὶ ὅπλων τινῶν καὶ 15
νεκρῶν ἐκράτησαν, οὕτω δὲ γνοὺς ἀπήγαγε πάλιν τὴν στρα-
3 τιάν. καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ χώραν ἐν τῇ
Δεκελείᾳ ἔμενον, τοὺς δ' ἐπελθόντας ὀλίγας τινας ἡμέρας ἐν
τῇ γῇ μέινοντας ἀπέπεμψεν ἐπ' οἶκον. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο παρὰ
τε τὸν Ἄγιον ἐπρεσβεύοντο οἱ τετρακόσιοι οὐδὲν ἥσισον, καὶ 20
ἐκείνου μᾶλλον ἤδη προσδεχομένου καὶ παραινοῦντος ἐκπέμ-

1 ἡσυχάσει FH ἡσυχάζειν QR ἡσυχάσειν ἀλλὰ ποιήσειν θόρυβον NV
2 πάνυ τι AB EHN OV i g k m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk πάνυ τοι L
vulgo πάνυ ταράσσεσθαι Porpo Goell ταραττ Bekk 4 οὐδὲ AF
ξυμβατικὸν C 8 ἢ εἰ AB E F H c 9 βούλονται V 10 τῆς τῶν
NV et correctus A τῶν γούν Baverus ceteri et Bekk τῶν γάρ 14 τε
accessit ex B Goell Bekk κατέβαλλον CR e κατέλαβον L d 15 καὶ
τινῶν νεκρῶν Q 19 μέιναντες C ἀπέπεμψεν A B F H NV g i k m Haack
Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀπέπεμψαν 20 ἦττον B d 1 21 κἀκείνου B
μᾶλλον ἐπιδεχομένου c

9 ἢ καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν—οὐκ ἂν ἀμαρ-
τεῖν] I have adopted the reading of the
MSS N and V, τῆς τῶν instead of τῶν
γάρ, and connected αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν with
οὐκ ἂν ἀμαρτεῖν, supposing the particle
ἂν to be repeated, as is often the case,
owing to the intervening clause διὰ τὸν
—θόρυβον. By approaching to the
walls of Athens Agis hoped either to
produce such an effect by his presence

as to induce the Athenians to make
peace on his own terms, οἱ looking
only to military advantages, he trusted
to be able to surprise the long walls,
the force appointed to defend them,
παρ' ἑπαλξιν, being probably either
called off wholly or in part, or having
its attention diverted from the care of
its proper charge by the prevailing
confusion and agitation

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πουσι καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα περὶ ξυμβάσεως πρέσβεις,
βουλόμενοι διαλλαγῆναι.

LXXII. Πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Σάμον δέκα ἄνδρας,
παραμυθησομένους τὸ στρατόπεδον, καὶ διδάξοντας ὥς οὐκ

5 SAMOS ἐπὶ βλάβῃ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἢ
The Four Hundred
send a deputation to
Samos, to acquaint
the armament there
with the late revolu-
tion, and to justify it
ὀλιγαρχία κατέστη, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν
ξυμπάντων πραγμάτων, πεντακισχίλιοι τε ὅτι
εἶεν, καὶ οὐ τετρακόσιοι μόνον, οἱ πράσσοντες·
καὶ τοι οὐ πώποτε Ἀθηναίους, διὰ τὰς στρα-

10 τείας καὶ τὴν ὑπερόριον ἀσχολίαν, ἐς οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα οὕτω
μέγα ἐλθεῖν βουλεύσοντας, ἐν ᾧ πεντακισχιλίους ξυνελθεῖν.
καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιστείλαντες τὰ πρέποντα εἰπεῖν, ἀπέπεμψαν
αὐτοὺς εὐθὺς μετὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν κατάστασιν, δέισαντες μὴ,
ὅπερ ἐγένετο, ναυτικὸς ὄχλος οὔτε αὐτὸς μένειν ἐν τῷ ὀλι-
15 γαρχικῷ κόσμῳ ἐθέλῃ, σφᾶς τε μὴ ἐκείθεν ἀρξαμένου τοῦ
κακοῦ μεταστήσωσιν LXXIII ἐν γὰρ τῇ Σάμῳ ἐνεωτε-

1 καὶ ante ἐς om B περὶ] παριὼν B 4 διδάξαντας FR 5 πολιτῶν]
ὀπλιτῶν margo H 8 οὔτε τριακόσιοι K k οἱ τετρακόσιοι B πρᾶττοντες B
9 οὐ μόνον πώποτε F H N 10 ὑπερορίαν C K 1 ὑπεροριανον k 11 ἐλθεῖν
μέγα Q μέγα ἐλθεῖν οὕτω R ξυνελθεῖν e 12 καὶ τᾶλλα] A E F G
ἄλλα τ' B Bekk 2 ἀντέπεμψαν L O P 13 αὐτοὺς accessit ex A B F H L
N O 1 k Haack Porpo Goell Bekk εὐθὺς] om G L O 1 k m ἐαυτῶν B
Goell Bekk αὐτῶν Porpo. vulgo αὐτῶν κατάστασιν A B E F H N R V c f k
Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo μετὰστασιν 15 θέλῃ Q ἐθέλει A E F
H N V c ἐθέλῃσαι B

9 οὐ πώποτε Ἀθηναίους—ξυνελθεῖν]
As a fact this was probably false, as
an argument it was certainly sophisti-
cal It was probably false, because the
law required not only the presence but
the sanction of at least six thousand
citizens to some particular decrees of
the assembly, (Schomann de Comitibus,
p 273) and because it does not appear
from the history of the war how so
large a proportion of the citizens could
have been employed on foreign service,
or in any manner out of Attica, as to
allow of no more than five thousand
being left at home to attend the assem-
bly And as an argument it was so-
phistical, because if only five thousand
had been able to attend out of the whole
Athenian people, how many were likely

to attend, when the right of attending
at all was limited to five thousand citi-
zens only? For the infinitive ξυνελθεῖν,
see Matth Gr Gr § 537 Jelf, 889 c
The relative ἐν ᾧ is resolvable as usual
into the demonstrative pronoun and
conjunction ὥστε ἐν αὐτῷ Jelf, 836
5 a

12 καὶ τᾶλλα] Bekker in his latest
edition reads ἄλλα τ', which is simpler,
but it seems to be no more than a cor-
rection Τὰ πρέποντα εἰπεῖν seems added
as an explanation of τᾶλλα "And
"having given them the rest of their
"instructions, that is to say, having in-
"structed them in such points as might
"be urged with advantage before the
"armament at Samos, they sent them
"off immediately"

Previously to the arrival of the deputation, an oligarchical revolution had been attempted by some conspirators at Samos, and had utterly failed

ρίζετο ἤδη τὰ περὶ τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν, καὶ ξυνέβη τοιαύδε γενέσθαι ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον, ὃνπερ οἱ τετρακόσιοι ξυνίσταντο. οἱ γὰρ τότε τῶν Σαμίων ἐπαναστάντες τοῖς δυνατοῖς καὶ ὄντες δῆμος, μεταβαλλόμενοι αὐθις καὶ πεισθέντες ὑπὸ τε τοῦ Πεισάνδρου, ὅτε ἦλθε, καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ξυνεστῶτων Ἀθηναίων, ἐγένοντό τε ἐς τριακοσίους ξυνωμόται, καὶ ἔμελλον τοῖς ἄλλοις ὡς δῆμῳ ὄντι ἐπιτήσσεσθαι. καὶ Ὑπέρβολόν τε τινα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, μοχθηρὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὡστρακισμένον οὐ διὰ δυνάμεως καὶ ἀξιώματος φόβον ἀλλὰ διὰ πονηρίαν καὶ αἰσχύνην τῆς πόλεως, ἀποκτείνουσι μετὰ Χαρμίνου τε, ἐνὸς τῶν στρατηγῶν, καὶ τινων τῶν παρὰ σφίσιν Ἀθηναίων, πίστιν διδόντες αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἄλλα μετ' αὐτῶν τοιαῦτα ξυνέπραξαν, τοῖς τε πλείοσιν ὥρμητο ἐπιτίθεσθαι. οἱ δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τῶν τε στρατηγῶν Λέοντι καὶ Διομέδοντι (οὗτοι γὰρ οὐχ ἐκόντες, διὰ τὸ τιμᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, ἔφερον τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν) τὸ μέλλον σημαίνουσι, καὶ Θρασυβούλῳ καὶ Θρασύλῳ τῷ μὲν τριηραρχοῦντι, τῷ δὲ ὀπλιτεύοντι, καὶ ἄλλοις οἱ ἐδόκουν αἰὲν μάλιστα ἐναντιοῦσθαι τοῖς ξυνεστῶσι καὶ οὐκ ἤξιουν περιδεῖν αὐτοὺς σφᾶς τε διαφθαρέντας καὶ Σάμον Ἀθηναίοις ἀλλοτριωθεῖσαν, δι' ἣν

2 τάδε R f ὑπὸ τὸν Q τοῦτον accessit ex A B F H L N O P Q V g 1
k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk 3 ὃν οἱ 1 ὃνπερ R 7 ἐγένοντο—
ἀθηναίων] om H 8 ξυνωμότας L ξυνωμότας V 10 ὡστρακισθέντα Q
12 χαλμῖνον 1 τοῦ ἐνὸς d 1 13 πίστιν διδόντων A V διδόντων πίστιν c
ἄλλο e πᾶλλα g ἄλλω C 14 πλείοσιν] πλέουσιν B 16 οὐκ ἔχοντες
A B E F 18 καὶ θρασύλῳ] om E θρασύλῳ A B C (E in marg rec
manu) F H K N P Q R V i k m Bekk 2 vulgo θρασύλῳ 20 ἤξιουν C G Q

3 τότε] "At the time which I have before spoken of," 1 e VIII 21, 1 Compare VIII 62, 3 for this use of this word

9 Ὑπέρβολον] Χρέμδος υἱός, ἀδελφός δὲ Χάρωνος, λυχνοπώλης De morte ejus et sepultura vide Schol Aristoph ad Eir v 680 Harpocrat Plutarchum vit Imp p 196 222 Schol Luciani, p 4 Wass Add Perizonium ad Aelian XII Var Histor 43 Duker The notices of this man in Plutarch

occur in his life of Nicias, ch 11 and in Alcibiades, ch 13

12 μετὰ Χαρμίνου] Metá twos fieri dicuntur, quæ alicujus voluntate, auxilio, et consilio fiunt Thucydides, III 66, 2 οὐ μετὰ τοῦ πλήθους ὑμῶν εἰσελθόντες. V 29, 3 μὴ μετὰ Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς βούλωνται Λακεδαιμόνιοι δουλώσασθαι Ibid 82, 5 ὅπως, ἣν τῆς γῆς εἰργωνται, ἡ κατὰ θάλασσαν σφᾶς μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπαγωγῇ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ὠφελῇ Sic VI 28, 2 et 79, 2 Duk

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μόνον ἢ ἀρχὴ αὐτοῖς ἐς τοῦτο ξυνέμεινεν. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες 5
 τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν ἕνα ἕκαστον μετήρσαν μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, καὶ
 οὐχ ἥκιστα τοὺς Παράλους, ἄνδρας Ἀθηναίους τε καὶ ἐλευ-
 θέρους πάντας ἐν τῇ νηὶ πλέοντας, καὶ αἰεὶ δὴ ποτε ὀλιγαρχία
 5 καὶ μὴ παρούσῃ ἐπικειμένους· ὃ τε Λέων καὶ ὁ Διομέδων
 αὐτοῖς ναὺς τινὰς, ὅποτε ποι πλείοιεν, κατέλειπον φύλακας.
 ὥστε, ἐπειδὴ αὐτοῖς ἐπετίθεντο οἱ τριακόσιοι, βοηθησάντων 6
 πάντων τούτων, μάλιστα δὲ τῶν Παράλων, περιεγένοντο οἱ
 τῶν Σαμίων πλείονες. καὶ τριάκοντα μὲν τινὰς ἀπέκτειναν
 10 τῶν τριακοσίων, τρεῖς δὲ τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους φυγῇ ἐξῆμίωσαν·
 τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις οὐ μνησικακοῦντες δημοκρατούμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν
 ξυνεπολίτευον. LXXIV τὴν δὲ Πάραλον ναῦν, καὶ Χαι-
 ρεάν ἐπ' αὐτῆς τὸν Ἀρχεστράτου, ἄνδρα Ἀθη-
 ναῖον, γενόμενον ἐς τὴν μετὰστασιν πρόθυμον,
 15 ἀποπέμπουσιν οἱ τε Σάμιοι καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται
 κατὰ τάχος ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἀπαγγελοῦντα τὰ
 γεγενημένα· οὐ γὰρ ἤδεσάν πω τοὺς τετρακο-
 σίους ἄρχοντας. καὶ καταπλευσάντων αὐτῶν, 2
 εὐθέως τῶν μὲν Παράλων τινὰς οἱ τετρακόσιοι,
 δύο ἢ τρεῖς, ἔδησαν, τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους ἀφελόμε-
 νοι τὴν ναῦν, καὶ μετεμβιβάσαντες εἰς ἄλλην
 20 στρατιῶτιν ναῦν, ἔταξαν φρουρεῖν περὶ Εὐ-

The ship Paralus had been dispatched to Athens to announce the defeat of the con-
 spirators. But the revolution having already broken out at Athens, the ship was seized by the Four Hundred, and the crew arrested. One of the crew escapes to Samos, and exaggerates to the armament there the tyranny of the revolutionary government

1 μόνον ἢ A E F H N V Porpo Goell Bekk νῦν μόνον ἢ B μόνην μέχρι νῦν ἢ L O vulgo μόνον μέχρι νῦν ἢ 2 τε accessit ex A B C E F H K L N O c e g k Haack Porpo Goell Bekk 3 παράλους 1 παρ' ἄλλους V 4 ποτε ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ g 5 καὶ Διομέδων N V 6 ὅποτε πη πλείοιεν A ὅποι' ἐπιπλείοιεν E F H ὅποτε πλείοιεν C K ὅποτε ποι πλείοι d 1 κατέλειπον A B C G K R c e f g k m ἐγκατέλειπον d 1 9 πλείονες B πλείους c μὲν τινὰς] μένοντας L. 10 αἰτιωτάτους] ἐναντιωτάτους Q 11 τὸ λοιπὸν] om R 14 κατάστασιν O 16 ἐς ἀθήνας K om O ἀπαγγελοῦντα A B F H N V m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk ἀπαγγελοῦντας d 1 k ἀπαγγελοῦντες Q ἀγγελοῦντες C K vulgo ἀγγελοῦντα 17 εἰδυσάν Q 19 εὐθέως accessit ex A B F H N Q V Haack Porpo Goell Bekk 20 δὴ ἢ τρεῖς C 21 μετεμβιβάσαντες A B E F H N R V Haack Porpo Goell Bekk μεταβιβάσαντες K L O P Q g vulgo μετεκβιβάσαντες ἐς Bekk ἄλλην τινὰ E 22 ναῦν στρατιῶτιν c.

3 τοὺς Παράλους] These may be called, in point of rank and of the spirit which actuated them, the household troops of the democracy. Their pay was four oboli a day. Compare Harpocration in Πάραλος, and Bockh, Staatshaush der Athen I p 258 281 (Eng transl vol. I p. 321—348)

3 βοιαν. ὁ δὲ Χαιρέας εὐθὺς διαλαθὼν πως, ὥς εἶδε τὰ παρόντα, πάλιν ἐς τὴν Σάμον ἐλθὼν ἀγγέλλει τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον πάντα δεινώσας τὰ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, ὥς πληγαῖς τε πάντας ζημιούσι, καὶ ἀντειπεῖν ἔστιν οὐδὲν πρὸς τοὺς ἔχοντας τὴν πολιτείαν, καὶ ὅτι αὐτῶν καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ παῖδες 5 ὑβρίζονται, καὶ διανοοῦνται, ὅποσοι ἐν Σάμῳ στρατεύονται μὴ ὄντες τῆς σφετέρως γνώμης, τούτων πάντων τοὺς προσήκοντας λαβόντες ἔρξιν, ἵνα, ἣν μὴ ὑπακούωσι, τεθνήκωσι καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ ἐπικαταφευδόμενος ἔλεγεν LXXV. οἱ δ' ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τοὺς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν μάλιστα 10 ποιήσαντας καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς μετασχόντας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὥρμησαν βάλλειν· ἔπειτα μέντοι ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσου κωλυθέντες, καὶ διδαχθέντες μὴ τῶν πολεμίων ἀντιπρῶρον ἐγγὺς ἐφορμούντων ἀπολέσωσι τὰ πράγματα, 15 ἐπαύσαντο. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο λαμπρῶς ἤδη ἐς δημοκρατίαν βουλόμενοι μεταστῆσαι τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ὃ τε

Strong counter-revolutionary spirit amongst the officers and crews at Samos. **THRASIBULUS** and **THRASYLUS** Cordial union of interests between the Athenian armament and the people of Samos

2

1. διαλαθόντων g διδε N 2 ἀγγέλλει A 3 ἀθηνῶν k m Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀθηναίων 4 πάντα e 5 ὅτι καὶ αὐτῶν e 6 ὅποσοι ἐν B Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ὅποσοι τε ἐν 7 τῆς] om e 8 λαβόντας C G. L O c g i k m ἔρξιν B ὑπακούωσι A B E F H N Q V k Goell Bekk. vulgo ὑπακούσας. τεθνήκωσι A E F H. τεθνήξονται Q c d i τεθνήξονται V k m

κωσι (τεθνήξονται G teste Bekk) correctus C marg C ab antiqua manu καὶ τεθνήκωσι τεθνήξονται e. τεθνήξωσι R 10 ἀκούσαντες A F H N Q V f i m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk. vulgo ἀκούοντες τοὺς] om G d e i k m. 11 ἐπὶ] ἔτι B E F H N V 12 ὥρμησαν E F 13 καὶ διδαχθέντες] om i 14 πολεμίων εὐθὺς R 15 ἀφορμούντων i 17 μεταστῆσαι A B E F H L N O P Q R V f g m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk. vulgo καταστῆσαι. τὰ] om R

8 τεθνήκωσι] Τεθνήκω praesens eadem ratione a perfecto τέθνηκα fieri potuit, quia πεφύκω, πεφύγω, πεπλήγω, et alia hujusmodi, a perfectis e sententia Grammaticorum formata sunt Duk. There is no perfect signification to be attached to this word, any more than to the Homeric imperative τέθναθι, or to the infinitive τεθνήκω. Nor do I believe that τεθνήκω is a verb formed from the perfect τέθνηκα, but that rather, like πεπλήγω and πεφύγω quoted in Duker's note, it was an older form of the verb,

which, from the constant tendency of languages to abbreviate their words in proportion to the growth of civilization, became exchanged in most of its tenses for the shorter forms θνήσκω and θανείν 13 ὑπὸ τῶν διὰ μέσου] "By persons who belonged to neither party;" the impartial or moderate men in the armament Dobree well refers to Xenoph Hellen V 4, 25, where οἱ διὰ μέσου signifies those who were neither friendly to Sphodrias, nor prejudiced against him

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Θρασύβουλος ὁ τοῦ Λύκου καὶ Θράσυλος (οὗτοι γὰρ μάλιστα
προεστήκεσαν τῆς μεταβολῆς) ὥρκωσαν πάντας τοὺς στρα-
τιώτας τοὺς μεγίστους ὄρκους, καὶ αὐτοὺς τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ὀλι-
γαρχίας μάλιστα, ἣ μὴν δημοκρατήσεσθαι τε καὶ ὁμονόησειν,
5 καὶ τὸν πρὸς Πελοποννησίους πόλεμον προθύμως διοίσειν,
καὶ τοῖς τετρακοσίοις πολέμοι τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικη-
ρυκεύεσθαι ξυνώμνυσαν δὲ καὶ Σαμίων πάντες τὸν αὐτὸν 3
ὄρκον οἱ ἐν τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα καὶ τὰ ἀποβη-
σόμενα ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ξυνεκοινώσαντο οἱ στρατιῶται τοῖς
10 Σαμίοις, νομίζοντες οὔτε ἐκείνοις ἀποστροφὴν σωτηρίας οὔτε
σφίσιν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἐάν τε οἱ τετρακόσιοι κρατήσωσιν ἐάν τε
οἱ ἐκ Μιλήτου πολέμοι, διαφθαρήσεσθαι. LXXVI. ἐς
φιλονεικίαν τε καθέστασαν τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον
οἱ μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἀναγκάζοντες δημοκρατεῖσθαι,
15 οἱ δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὀλιγαρχεῖσθαι. ἐποίησαν 2
δὲ καὶ ἐκκλησίαν εὐθύς οἱ στρατιῶται, ἐν ᾗ
τοὺς μὲν προτέρους στρατηγούς, καὶ εἴ τινα
τῶν τριηράρχων ὑπετόπενον, ἔπαυσαν, ἄλλους
δὲ ἀνθελόντο καὶ τριηράρχους καὶ στρατηγούς,
20 ὧν Θρασύβουλος τε καὶ Θράσυλος ὑπῆρχον.
καὶ παραινέσεις ἄλλας τε ἐποιοῦντο ἐν σφίσιν 3
αὐτοῖς ἀνιστάμενοι, καὶ ὥς οὐ δεῖ ἀθυμεῖν ὅτι ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν
ἀφέστηκε· τοὺς γὰρ ἐλάσσους ἀπὸ σφῶν τῶν πλεόνων καὶ

1 μάλιστα post προεστ ponit B

2 προεστήκεσαν A B N V Porpo Goell

Bekk προεστήκεισαν E H προεστήκεισαν F g προεστήκεισαν G vulgo προεστή-
κεισαν στρατιώτας τοὺς] om 1 4 ἡμῖν F δημοκρατήσεσθαι G δημοκρα-
τηθήσεσθαι A B E F N V Bekk Goell sed conf VIII 48, 4 ὅτι δὴ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐ
δημοκρατίζονται 5 πρὸς πελοποννησίους A B E F H K L N O V g 1 k m
Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo πρὸς τοὺς πέλοπ 6 τοὺς τετρακοσίους C qui
et omnia a καὶ τὸν, usque ad διοίσειν omittit καὶ οὐδὲν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι] om Q
7 πάντες] om c e 8 ὄρκον] καιρὸν g ἅπαντα B 9 ξυνεκοινώσαντο B R
τοῖς σαμίοις οἱ στρατιῶται c e 11 ἐάν post κρατήσ B Porpo Goell Bekk
ceteri ἂν 13. καθεστᾶσι A E F H N V m (corr G) καθίστασαν Q. 16 καὶ]
om Q V 17 μὲν accessit ex B E F H L N O P V g 1 k m Haack Porpo Goell
Bekk τινες L O P c e g 1 k 18 ὑπετόπενον A B E F (ὑπετόπενον F BEKK) H
Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ὑπόπενον ἔπαυσαν] om K M e 19 ἀνθελόντο
L O P k στρατηγούς καὶ τριηράρχους L 22 αὐτοῖς accessit ex A B C E F.
H K L M N O P V c e f g 1 k m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk αὐτῶν αὐτῶν
Bekk ἐπιστάμενοι f. 23 ἐλάττους B σφῶν αὐτῶν τῶν Q καὶ] om. L O P.

4 ἐς πάντα ποριμωτέρων μεθεστάναι. ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν τὸ
 πᾶν ναυτικόν, τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις, ὧν ἄρχουσιν, ἀναγκάσειν
 τὰ χρήματα ὁμοίως διδόναι καὶ εἰ ἐκείθεν ὠρμῶντο. πόλιν
 τε γὰρ σφίσις ὑπάρχειν Σάμον, οὐκ ἀσθενῇ, ἀλλ' ἡ παρ'
 ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἦλθε τὸ Ἀθηναίων κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης, ὅτε 5
 ἐπολέμησεν, ἀφελέσθαι, τοὺς τε πολεμίους ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
 χωρίου ἀμύνεσθαι οὐπερ καὶ πρότερον καὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι
 σφεῖς, ἔχοντες τὰς ναῦς, πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια τῶν ἐν τῇ
 5 πόλει. καὶ δι' ἑαυτοὺς τε ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ προκαθημένους καὶ
 πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν τοῦ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔσπλου, καὶ νῦν 10
 ἐς τοιοῦτον καταστήσονται, μὴ βουλομένων σφίσι πάλιν τὴν

1. πάντας Q ποριμωτέρους e ποριμώτεροι εὐπορώτεροι H ποριμώτεροι οἱ
 εὐπορώτεροι A B E F μεθεστάναι C G K N. V c e f g m. Haack Porppo Goell

Bekk (μεθέστάναι G teste Bekk) καθιστάναι B vulgo μεθιστάναι. σφῶν]
 αὐτῶν K 2 ἄλλας] τε B τε ἄλλας A. C E F G H K L M N O P R V c e f g

1 k m Porppo 3 ὠρμῶντο B N R ὠρμῶντο G ὠρμῶντο V ceteri ὠρμητο
 4 γὰρ σφιν E παρ' B 5 δὴ ἦλθε B K N V Haack Porppo Goell Bekk
 διήλθε L M O P b c d e f g i k vulgo ἦλθε τῷ] τῶν M τὸ τῶν A E F G H L O
 d g i m Haack Porppo 6 ἐπολέμησεν F 7 ἀμύνεσθαι B καὶ πρότερον]
 τῶν πραγμάτων d. 9 προκαθημένους B C F H K N R V f i m Haack Porppo
 Bekk 2 vulgo προσκαθημένους 10 τὸν—ἔσπλου c. τοὺς ἔσπλους 1 11. τοι-
 οῦτον B Goell Bekk τοσοῦτον A F H N Q R V Porppo vulgo τοσοῦτο βου-
 λομένων A B F H L O P Q k m Porppo Goell vulgo βουλόμενοι

I ποριμωτέρων] Stephanus in Thes
 scribit, hoc ita videri accipiendum, ut
 in Aeschyl's Prometh v 904 ubi Scho-
 lastas πόριμος exponit πόρον διδούς,
 transitum aperiens, viam faciens Hic
 interpretatur, quibus major facultas
 comparandi omnia, quibus opus foret,
 suppeteret Ita potius accipiendum esse,
 suadet ea, quæ deinde de pecunia,
 commeatibus, et usu maris dicuntur,
 Εὐπορωτέρων puto, esse glossam e mar-
 gine εἰς τὸ κείμενον inlatam DUKER
 ποριμωτέρων] That is, as Thucydides
 himself expresses it a little below, δυνα-
 τώτεροι πορίζεσθαι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια

ἐχόντων γὰρ σφῶν—ἀναγκάσεις] The
 irregularity of construction here, by
 which the subject is put in the genitive
 absolute instead of the accusative, has
 been noticed in the note on VII 50, 2

9 προκαθημένους] "Stationed at Sa-
 mos as an advanced post to cover the
 "capital" Compare Herodot IX 106,
 3 ἀδύνατον γὰρ ἐφαινετό σφιν εἶναι ἑνω-
 τούς τε Ἴωνων προκατῆσθαι, φρουρέον-
 τας τὸν πάντα χρόνον and VII. 172, 5

προκατημένους τοσοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης
 Ἑλλάδος

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν] Obscu-
 rius est, quod ab infinito κρατεῖν ad
 finitum καταστήσονται transit Sed
 sæpe etiam alibi neghgit convenientiam
 modorum VI 34, 9 πείθεσθε οὖν,
 μάλιστα μὲν, ταῦτα τολμήσαντες, εἰ δὲ
 μὴ, ὅτι τάχιστα τὰλλα ἐς τὸν πόλεμον
 ἐτοιμάζειν Et ibid cap 75, 3 ἦσαν
 γὰρ ὑποπτοι αὐτοῖς οἱ Καμαριναῖοι, μὴ
 προθύμως σφίσι μῆτ' ἐπὶ τὴν πρώτην
 μάχην πέμψαι, ἃ ἐπεμψαν ἔς τε τὸ
 λοιπὸν, μὴ οὐκ ἐτι βουλωνται ἀμύνειν—
 προσχωρῶσι δὲ αὐτοῖς DUKER

καὶ πρότερον αὐτοὺς κρατεῖν—ἔσπλου]
 That it was only owing to the protection
 afforded by the fleet at Samos, that the
 Athenians at home had enjoyed unmo-
 lested access even to their own harbour
 of Piræus, 1 e that the enemy had not
 cut off all their communications by sea,
 by blockading their very harbour

11 μὴ βουλομένων] "Unless the
 "Athenians at home chose to restore
 "them their constitution"

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πολιτείαν ἀποδοῦναι, ὥστε αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι εἶναι εἶργειν
 ἐκείνους τῆς θαλάσσης ἢ ὑπ' ἐκείνων εἶργεσθαι. βραχὺ τέ τι⁶
 εἶναι καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον, ᾧ πρὸς τὸ περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν πολε-
 μίων ἢ πόλιν σφίσι χρήσιμος ἦν, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκέναι,
 5 οἱ γε μήτε ἀργύριον ἔτι εἶχον πέμπειν, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἐπορίζοντο
 οἱ στρατιῶται, μήτε βούλευμα χρηστὸν, οὔπερ ἔνεκα πόλιν
 στρατοπέδων κρατεῖ. ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τούτοις τοὺς μὲν ἡμαρτη-
 κέναι, τοὺς πατρίους νόμους καταλύσαντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ σώζειν
 καὶ ἐκείνους πειράσασθαι προσαναγκάζειν ὥστε οὐδὲ τού-
 10 τούς, οὔπερ ἂν βουλευοίεν τι χρηστὸν, παρὰ σφίσι χείρους
 εἶναι. Ἀλκιβιάδην τε, ἣν αὐτῷ ἄδειαν τε καὶ κάθοδον ποιή-
 σωσιν, ἄσμενον τὴν παρὰ βασιλέως ξυμμαχίαν παρέξειν. τό-
 τε μέγιστον, ἣν ἀπάντων σφάλλονται, εἶναι αὐτοῖς τοσοῦτον
 ἔχουσι ναυτικὸν πολλὰς τὰς ἀποχωρήσεις, ἐν αἷς καὶ πόλεις
 15 καὶ γῆν εὐρήσουσι. LXXVII. Τοιαῦτα ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἐκκλη-
 σιάσαντες καὶ παραθαρσύναντες σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, καὶ τὰ τοῦ
 πολέμου παρεσκευάζοντο οὐδὲν ἥσσον. οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρα-
 κοσίων πεμφθέντες ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οἱ δέκα πρεσβευταὶ, ὡς
 ταῦτα ἐν τῇ Δήλῳ ἦδη ὄντες ἡσθάνοντο ἡσύχαζον αὐτοῦ.

1 ὥστε] ὥστε καὶ f αὐτοὶ δυνατώτεροι B Goell Bekk vulgo αὐτοὶ καὶ
 2 θαλάττης B ὑπ' ἐπ' A B F τι] om K 3 ᾧ A B F H Q V Porpo
 Goell Bekk vulgo ὅ 5 γε] τε B εἶχον ἔτι B Bekk 2 αὐτοὶ A B F
 H L N O P V g 1 Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo αὐτοῖς ἐπορίζοντο] om. 1
 6 βουλευματι Q 7 κρατεῖν g 8 πατρίους A F G H L N. O P Q R V.
 f g 1 k m αὐτοὶ B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo αὐτοὺς σώσειν c e 9 πει-
 ράσασθαι Q πειράσθαι 1 10 οὔπερ A B E F G H L O P g 1 k m τι] τε
 A F H εἶναι χείρους c 11 δὲ ἦν K καὶ] om. d e 12 ἄσμενος c
 ἄσμενοι 1 ξυμμαχίαν] ξύμβασιν F H 13 σφάλλονται e 1 14 καὶ ante

πόλεις om 1 πόλεις G πόλιν L O P 1. 16 παραθαρσύναντες B καὶ τὰ]
 κατὰ A E F καὶ κατὰ H M b c 17 ἦττον B τριακοσίων O 19 ἦδη
 ὄντες] ἰδόντες C e ἦδη om K utrumque ignorat P αὐτοῦ accessit ex A B F
 H Q 1 et correct N Porpo Goell Bekk.

4 καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπολωλεκέναι] "They
 "had lost nothing in losing those who
 "had neither money to send them,"
 &c Compare IV 26, 4 οὐς φοντο, κ
 τ λ and the note there

8 τοὺς πατρίους νόμους] Plerique
 scripti πατρίους Utrouque modo No-
 ster Vid lib IV cap 118, 1, 2 et Thom
 Magistrum, Dinarch c Demosthen p
 36 ed Gruter Aelian 6, 10 Joseph
 p 722, 38 ed Hudson Ita MSS

Voss 1. et Bodl et bis 1040. et infra
 Busbequii codex, uti et 1056, 1089
 Lycurgus adv Leocratem, p 138 πα-
 τρῶν νομίμων WASS Lib IV cap
 118 princ est, κατὰ τοὺς πατρίους νό-
 μους, et paullo post, τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις
 χρώμενοι ubi quidam MSS πατρίοις,
 minus recte, si Grammaticis credimus
 Aristoteles II Politicor 6 [II 8, 16]
 κινεῖν τοὺς πατρίους νόμους Sic fere
 potius τὸ πάτριον, τὰ πάτρια, mores, in-

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LXXVIII. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ
Μιλήτῳ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ στρατιῶται
κατὰ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διεβόων ὡς ὑπό τε Ἀστυ-
όχου καὶ Τισσαφέρνους φθείρεται τὰ πράγ-
ματα, τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος οὔτε πρότερους
ναυμαχεῖν, ἕως ἔτι αὐτοὶ τε ἔρρωντο μᾶλλον
καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀλίγον ἦν,
οὔτε νῦν, ὅτε στασιάζειν τε λέγονται καὶ αἱ
νῆες αὐτῶν οὐδέπω ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ εἰσὶν, ἀλλὰ
τὰς παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Φοινίσσας ναῦς μέ- 10
νοντες, ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύ-
σειν διατριβῇ. τὸν δ' αὖ Τισσαφέρνην τὰς
τε ναῦς ταύτας οὐ κομίζειν, καὶ τροφήν ὅτι οὐ

3 ὑπό τε ἀστυόχου B V Bekk 2 vulgo τε omittunt ἀπὸ ἀστυόχου ἀλλὰ καὶ
ταῖς παρὰ τισσαφέρνους 1 4 φθείρονται P 5. πρότερον] προθυμότερον K
προθυμότερον C e "cap 76, 5 καὶ πρότερον—καὶ νῦν" Duk 6 τε] om R
7 ὀλίγον] om A F 8 ὅτε] οὔτε g τε] om L 10 τὰς] om L O P.
11 κινδυνεύειν A B E F H L O d f g 1 Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo κινδυνεύειν

stituta majorum, quam πατρώον, et πα-
τρῶα Duk.

9 οὐδέπω] "Not yet," because the
junction of the several parts of the
Athenian fleet is mentioned in the next
chapter

11 ἄλλως ὄνομα καὶ οὐκ ἔργον] Ruhn-
ken, in his note on Timæus, οὐκ ἄλλως
προνοεῖ, explains ἄλλως to mean, in
several instances, "prorsus," "non
"nisi," and accordingly prof Schole-
field translates ἄλλως ὄνομα "mere pre-
"tence" But it does not appear how
any such meaning can be derived from
the proper and known significations of
ἄλλως and it is surely unsuitable to
the present state of Greek philology to
ascribe a new meaning to a word of
undoubted derivation, without attempt-
ing to shew how such a meaning, ac-
cording to the common rules and prac-
tices of language, may be fairly traced
from the primitive signification of the
word Αὐτως ὄνομα might indeed sig-
nify "mere pretence," αὐτὸς meaning
naturally enough, "the thing by itself,"
"with nothing more," i e the mere
thing spoken of Hermann (Notes on
Viger note 231. b) translates ἄλλως by
the German word "ubrigens," and

adds, "Hinc per nihil nisi reddi pot-
"est" But "ubrigens" is, "cæte-
"rum," "for what remains," "for the
"rest," "in all other points," a differ-
ent thing surely from "nihil nisi,"
when no excepted point has been no-
ticed The grammarians explain ἄλλως
by μάτην, which is intelligible, "in a
"way other than the right way,"
"abroad," "astray," &c , μένοντες ἄλ-
λως would then be, "waiting in vain,"
and perhaps it is simpler to take ἄλλως
with μένοντες than with ὄνομα, for if
taken with the latter, the more natural
order of the words would be, ὄνομα
ἄλλως καὶ οὐκ ἔργον See the examples
quoted in Ruhnken's note on Timæus
But if it be taken with ὄνομα, still I
cannot think that the true translation
would be "a mere pretence," but rather
"an idle pretence," "a name spoken in
"vain," according to the well-known
meaning of the word

ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν δια-
τριβῇ] Hic Valla conjunxit ὄνομα,
καὶ οὐκ ἔργον, κινδυνεύειν, et, quasi κιν-
δυνεύειν pro εἰς τὸ κινδυνεύειν positum
esset, verit nomine, non re, periculum
certaminis subituras, διατριβῇ αὐτὴν,
tempus terat, interpretatus est Et sic

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ξυνεχῶς οὐδ' ἐντελῇ διδούς κακοὶ τὸ ναυτικόν οὐκ οὖν ἔφασαν
 χορῆναι μέλλειν ἔτι, ἀλλὰ διανουμαχεῖν. καὶ μάλιστα οἱ Συρα-
 κόσιοι ἐνῆγον. LXXIX. αἰσθόμενοι δὲ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ
 Ἀστύοχος τὸν θροῦν, καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου ὥστε
 5 διανουμαχεῖν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς ἡ ἐν τῇ Σάμφ
 ταραχῇ, ἄραντες ταῖς ναυσὶ πάσαις, οὗσαις δώδεκα καὶ ἑκατὸν,
 καὶ τοὺς Μιλησίους πεζῇ κελεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης πα-
 ριέναι, ἔπλεον ὡς πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἐκ
 Σάμου ναυσὶ δυοῖν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, αἱ ἔτυχον ἐν Γλαύκῃ τῆς
 10 Μυκάλης ὁρμούσαι (διέχει δὲ ὀλίγον ταύτη ἡ Σάμος τῆς ἡπεί-
 ρου πρὸς τὴν Μυκάλην), ὡς εἶδον τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων
 ναὺς ἐπιπλεούσας, ὑπεχώρησαν ἐς τὴν Σάμον, οὐ νομίσαντες τῷ

1 συνεχῶς K οὐκ οὖν F 2 μὴ μέλλειν B διανουμαχεῖν A E F G
 ναυμαχεῖν B Bekk 2 5 ἐσηγγέλλετο (ἐσηγγέτο teste Bekk) F ἐσηγγέλλετο g
 ἐπηγγέλλετο N V 7 πεζῇ] om 1 8 ὡς πρὸς B E L O Q f g i k Haack
 Porpo Goell Bekk ἐς πρὸς (E teste Bekk) H vulgo πρὸς 9 δύο καὶ N V
 αἱ] om γρ B γλαύκες B 10 ὁρμούσας γρ B ταύτης Q αὕτη γρ B
 11 πρὸς] ἐς 1 ὡς] καὶ ὡς A C E F G H K L N O P V b c d e f g i k Porpo et
 γρ B 12 ἐπιπλεούσας E G προσεπιπλεούσας A F H V f προσπλεούσας B.
 Bekk 2 ἀπεχώρησαν H 1. ἐπεχώρησαν Q ἐχώρησαν N. τῷ πλήθει] om c.

etiam Acacius hæc accepit Verum, si
 ita vertatur διατριβῆναι, non habebit,
 unde pendeat aut quo pertineat nomi-
 nativus μένοντες. Quapropter mihi
 Portus, ducente eo Scholiasta, qui δια-
 τριβῆναι exponit διαφθαρῆναι, rectius
 videtur conjunxisse κινδυνεύειν διατρι-
 βῆναι, et ab his præcedentia illa ὄνομα
 καὶ οὐκ ἔργον separasse In quibus, si
 distinctio post ἔργον ponatur, hæc erit
 sententia, Peloponnesios clamasse, peri-
 culum esse, ne ipsi frustra exspectando
 naves Phœnicum, ὄνομα, καὶ οὐκ ἔργον,
 οὐσας, (vel ἐχούσας, ut Euripides Orest
 v 454 ὄνομα γάρ, ἔργον δ' οὐκ, ἔχουσιν
 οἱ φίλοι) 1 e nomen sine re, paulatim
 adtererentur Qua significatione verbo
 διατριβεῖν etiam infra cap 87, 3 utitur
 ἵνα διατριβῇ, ἀπελθὼν, ὥσπερ καὶ διε-
 νοήθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων Nam
 Henr Stephanus in Thes scribens,
 apud Thucydidem, lib VIII legi ναὺς
 διατριβῆναι pro διαφθαρῆναι, sine dubio
 aliud egit, nec recte locum inspexit
 Ceterum, structura orationis toto hoc
 Capite satis implicita est, ita, ut prope-
 modum haberi possit pro exemplo eo-
 rum, quæ Dionysius Halicarn in Thu-

cydide σκολιὰ, καὶ δυσπαρακολούθητα
 esse, καὶ σχηματισμῶν πλοκάς σολοι-
 κοφανεῖς habere, dicit Nam primum
 hæc, ναὺς μένοντες, quum non alio re-
 ferri possint, quam ad διεβόων, quod in
 princip cap est, ab eo, interpositis illis
 de Astyochō, longo intervallo separan-
 tur, quod orationem non parum ob-
 scuram reddit Deinde, quum in priore
 membro posuisset τοῦ μὲν οὐκ ἐθέλοντος,
 usitati sermonis ratio, quod bene ani-
 madvertit Portus, postulabat, ut itidem
 in posteriore diceret, τοῦ δ' αὖ Τισσα-
 φέρους τὰς τε ναὺς ταύτας οὐ κομίζοντος,
 καὶ διὰ τὸ τὴν τροφὴν οὐ συνεχῶς, οὐδ'
 ἐντελῇ διδόναι, τὸ ναυτικὸν κακοῦντος
 Non dissimile ἀκατάλληλον, præcedente
 genitivo, quem absolutum vocant, est
 in iis, quæ VII 47, 2 leguntur Νόσφ
 τε γάρ ἐπιέζοντο κατ' ἀμφοτέρα, τῆς τε
 ὄρας τοῦ ἐναντοῦ ταύτης οὐσης, ἐν ᾗ
 ἀσθενοῦσιν ἄνθρωποι μάλιστα, καὶ τὸ χα-
 ρίον ἅμα, ἐν ᾧ ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο, ἐλῶδες
 καὶ χαλεπὸν ἦν pro, τοῦ χαρίου ἐλῶδους
 καὶ χαλεποῦ ὄντος Duk

4 δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου] Com-
 pare I 97, 1 ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξυνόδων βου-
 λευόντων.

3 πλήθει διακινδυνεύσαι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἱκανοὶ εἶναι. καὶ ἅμα
(προήσθοντο γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυμαχησίοντας)
προσεδέχοντο καὶ τὸν Στρομβιχίδην ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου
σφίσι ταῖς ἐκ τῆς Χίου ναυσὶν ἐπ' ἑ' Ἀβύδου ἑ' ἀφικομέναις
4 προσβοηθήσειν· προὔπεμπτο γὰρ αὐτῷ ἄγγελος. καὶ οἱ 5
μὲν οὕτως ἐπὶ τῆς Σάμου ἀνεχώρησαν· οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι
καταπλεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο, καὶ
5 τῶν Μιλησίων καὶ τῶν πλησιοχώρων ὁ πεζός. καὶ τῇ ὑστε-
ραῖα μελλόντων αὐτῶν ἐπιπλεῖν τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀγγέλλεται ὁ
Στρομβιχίδης ταῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ναυσὶν ἀφιγμένους 10
6 καὶ εὐθὺς ἀπέπλεον πάλιν ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι
προσγενομένων σφίσι τῶν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν αὐτοὶ ποιοῦνται τῇ
Μιλήτῳ ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ καὶ ἑκατὸν, βουλόμενοι διανυμαχῆσαι
καὶ ὥς οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς ἀντανήγετο, ἀπέπλευσαν πάλιν ἐς τὴν
Σάμον.

15

LXXX. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει μετὰ τοῦτο εὐθὺς οἱ Πελο-
ποννήσιοι, ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, οὐκ ἀξιομαχοὶ νομί-

1 τοῦ] om Q ἱκανοὶ εἶναι περὶ τοῦ παντὸς N et V præterquam quod hic
ἱκαναί 2 αὐτοῖς A E F H ναυμαχισίοντας E ναυμαχισούτας K 3 προσ-
εδέχοντο δὲ καὶ E F G H L O R f g i k m Porpo 4 τῆς] om Q c ναυσὶ
ταῖς ἐπ' N V ἄβυδον E F H et corr G Haack Porpo 5 βοηθήσειν L
προὔπεμπετο L O g k vulgo προὔπεμπετο 6 ἀπεχώρησαν B C L N O P c e g i k
7 πλεύσαντες A. B E F R g ἐπὶ τῆς μυκάλης B Bekk 2 vulgo τῆς deest
ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο A B E F H Q 1 Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἐστρατοπεδεύοντο
9 ἀποπλεῖν A ἀπιπλεῖν F ἀγγέλλεται Q καὶ ἀγγέλλεται d 11 ἐπέ-
πλεον L 12 αὐτὸ B 13 διανυμαχῆσαι A E F G ναυμαχῆσαι B Bekk 2
17 ἀθρόοις A E F H V

4 ἐπ' Ἀβύδου] De hac expeditione
Strombichidis vid cap 62, 2 Duk

7 καταπλεύσαντες — ἐστρατοπεδεύ-
σαντο] Καταπλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης
seems a strange expression, because
ἐπὶ with a genitive denotes commonly
the *direction* of a journey or voyage,
and though πλεῖν ἐπὶ τῆς Μυκάλης
would be right, or even παραπλεῖν, or
διαπλεῖν, yet καταπλεῖν, which expresses
the arriving at the object of the voyage,
would more naturally require ἐς τὴν
Μυκάλην. Yet just above we have ἐπ'
'Ἀβύδου ἀφικομέναις, where Haack and
Porpo however, with one or two MSS,
read Ἀβυδον. I have allowed the text
to remain unaltered, as we cannot be
sure that the carelessness or variety in

the expression did not proceed from
Thucydides himself in this last book,
which abounds in so many inaccura-
cies

17 ἐπειδὴ ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶν, κ τ λ]
These words are undoubtedly, I think,
the ablative case, and not the dative
Ταῖς ναυσὶν is "with *their* ships," the
article in Greek, as often in French,
being equivalent to the possessive pro-
noun in English, when it refers to the
subject of the sentence. But had ταῖς
ναυσὶν been intended to refer to the
Athemans, τῶν Ἀθηναίων or τῶν πολε-
μίων must necessarily have been added.
And again, if τοσαύταις ναυσὶ in the
next clause meant any other ships than
those just spoken of, Thucydides would

HELLESPONT A C 411 Olymp 92 2

HELLESPONT

The Peloponnesians detach a squadron from their fleet to the Hellespont Revolt of BYZANTIUM The Athenians from Samos send also a small squadron to the Hellespont, to oppose the enemy in that quarter

σαντες εἶναι, οὐκ ἀντανήγοντο, ἀπορήσαντες
ὁπόθεν τοσαύταις ναυσὶ χρήματα ἔξουσιν,
ἄλλως τε καὶ Τισσαφέρνους κακῶς διδόντος,
ἀποστέλλουσιν ὥς τὸν Φαρνάβαζον, ὥσπερ
καὶ τὸ πρῶτον ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου προσε-
τάχθη, Κλέαρχον τὸν Ῥαμφίου ἔχοντα ναῦς
τεσσαράκοντα. ἐπεκαλείτό τε γὰρ αὐτοὺς ὁ
Φαρνάβαζος, καὶ τροφήν ἐτοῖμος ἦν παρέχειν·

καὶ ἅμα καὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον ἐπεκηρυκεύετο αὐτοῖς ἀποστήναι.
10 καὶ αἱ μὲν τῶν Πελοποννησίων αὐται νῆες ἀπάρασαι ἐς τὸ 3
πέλαγος, ὅπως λάθοιεν ἐν τῷ πλῶ πούς Ἀθηναίους, χειμα-
σθεῖσαι, καὶ αἱ μὲν Δήλου λαβόμεναι αἱ πλείους μετὰ Κλε-
άρχου, καὶ ὕστερον πάλιν ἐλθοῦσαι ἐς Μίλητον (Κλέαρχος
δὲ κατὰ γῆν ἀθῆς ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον κομισθεὶς ἦρχεν), αἱ
15 δὲ μετὰ Ἑλίξου τοῦ Μεγαρέως στρατηγοῦ δέκα ἐς τὸν Ἑλ-
λάσποντον διασωθεῖσαι Βυζάντιον ἀφιστᾶσι. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα 4
οἱ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πέμπουσιν αἰσθόμενοι νεῶν βοήθειαν καὶ
φυλακὴν ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον, καὶ τις καὶ ναυμαχία βραχεῖα
γίνεται πρὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου, ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ὀκτῶ.

1 οὐκατανήγοντο F 2 χρήματά τε ἔξουσιν L O P g 3 διδόντας c 4 ὥσπερ B
6 ῥόμφιον c 7 τεσσαράκοντα B qui mox dedit τε 8] om V c 10 ἐπά-
ρασαι d 11 παράπλῃ N V 12 αἱ δὲ πλείους A B E F H L O P Q f g
15 ἐλίξου K L O V τοῦ ἐλίξου d 1 ἐς τε τὸν E 18 καὶ τις ναυμαχία
Q d e i 19 πρὸ τοῦ βυζαντίου] om c i

have written, ὁπόθεν τοσαύταις καὶ ταῖς
ἐαυτῶν ναυσὶ, κ τ λ But no one who
attends to the order of the words in the
whole sentence can mistake the writer's
meaning "Now that by keeping their
"whole fleet together they had not
"thought themselves able to risk a
"battle, nor had sailed out to meet
"the enemy, and being at a loss how
"to provide such a number of ships
"with pay," &c

5 τὸ πρῶτον] See ch 39, 1, 2

10 καὶ αἱ μὲν—ἀφιστᾶσι] There is
no obscurity as to the meaning of this
sentence, though the construction is
completely confused The nominative
αἱ νῆες, with the participles ἀπάρασαι
καὶ χεμασθεῖσαι, should be in the genitive,

and in the following clause the participle
ἐλθοῦσαι should be a finite verb

19 ναυσὶν ὀκτὼ πρὸς ὀκτῶ] "The
"eight ships from Byzantium" are
mentioned again in ch 107, 1 What was
become of the other two out of the ten
which effected the revolt of Byzantium,
does not appear There is constant
confusion in the numbers of the fleets
in these latter chapters, owing either to
the narrative being left in an imperfect
state by Thucydides, or to the faults of
the MSS Thus, the grand Pelopon-
nesian fleet at Miletus consisted of 112
ships, (ch 79, 1) Ten of these are here
mentioned as sent to the Hellespont, and
sixteen followed them afterwards (ch
99, 2) yet the grand fleet, instead of

LXXXI. Οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, καὶ μάλιστα
Θρασύβουλος, αἰεῖ τε τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης ἐχόμενος, ἐπειδὴ
μετέστησε τὰ πράγματα, ὥστε κατὰγειν Ἀλ-
κιβιάδην, καὶ τέλος ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας ἔπεισε τὸ
πλῆθος τῶν στρατιωτῶν, καὶ ψηφισαμένων
αὐτῶν Ἀλκιβιάδην κάθοδον καὶ ἄδειαν, πλεύσας
ὥς τὸν Τισσαφέρην κατήγεν ἐς τὴν Σάμον
τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην, νομίζων μόνην σωτηρίαν, εἰ

2 Τισσαφέρην αὐτοῖς μεταστήσειεν ἀπὸ Πελοποννησίων. γε-
νομένης δὲ ἐκκλησίας τὴν τε ἰδίαν ξυμφορὰν τῆς φυγῆς ἐπη- 10
τιάσατο καὶ ἀνωλοφύρατο ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης, καὶ περὶ τῶν πολι-
τικῶν πολλὰ εἰπὼν ἐς ἐλπίδας [γε] αὐτοὺς οὐ σμικρὰς τῶν
τε μελλόντων καθίστη, καὶ ὑπερβάλλων ἐμεγάλυνε τὴν ἐαυ-
τοῦ δύναμιν παρὰ τῷ Τισσαφέρει, ἵνα οἱ τε οἴκοι τὴν ὀλι-

2 αἰεῖ τε τῆς] τε τῆς k τὲ καὶ αἰεῖ τῆς Lugd καὶ αἰεῖ τε τῆς A C E N V Haack
Poppo καὶ εἰ τε τις τῆς F L O P g τε καὶ αἰεῖ τῆς f αὐτῆς B N. sed γρ αὐτοῦ
αὐτῆς Bekk 2 Dobræus ceteri αὐτοῦ vel αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπειδὴ d. 3 ὥς d
καταγαγεῖν τὸν ἀλκιβιάδην B 4 ἐπ' A B E F H K L O V df g i k m Goell
vulgo ἀπ' ἔπεισαν A B E F H Dobræus 5 ψηφισάντων O. 6 ἀλκιβιάδου R
7 ὥς] ἐς Q c τισσαφέρην A F H ceteri τισσαφέρην ἐς] ὥς N 9 ἀπὸ τῶν
Πελοποννησίων c 10 δέ] om A F ἐπητιάσατο A F H L O P Q R V e f g k m
Haack Poppo Goell Bekk et, qui postponit illa τῆς φυγῆς, B ἡτιάσατο d i
vulgo ἐπητιάσε Conf V 16, 2 VI 28, 2 11 ἀνωλοφύρετο g περὶ πολιτικῶν A E
F H K N V b c Poppo Goell 12 εἰπὼν] εἰ εἰπὼν G γε] om B Bekk 2 post
αὐτοὺς ponit K σμικρὰς B ceteri μικρὰς περὶ ante τῶν om A B E F H K L O
P R V c d e f g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk 13 τε accessit ex B Goell
Bekk καθίστησι Q αὐτοῦ B 14 τῷ] om Q V. τισσαφέρην E F

consisting, after these deductions, of 86 ships, is said to amount only to 73, (ch 99, 1) But Diodorus tells us that Mindarus, before he left Miletus, dispatched Doriaeus with 13 ships to Rhodes to put down some disturbances there, (XIII 38 p 350) and the return of Doriaeus from Rhodes to the Hellespont is mentioned by Xenophon at the very beginning of the Hellenics. Thus the number 73 is accounted for, for 112 - (10 + 16 + 13) = 73

I οἱ δὲ προεστῶτες, κ τ λ] Here again the construction is totally confused for, first, the sentence begins with speaking of the leaders in Samos generally, but goes on to make Thrasylbulus alone the agent to which the action is ascribed, and, secondly, we

have ἔπεισε where we should have πείσας, as if the conjunction ἐπειδὴ, which belongs to μετέστησε, could belong also to ἔπεισε

4 ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας must be right, and not ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας, for the expression δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ ξυνόδου in ch 79, 1, is not quite similar a set of men may be said βουλευεῖν ἀπὸ ξυνόδου, that is, "to deliberate after having come together," "the coming together" being the previous fact or condition with which "the deliberating" sets out. But here, as ἐκκλησία signifies rather "an assembly," than "an assembling," "to persuade" in an assembly, ἐπ' ἐκκλησίας, seems a more natural expression than "to persuade after an assembly," ἀπ' ἐκκλησίας

SAMOS A C 411 Olymp 92 2

γαρχίαν ἔχοντες φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν καὶ μᾶλλον αἱ ξυνωμοσίαι
 διαλυθεῖεν, καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τιμιώτερόν τε αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν
 καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐπὶ πλείον θαρσοῖεν, οἳ τε πολέμιοι τῷ Τισσαφέρνει
 ὡς μάλιστα διαβάλλουτο καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχουσῶν ἐλπίδων
 5 ἐκπίπτουεν. ὑπισχνεῖτο δ' οὖν τάδε μέγιστα ἐπικομπῶν ὁ 3
 Ἀλκιβιάδης, ὡς Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ ὑπεδέξατο ἢ μὴν, ἔως
 ἂν τι τῶν ἑαυτοῦ λείπηται, ἣν Ἀθηναίους πιστεύσῃ, μὴ ἀπο-

1 αὐτὸν Bekk ξυνωμοσίαι FH 2 διαλυθεῖεν EFHV οἳ om e
 τε] om LOPK αὐτὸν Bekk 3 ἐπὶ πλείον B θαρροῖεν B πολέμιοι]
 πελοποννήσιοι L τισσαφέρνῃ E 4 ἀπὸ dederunt AB EFHQ Goell.
 Bekk 5 δ'] om K V e τάδε] τὰ K τάδε τὰ R μέγιστα] μάλιστα d i
 ἐπικομπῶν AB EF 6 τισσαφέρνει καὶ αὐτῷ 1 7 αὐτοῦ B λήπεται A.
 πιστεύσῃ B Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo πιστεύῃ ἀπορήσῃ A EF

1 αἱ ξυνωμοσίαι διαλυθεῖεν] Yet his hopes of a recall had rested some time before chiefly on these very ξυνωμοσίαι or ἐταιρίαι, the aristocratical clubs or unions, who were such ready instruments in the work of assassination. See ch 43, 4. But it seems that the coalition between him and the aristocracy was broken almost as soon as formed, for Antiphon and his party effected the revolution quite independently of him, and when it was effected, they would not have a general recall of exiles, lest he should be included in the number, (ch 63, 4 70, 1). Combined with their dread of him politically, was the jealousy which they entertained individually of his extraordinary talents and magnificence, (see VI 15, 4) a feeling always inherent in an aristocracy, which is as zealous for equality among its own members as for the degradation of the mass of the people, and as the common average of human wisdom or goodness is sure to be low, a love of equality is always synonymous with a hatred of excellence.

2 τιμιώτερον—αὐτὸν ἄγοιεν] The coincidence of this meaning of the verb ἄγω with the same in the Latin “duco,” and the English “hold,” is obvious to every one. To explain its connection with the literal signification of the three verbs is not so easy. Is it that in expressing the cognizance which our judgment takes of an object, we borrow the name of some outward action, accidentally though frequently connected with such a judgment, and is ἄγειν re-

lated to ἄξιος, and to the process of weighing in buying and selling, or do we represent the exercising of our judgment by terms describing properly the action of our senses, as “to regard,” or the grasp of our bodily powers, as in the case of “to hold”? I may be allowed also to notice another coincidence belonging to the word ἄγω. It signifies, as every one knows, “to break” and as in the word ἄγω, or writing it in Latin characters, “ago,” we have these seemingly unconnected notions of “doing” and “breaking,” so the same notions meet in the Teutonic word “brechen,” and its different forms “brauchen” and “broker.” This last coincidence was noticed to me by Dr Richardson, well known as the author of the valuable English lexicon in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. For instances of ἄγειν, in the sense of “esteeming” or “regarding,” see Lobbeck’s Phrynichus, p 418.

3 τῷ Τισσαφέρνει—διαβάλλουτο] This, according to the common and proper sense of the words, would signify “that they might be disliked by ‘Tissaphernes,’” literally, “that they ‘might be ill spoken of to him.’” But comparing ch 83, 1 they seem here to mean, “that they might be disgusted with ‘Tissaphernes,’” or, “might become at ‘enmity with him,’” expressing that they felt dislike, as much as they were the objects of it. Compare also Plato, Phædo, p 67, e 68, a ὃ τε διεβέβληντο [σώματι] τούτου ἀπηλλάχθαι, where διεβέβληντο is opposed to ἥρων

ρήσειν αὐτοὺς τροφῆς, οὐδ' ἦν δέη τελευτῶντα τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
στρωμνὴν ἐξαργυρίσαι, τὰς τε ἐν Ἀσπένδῳ ἦδη οὐσας Φοι-
νίκων ναῦς κομιεῖν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ οὐ Πελοποννησίοις· πι-
στεῦσαι δ' ἂν μόνως Ἀθηναίοις, εἰ αὐτὸς κατελθὼν αὐτῷ
ἀναδέξαιτο. LXXXII. οἱ δὲ ἀκούσαντες ταῦτά τε καὶ 5

Alcibiades is elected
by the armament one
of their generals He
checks them in their
zeal against the Four
Hundred at Athens,
and goes to Tissapher-
nes to procure aid from
him against the Pelo-
ponnesians

ἄλλα πολλὰ στρατηγόν τε αὐτὸν εὐθὺς εἵλοντο
μετὰ τῶν προτέρων, καὶ τὰ πράγματα πάντα
ἀντίθεσαν, τὴν τε παραντῖκα ἐλπίδα ἕκαστος
τῆς τε σωτηρίας καὶ τῆς τῶν τετρακοσίων τι-
μωρίας οὐδενὸς ἂν ἡλλάξαντο· καὶ ἐτοῖμοι ἦδη 10
ἦσαν κατὰ τὸ αὐτίκα τοὺς τε παρόντας πολε-
μίους ἐκ τῶν λεχθέντων καταφρονεῖν, καὶ πλείν
ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν, τοὺς
ἐγγυτέρω πολεμίους ὑπολιπόντας, καὶ πάνυ διεκώλυσε, πολ-
λῶν ἐπειγομένων· τὰ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου πρῶτον ἔφη, ἐπειδὴ 15
καὶ στρατηγὸς ἦρητο, πλεύσας ὡς Τισσαφέρην πρᾶξειν.
καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς ἐκκλησίας εὐθὺς ᾤχετο, ἵνα δοξῇ πάντα
μετ' ἐκείνου κοινοῦσθαι, καὶ ἅμα βουλόμενος αὐτῷ τιμιώ-
τερός τε εἶναι, καὶ ἐνδείκνυσθαι ὅτι καὶ στρατηγὸς ἦδη

1 αὐτὸς A αὐτοῦ G e m ἂν Thom M v χρηματίζω τελευτῶντα] om g
αὐτοῦ Thomas M 2 ἐξαργυρίσαι A F N V f cum Thoma, Goell Bekk ἐξαργυριώ-
σαι B ἐξαργυρῶσαι ceteri cum Suida, Etym M Schol Demosthen de Pace p 59,
5 Reisk Conf Hemst ad Xenophont Ephes p 55, 8 4 μόνου f g εἰ ὡς
αὐτὸς A E F H εἰ ὡς αὐτοῖς B εἰ σὺς αὐτὸς L O P Q R V k et corr A Haack.
Poppo εἰ σὺς αὐτῷ g εἰδὼς αὐτὸς f αὐτοῖς A B E F L O P Q V et corr N
5 ἀνεδέξαιτο A F ἂν δέξαιτο H ἀκούσαντες A E F H L O Q b d f g i k m Haack.
Poppo Goell. Bekk. vulgo ἀκούοντες 6 αὐτὸν] om d post εὐθὺς ponit N Q V.
7 πάντα] om Q 8 ἐνέτιθεσαν d i τε ante παραντῖκα om K 9 τῆς] om e
καὶ τῆς—τιμωρίας om G 10 ἂν ἡλλάξαντο C K R Haack Poppo Goell Bekk
ἀνῆλλάξαντο c ceteri ἀνῆλλάξαντο 11 κατὰ] διὰ B C K R d e i k. τοὺς τε] τότε
C K R 12 καὶ πλεῖν B Bekk 2 ceteri πλεῖν τε 14 ὑπολείποντας E F H K.
et correctus C ἀπολείποντας d i 15 πρῶτα d i 16 καὶ] om d i εἴρηται B
εἴρητο A. (E teste Bekk) F i εἴρητο E 17 ἵνα δὲ δοκῇ A E F H R f δοκῇ N
Bekk. 19 τε] om K c g ᾤδη] om G L O b c d e i k m

2 ἐξαργυρίσαι] In the doubtful ques-
tion, whether to prefer ἐξαργυρίσαι or
ἐξαργυρῶσαι as the more Attic form, I
am inclined to rely implicitly on the de-
cision of Bekker, whose familiarity with
and discriminating judgment of the
MSS of the Attic writers far surpasses
that of any other man in Europe, either

of our own or of past times A tact is
gained by so much experience com-
bined with so much ability, which in
such matters is of the highest authority.
Ἐξαργυρίζειν occurs in Isæus, Diceægen
Hæredit p 116, Reiske, and in De-
mosth de Pace, p 59, Reiske

MILETUS A C 411 Olymp 92 2

ῥηται καὶ εὖ καὶ κακῶς οἶός τ' ἐστὶν αὐτὸν [ῥῆ] ποιεῖν.
ξυνέβαινε δὲ τῷ Ἀλκιβιάδῃ τῷ μὲν Τισσαφέρνει τοὺς Ἀθη-
ναίους φοβεῖν, ἐκείνοις δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην.

LXXXIII. Οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ πυνθα-
5 νόμενοι τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου κάθοδον, καὶ πρότερον τῷ Τισσα-
φέρνει ἀπιστοῦντες, πολλῶ δὲ μᾶλλον ἔτι διε-
βέβληντο ξυνηνέχθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ 2
τὴν Μίλητον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλουν, ὥς οὐκ
ἠθέλησαν ἀνταναγαγόντες ναυμαχῆσαι, πολλῶ
10 ἐς τὴν μισθοδοσίαν τὸν Τισσαφέρνην ἀρρω-
στότερον γενόμενον, καὶ ἐς τὸ μισεῖσθαι ὑπ'
αὐτῶν πρότερον ἔτι τούτων διὰ τὸν Ἀλκιβι-
άδην ἐπιδεδωκέναι. καὶ ξυνιστάμενοι κατ' ἀλ- 3
λήλους, οἶάπερ καὶ πρότερον, οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνελογίζοντο,

MILETUS

Increased discontent
of the Peloponnesians
against Tissaphernes
and Astyochus The
Syracusans and Thu-
rians are excessively
violent against Astyo-
chus, inasmuch that
his life is endangered
in a tumult

(83, 84)

1 εἶρηται B καλῶς e αὐτὸν ῥῆ ποιεῖν A B F H L O P Q R d. f g i k m
Poppo Bekk 2 vulgo (et G teste Bekk) om ῥῆ 2 ξυνέβη Q τισσα-
φέρνη E 3 ἐκείνοις k 5 τὴν τοῦ ἀλκιβιάδου B τὸν τισσαφέρνην C c e f
τισσαφέρνει L 6 διαβέβληντο d 7 κατὰ Goell Dobræus μετὰ Dukerus.
Bekk. 2 Libri omnes καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἐπίπλουν g. 8 τῶν accessit ex A B F H
Poppo Goell Bekk πλοῦν d i 9 ἀνταναγόντες k 11 μισεῖσθαι b.
12 ἔτι] εἰ ἔτι A B E F H ἐσέτι f εἰσέτι G L O Q R g i k m om d τοῦτον
R d f m rec G τότε aliquis Paris 13 κατ' B Bekk 2 ceteri πρός.

6 διεβέβληντο] Id est, διαβάλλειν
ῥῆξαντο, ait Portus, passivum pro ac-
tivo, figura Attica Rectius Thomas
Magister in διαβέβλημαι, eadem senten-
tia, qua Scholiastes, exponit διαβεβλη-
μένως εἶχον πρός αὐτὸν, κακὸν αὐτὸν
ῥηγούντο Et sic apud Philostr II de
Vit Sophist I 10 sumi, dicit, in his
διεβέβλητο δὲ πρός αὐτὸν, ὥς ἡλιθιώδη,
καὶ δυσγράμματον, καὶ παχὺν τὴν μνῆμην
Ad eandem significationem pertinet,
quod Casauboni, Pater ad Strabonem,
XVII pag 792 et Filus ad Epicteti
Enchirid cap 52 adnotant, διαβάλλε-
σθαι interdum esse odio habere quam
ab hoc loco non alienam esse, ex eo
patet, quod paullo post verbo μισεῖσθαι
utitur Thucydides Add infr cap 108,
4 DUKER [and beg of ch 109]

7 κατὰ τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον, κ τ λ]
The old reading καὶ τὸν ἐπὶ, κ τ λ was
manifestly corrupt, but κατὰ is on all

accounts a better correction, I think,
than μετά For not only is its corrup-
tion into καὶ much more natural, but it
seems to me to suit the sense of the
passage better, whether we refer it to
γενόμενον or to ἠθέλησαν The sense in
English runs thus "For though at the
"time of the appearance of the Atheni-
"ans before Miletus, when the Pelopon-
"nesians would not go out and fight
"them, Tissaphernes had been far more
"sickened than ever of supplying them
"with pay, yet even before that time
"he had made some progress in their
"dislike, on account of Alcibiades"
The sentence is merely introduced to
explain the words καὶ πρότερον—ἀπι-
στοῦντες in the sentence preceding

[Poppo now retains the old reading
καὶ, and strikes out the comma after
ἐπίπλουν, connecting ὥς οὐκ ἠθέλησαν
τὸν—ἐπίπλουν—ναυμαχῆσαι]

καί τινες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀξίων λόγου ἀνθρώπων, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ στρατιωτικὸν, ὥς οὔτε μισθὸν ἐντελῇ πώποτε λάβοιεν, τό τε διδόμενον βραχὺ, καὶ οὐδὲ τοῦτο ξυνεχῶς· καὶ εἰ μή τις ἢ διανουμαχήσει ἢ ἀπαλλάσσεται ὅθεν τροφήν ἔξει[ν], ἀπολείψειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τὰς ναῦς· πάντων τε Ἀστύοχον⁵ εἶναι αἴτιον, ἐπιφέροντα ὀργὰς Τισσαφέρνει διὰ ἴδια κέρδη LXXXIV. ὧντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τοιούτῳ ἀναλογισμῷ, ξυνη-
² νέχθη καὶ τοιόσδε τις θόρυβος περὶ τὸν Ἀστύοχον. τῶν γὰρ Συρακοσίων καὶ Θουρίων ὅσῳ μάλιστα καὶ ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος οἱ ναῦται, τοσούτῳ καὶ θρασύτατα προσπεσόντες¹⁰ τὸν μισθὸν ἀπῆτουν. ὁ δὲ αὐθαδέστερόν τέ τι ἀπεκρίνατο καὶ ἠπέιλησε, καὶ τῷ γε Δωριεῖ ξυναγορεύονται τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ
³ ναύταις καὶ ἐπανήρατο τὴν βακτηρίαν. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος τῶν

1 Alteram καὶ dederunt A B F H N V Haack Poppo Goell Bekk om E G τῶν] om d i f ἀξιολόγων A B E F H Q f 4 ἢ διανουμαχήσει] ἰδίᾳ (ἰδια F teste Bekk) ναυμαχήσει A B (E teste Bekk) F διανουμαχήσει H ἰδία ναυμα-
 χήσειν E ἀπαλλάσσει k ἔξειν A E F H d Poppo Goell ἔξει B vulgo ἔξει.
 et sic etiam Bekk 6 τισσαφέρην E F 7 διαλογισμῷ e 8 καὶ] τι καὶ e f τοιοῦτος g γὰρ] δὲ B om L O P g d. i. 9 ἐλεύθερον C d i k 10 θρα-
 σύτατοι L O Q R θρασύτητι d 11 τέ τι] δ' ἔτι d

4 ὅθεν τροφήν ἔξει[ν] The indicative singular referring to so indefinite a nominative as *τις*, appears to me strange in a dependent clause of the sentence The infinitive I should not refer to any distinct subject, but should translate it, "from whence to get pay," in the same independent sort of construction in which the infinitive occurs in such expressions as ὡς εἰκάσαι, ἐκὼν εἶναι, &c

6 ἐπιφέροντα ὀργὰς] Τὸ ἐπιφέρειν ὀργὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ χαρίζεσθαι καὶ συγχωρεῖν ἔταπτον οἱ ἀρχαῖοι μάρτυς Κρατῖνος ἐν Χείρωνι, λέγων τὴν μυνσικὴν ἀκορέστους ἐπιφέρειν ὀργὰς βροτοῖς σῶφροσι SCH "Humouring" "Supplying or minis-
 tering tempers such as a man likes" See the note of the Scholast, and Shakespeare's description of those base natures, who

"soothe every passion
 "That in the nature of their lords rebels
 "Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder
 "moods,
 "Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon
 "beaks
 "With every gale and vary of their mas-
 "ters"

KING LEAR

10 τὸ πλῆθος] "For the most part" The seamen in the Syracusan and Thurian ships were mostly free men, whereas in the Peloponnesian ships they were mostly slaves Τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ναυτῶν would have been plain to every one, but there seems no more reason for doubting the sense of the words as they stand at present Οἱ ναῦται ἐλεύθεροι ἦσαν τὸ πλῆθος Compare Herodotus, when speaking of the Egyptian seamen, VII 89, 5 τὸ δὲ πλῆθος αὐτέων θωρηκοφόροι ἔσαν

13 βακτηρίαν] Græcorum ducibus βακτηρία, *baculus*, (sicut Romanis centurionibus *vitis*), gestamen et insigne fuit Clearchus a Xenophonte ita describitur II 3, 11 Ἀναβάς pag 279 ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ δορὺ ἔχων, ἐν δὲ τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν HUDS Sequitur Lipsium l d cujus sententiam ut non rejicio, ita neque pro certissima habeo, donec hoc etiam de alius Græcis, non de Lacedæmonis tantum, ostensum fuerit Nam, quum et Astyochus et Clearchus Lacedæmonii fuerint, fortassis etiam baculis in bello gestandis morum patrum sequuti sunt Nam mos erat Lacedæmonius, baculos gestare de quo Casau-

στρατιωτῶν, ὡς εἶδον, οἷα δὴ ναῦται, ὥρμησαν ἐγκραγόντες
ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀστυόχον ὥστε βάλλειν· ὁ δὲ προιδὼν καταφεύγει
ἐπὶ βωμόν τινα οὐ μέντοι ἐβλήθη γε, ἀλλὰ διελύθησαν ἀπ'
ἀλλήλων. ἔλαβον δὲ καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ ἐνφοδομημένον 4
5 τοῦ Τισσαφέρνους φρούριον οἱ Μιλήσιοι, λάθρα ἐπιπεσόντες,
καὶ τοὺς ἐνόντας φύλακας αὐτοῦ ἐκβάλλουσι. ξυνεδόκει δὲ
καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις ταῦτα, καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα τοῖς Συρα-
κοσίοις. ὁ μέντοι Λίχας οὔτε ἠρέσκετο αὐτοῖς, ἔφη τε χρῆναι 5
Τισσαφέρνει καὶ δουλεύειν Μιλησίους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς
10 ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ τὰ μέτρια καὶ ἐπιθεραπεύειν, ἕως ἂν τὸν
πόλεμον εὖ θῶνται. οἱ δὲ Μιλήσιοι ὠργίζοντό τε αὐτῷ καὶ
διὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἄλλα τοιουτότροπα, καὶ νόσφ' ὕστερον ἀποθα-
νόντα αὐτὸν οὐκ εἶασαν θάψαι οὐδ' ἐβούλοντο οἱ παρόντες τῶν
Λακεδαιμονίων. LXXXV. κατὰ δὴ τοιαύτην διαφορὰν ὄν-
15 των αὐτοῖς τῶν πραγμάτων πρὸς τε τὸν Ἀστυ-
οχον καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρνην, Μίνδαρος διάδοχος
τῆς Ἀστυόχου ναυαρχίας ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος ἐπ-
ῆλθε, καὶ παραλαμβάνει τὴν ἀρχήν· ὁ δὲ Ἀστυόχος ἀπέπλει.
ξυνέπεμψε δὲ καὶ Τισσαφέρνης αὐτῷ πρεσβευτὴν τῶν παρ' 2
20 ἑαυτοῦ, Γαυλίτην ὄνομα, Κᾶρα δίγλωσσον, κατηγορήσοντα

1 ἴδον E F H εἶδεν V ὥρμησαν E ἐκραγόντες A B E (ἐκραγόντες E teste
Bekk) F H V f Porpo ἐγκραγόντες Q 4 ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ B E F H L N O R V.
d f i k m Porpo Bekk 2 vulgo ἐν μιλήτῳ ἀνφοδομημένον g 5 λάθρα
Bekk ἐπιπεσόντες K ἐπεσπεσόντες f 7 ἀλλήλοις G i k m 12 καὶ ἄλλα B.
Goell Bekk vulgo καὶ δι' ἄλλα καὶ ante νόσφ' accessit ex A B E F H f Porpo
Goell Bekk 15 τε τὸν τισσ καὶ τὸν ἀστ B τε τὸν ἀστ. καὶ τισσ R f

16 μίανδρος A E F H μίνδαρος G μίνανδρος O P μένανδρος L 17. ναυμα-
ρχίας B i 18 ὁ δὲ I 19 δὲ om e τισσαφέρνην e 20 γαυλίτην
B E F H Q f Porpo Goell Bekk. γαβλίτην K γλαυτίτην A V et γρ B γανεί-
την e vulgo γανλείτην δίγλωττον B κατηγορήσαντα A B F.

bonus ad Theophrasti Charact cap 5
Sic de Eurybiade, Rege Lacedæmonio-
rum, Plutarchus in Themist pag 214
ἐπαρμένον δὲ τὴν βακτηρίαν, ὡς πατά-
ξοντος, ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔφη, πάταξον μὲν,
ἀκουσον δὲ DUKER

20. Kāra δίγλωσσον] I think this
means more than "a man who knew
"two languages," i e Greek and Bar-
barian, (for such in the eyes of the
Greeks were the two divisions of the

language of mankind,) I believe that it
means, "one of those Carians who were
"accustomed from their childhood to
"speak two languages," as is the case
with the people of French Flanders, and
many other such frontier districts. It is
said that in the Carian language itself
there were many Greek words (Philip-
pus, quoted by Strabo, XIV p 662.),
a symptom either of an original connec-
tion between the languages, or a very

τῶν τε Μιλησίων περὶ τοῦ φρουρίου, καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἅμα ἀπολογησόμενον, εἰδὼς τοὺς τε Μιλησίους πορευομένους ἐπὶ καταβολῇ τῇ αὐτοῦ μάλιστα, καὶ τὸν Ἑρμοκράτην μετ' αὐτῶν, ὃς ἔμελλε τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἀποφαίνειν φθείροντα τῶν Πελοποννησίων τὰ πράγματα μετὰ Ἀλκιβιάδου καὶ ἐπαμφοτε- 5
3 ρίζοντα ἔχθρα δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἦν αὐτῷ αἰεὶ ποτε περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως· καὶ τὰ τελευταῖα φυγόντος ἐκ Συρακουσῶν τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους, καὶ ἐτέρων ἡκόντων ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς τῶν Συρακοσίων ἐς τὴν Μίλητον στρατηγῶν, Ποτάμιδος καὶ Μύσκωνος καὶ Δημάρχου, ἐνέκειτο ὁ Τισσαφέρης φυγαδι- 10
ᾧ οἱ ἦδη τῷ Ἑρμοκράτει πολλῷ ἔτι μᾶλλον, καὶ κατηγόρει ἄλλα τε καὶ ὥς χρήματά ποτε αἰτήσας αὐτὸν καὶ οὐ τυχὼν 4
τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθεῖτο. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀστυόχος καὶ οἱ Μιλήσιοι καὶ ὁ Ἑρμοκράτης ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης διεβεβήκει πάλιν ἦδη παρὰ τοῦ Τισσαφέρους 15
ἐς τὴν Σάμον.

LXXXVI Καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Δήλου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πρεσβευταί, οὓς τότε ἔπεμψαν παραμυθησομένους καὶ ἀναδι-

2 ἀπολογησάμενον A F H K ἐπὶ τῇ καταβολῇ c d τῇ om V. 3 ἐαυτοῦ
B g Goell αὐτοῦ Bekk 7 διαφυγόντος B ἐκ συρακοσίων E 10 σμύ-
κωνος N sed γρ μύσκωνος δημαρίχου f δ] om B 11 ἦδη ὄντι g
ἐρμοκράτη E F H ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον C καὶ post μᾶλλον om K 12 τε
πολλά καὶ K ὥς] om g χρήματα πολλά ποτε f ἐαυτὸν C K R b c e
αὐτὸν Bekk τυχὼν τ ἔ εἰ π C 13 πρόθετο A B (E teste Bekk) F Q
Porpo. προσθεῖτο K c πρόσθετο f προθεῖτο E 14 καὶ ἐρμοκράτης B 15 δια-
βεβήκει G P c d e g i k m πάλιν accessit ex B E F H L O P Q c d e i k Haack
Porpo. Goell Bekk τοῦ] om Q R f 18 ἀναδιδάξαντας C d

close intercourse subsequently between the people, and it may easily be conceived that the Carians, living in the very extreme corner of Asia Minor, famous of old as a naval people, and having at a later period so many Greek cities on their coast, should have been more familiar with the Greek language than most of the other Asiatics. Hence they were frequently used as interpreters between the Greeks and the Persian officers. See Herod. VIII 133, 1. and Valckenar's note.

6. τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως] He does not say δόσεως, but ἀποδόσεως, the restoring or paying up to them that full measure of pay which they maintained

to be their due, 1 e the drachma per diem for each seaman, which had been paid them at first.

13 τὴν ἔχθραν οἱ προθεῖτο] Compare Herodotus, VI 21, 2 πένθος μέγα προεβήκαντο, "Had professed his quarrel against him" Προτίθεσθαι ἔχθραν is, "to put forward, to avow, or display enmity" Compare προτίθεσθαι ἀνδραγαθίαν, II 42, 5. And I think that in Herodotus, IV 65, 4 and VII 229, 3, the true reading is, ὥς οἱ πόλεμον προεβήκαντο,—μῆλην προθέσθαι, and not προσεβήκαντο—προσθέσθαι.

18 οὓς τότε ἔπεμψαν] See VIII 72, 1.

77 ἀναδιδάξαντας] Ἀναδιδάσκω sæpe nihil

SAMOS A C 411 Olymp 92 2

SAMOS

The deputies from the Four Hundred, emboldened by the return of Alcibiades to the armament, proceed from Delos (see ch 77) to 5 Samos. They attempt to defend the conduct of the revolutionists. Alcibiades procures them a patient hearing, approves of some of their measures, but insists on the resignation of the Four Hundred, and the restoration of the old council of Five Hundred

δάξοντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, ἀφικνοῦνται πα-
ρόντος τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, καὶ ἐκκλησίας γενο-
μένης λέγειν ἐπεχείρουν. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται τὸ 2
μὲν πρῶτον οὐκ ᾔθελον ἀκούειν, ἀλλ' ἀποκτεί-
ναι ἐβόων τοὺς τὸν δῆμον καταλύοντας ἔπειτα
μὲντοι μόλις ἡσυχάσαντες ἤκουσαν. οἱ δ' 3
ἀπήγγελλον ὥς οὔτε ἐπὶ διαφθορᾷ τῆς πόλεως
ἢ μετὰστασις γένοιτο, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ, οὔθ'
ἵνα τοῖς πολεμίοις παραδοθῇ (ἐξεῖναι γὰρ, ὅτε
ἐσέβαλον ἥδη σφῶν ἀρχόντων, τοῦτο ποιῆσαι),
τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων ὅτι πάντες ἐν τῷ μέρει
μεθέξουσιν, οἳ τε οἰκεῖοι αὐτῶν οὔθ' ὑβρίζονται,
ὥσπερ Χαιρέας διαβάλλων ἀπήγγειλεν, οὔτε κακὸν ἔχουσιν
οὐδὲν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς σφετέροις αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι κατὰ χώραν
15 μένουσιν. ἄλλα τε πολλὰ εἰπόντων οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐσθήκουσαν, 4
ἀλλ' ἐχαλέπαινον, καὶ γνώμας ἄλλοι ἄλλας ἔλεγον, μάλιστα
δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ πλεῖν. καὶ ἐδόκει Ἀλκιβιάδῃ πρῶτον
τότε καὶ οὐδενὸς ἔλασσαν τὴν πόλιν ὠφελῆσαι· ὠρμημένων
γὰρ τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, ἐν ᾧ
20 σαφέστατα Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἑλλάσποντον εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέ-

2 τοῦ] om d 3 λέγειν] om f 7 ἀπήγγελλον A B C E F H N g k.
Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀπήγγελλον διαφορᾷ L 8 γίγνεται B Bekker 2
1 ἐαί
γενοῖτο G γίνεται A E F H L O P f γίγνεται R 10 ἐσέβαλλον A E F H e
ἐξέβαλον 1 11 πεντακοσίων 1 ὅτε A E F 12 καθέξουσιν R f οἱ δὲ
F L O 13 ἀπήγγειλεν A B F H N Q T V f Porpo Goell Bekk ἀπήγγελλον
C E G K e g m vulgo ἀπήγγελεν 16 ἄλλας ἄλλοι K 17 πρῶτον τότε B
Goell Bekk τότε πρῶτον d f 1 ceteri πρῶτος τότε 18 καὶ] om d ἔλατ-
τον B ὠρμημένων T. 19 ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ P Q R 1 20 εἶχον εὐθὺς Q

aliud est, quam perdoceo, edoceo Thucydides, III 97, 1 ἀναδιδάξαντες αὐ-
τὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὡς εἴη ῥαδία ἢ αἵρεσις
Aristophanes Equitib v 152 τοῦ θεοῦ
τὸν χρησμὸν ἀναδιδάξον αὐτὸν, ὡς ἔχει
Et ibid v 202 et 1042 DUKER

9 ὅτε ἐσέβαλον] See VIII 71, 1, 2
11 τῶν τε πεντακισχιλίων, κ τ λ]
The sense must clearly be, "that all
"the citizens should be of the five
"thousand in their turn," however
strange the expression may seem, μεθ-
έξουσιν τῶν πεντακισχιλίων But with-

out referring to the absurdity of the
meaning, "that all the five thousand
"should partake of the government in
"their turn"—for they all partook of
it, as being the sovereign assembly—
yet μετέχειν in this sense would require
τῶν πραγμάτων after it, and would be
at least as harsh, standing alone, as in
the construction of μεθέξουσιν τῶν πεν-
τακισχιλίων

19 ἐν ᾧ—εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι.] "In
"which case the enemy was sure of
"gaining immediately Ionia and the

5 μιοι, κωλυτῆς γενέσθαι. καὶ ἐν τῷ τότε ἄλλος μὲν οὐδεὶς ἂν
 ἱκανὸς ἐγένετο κατασχεῖν τὸν ὄχλον, ἐκείνος δὲ τοῦ τ' ἐπίπλου
 ἔπαυσε, καὶ τοὺς ἰδίᾳ τοῖς πρέσβεσιν ὀργιζομένους λοιδορῶν
 6 ἀπέτρεπεν. αὐτὸς δὲ ἀποκρινάμενος αὐτοῖς ἀπέπεμπεν, ὅτι
 τοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους οὐ κωλύοι ἄρχειν, τοὺς μέντοι τε- 5
 τρακοσίους ἀπαλλάσσειν ἐκέλευεν αὐτοὺς, καὶ καθιστάναι
 τὴν βουλὴν ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον, τοὺς πεντακοσίους· εἰ δὲ ἐς
 εὐτέλειάν τι ξυντέμνηται, ὥστε τοὺς στρατευομένους μᾶλλον
 7 ἔχειν τροφὴν, πᾶν ἐπαινεῖν. καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν,
 καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις· πρὸς μὲν γὰρ σφᾶς αὐ- 10
 τοὺς σωζομένης τῆς πόλεως πολλὴν ἐλπίδα εἶναι καὶ ξυμ-
 βῆναι, εἰ δὲ ἄπαξ τὸ ἕτερον σφαλῆσεται, ἢ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ ἢ
 8 κείνοι, οὐδὲ ὅτῳ διαλλαγῆσεται τις ἔτι ἔσσεσθαι. παρήσαν δὲ
 καὶ Ἀργείων πρέσβεις, ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τῷ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων δῆμῳ ὥστε βοηθεῖν· ὁ δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐπαινέσας 15
 αὐτοὺς, καὶ εἰπὼν ὅταν τις καλῇ παρεῖναι, οὕτως ἀπέπεμπεν
 9 ἀφίκοντο δὲ οἱ Ἀργεῖοι μετὰ τῶν Παράλων, οἱ τότε ἐτάχθη-
 σαν ἐν τῇ στρατιωτίδι νηὶ ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων περιπλεῖν

1 γίγνεται d οὐδεὶς ἂν A B E F H Q T f Poppo Bekk ceteri οὐδ' ἂν εἰς
 2 τὸν τε ἐπίπλου N V τοῦ ἐπίπλου C G c d e g k m 3 παύσας A E F H
 N R T V f πρέσβεσιν T d λοιδοριῶν d 4 ἀποκρινόμενος R ἐπεμ-
 πεν d 1 5 μὲν om d πεντακοσίους Q κωλύει E F G H R T V c d
 e f k m Poppo κωλύειν A P 6 ἀπαλλάττειν ἐκέλευεν B Bekk 2 ἐκέλευ-
 σεν R vulgo ἐκέλευεν ἀπαλλάσσειν 7 τῇ βουλῇ e τῶν πεντακοσίων d
 11 καὶ accessit ex A B F H L O P T d e i k Haack Poppo Goell Bekk 12 ἐν
 τῇ σάμῳ Q 13 κείνοι B Bekk 2 ἐκείνοι A E F H T V d f i k et γρ N
 Haack Poppo Goell vulgo ἐκείνο ὅτῳ d 1 ἔτι om g 14 καὶ
 ἀργείων] om Q ἀπαγγελλόμενοι Q τῇ] om d 1 17 ἀφικνοῦνται K
 παράλων] παραλόγῳ Q 18 ναὶ d.

“Hellespont.” Dobree proposes to read, *σαφέστατ' ἂν Ἰωνίαν*. But the use of the imperfect to express what was going to happen on such and such suppositions, is sufficiently understood at present. See, amongst many other passages, Plato, *Crito*, p 47, d ὅ εἰ μὴ ἀκολουθήσομεν, διασθεροῦμεν ἐκείνο καὶ λωβησόμεθα, ὃ τῷ μὲν δικαίῳ βέλτιον ἐγίγνετο, τῷ δὲ ἀδίκῳ ἀπώλλυτο. “Which,” according to our view of the matter, “was always sure to improve in the good man, and to be destroyed in the wicked man.” And Herodotus, VII

220, 2 μένοντι δὲ αὐτοῦ κλέος μέγα ἐλείπετο, καὶ ἡ Σπάρτης εὐδαιμονίῃ οὐκ ἐξήλειφετο

1 οὐδ' ἂν εἰς] Cass οὐδεὶς ἂν. Sed Thomas Magister in οὐδεὶς οὐδ' ἂν εἰς, καὶ μὴδ' ἂν εἰς, δοκιμώτερον λέγειν, ἢ οὐδεὶς ἂν, καὶ μὴδεὶς ἂν. Confirmat præceptum ex Aristophanis *Plut* v 137 οὐδ' ἂν εἰς θύσειεν ἀνθρώπων ἐτι. DUKER 13 οὐδὲ ὅτῳ, κ τ λ.] Compare V 103, 1 ἐν ὅτῳ φυλάσσεται τις αὐτὴν γνωρισθείσαν, οὐκ ἐλλείπει

14 ἐπαγγελλόμενοι — ὥστε βοηθεῖν See the note on VIII 45, 3

CARIA A C 411 Olymp 92 2

Εὐβοίαν, καὶ ἄγοντες Ἀθηναίων ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμπτοὺς πρέσβεις, Λαισποδῖαν καὶ Ἀριστοφῶντα καὶ Μελησίαν, [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο πλέοντες κατ' Ἄργος, τοὺς μὲν πρέσβεις ξυλλαβόντες τοῖς Ἀργείοις παρέδωσαν ὥς τῶν οὐχ ἥκιστα καταλυσάντων τὸν δῆμον ὄντας, αὐτοὶ δὲ οὐκέτι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀφίκοντο, ἀλλ' ἄγοντες ἐκ τοῦ Ἄργους ἐς τὴν Σάμον τοὺς πρέσβεις ἀφικνούνται ἥπερ εἶχον τριήρει.

LXXXVII. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Τισσαφέρνης, κατὰ τὸν 10 καιρὸν τοῦτον ἐν ᾧ μάλιστα διὰ τε τᾶλλα καὶ διὰ τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου κάθοδον ἤχθοντο αὐτῷ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ὥς φανερώς ἤδη ἀπτικίζοντι, βουλόμενος, ὥς ἐδόκει δὴ, ἀπολύεσθαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὰς διαβολὰς, παρεσκευάζετο πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἐς Ἀσπενδον, καὶ τὸν 15 Λίχαν ξυμπορεύεσθαι ἐκέλευε· τῇ δὲ στρατιᾷ προστάξειν ἔφη Ταμῶν ἑαυτοῦ ὑπαρχον, ὥστε τροφὴν ἐν ὅσῳ ἂν αὐτὸς ἀπῇ διδόναι. λέγεται δὲ οὐ κατὰ 2 ταῦτο, οὐδὲ ῥάδιον εἰδέναι τίνι γνώμη παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν 20 Ἀσπενδον καὶ παρελθὼν οὐκ ἤγαγε τὰς ναῦς. ὅτι μὲν γὰρ 3 αἱ Φοινίσσαι νῆες ἑπτὰ καὶ τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἑκατὸν μέχρι

1 ἄγοντες] ἄγειν AEm Portus ἀθηναίων A B ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων] om N sed in marg ascriptum habet 2 πέμπτους K πεμπτοὺς uncis inclusit Bekk πέμπτους A B C E F G H L O Q T b d e g i k m et anteposito πρέσβεις P om c "ego potius omiserim πρέσβεις" BEKK λαισπονδῖαν A B E F T λαιποδῖαν c 3 μιλησίαν A C E F G H K L N O T V m οἱ] "Hoc deleto expeditur sti uctura" BEKK. κατὰ τὸ ἄργος d 1 4 παρέδωκαν N V. 9 τισσαφέρνης] om e 10 καὶ διὰ τὴν B Bekk 2 iulgo καὶ τὴν 12 ἀπτικίζοντι ἤδη c e 13 δὴ] οἱ B. δεῖ E F ἀπολύεσθαι καὶ πρὸς K 14 παρεσκευάζε e 15 τὸν εἰ λῖχαν P 17 προτάξειν 1 προστάξειν N k προσάγειν C ταμῶν Porpo Goell Bekk ταμὼν g vulgo ταμῶν 18 αὐτοῖς A. αὐτὸ T αὐτοῖς F. ἀπῇ διδόναι] ἀποδιδόναι d 1 κατ' αὐτὸ T f 1 20 ἤγαγε B. Porpo Goell Bekk. ἤγε ceteri quorum E hæc οὐκ ἤγε — ἀπελθὼν bis pont 21 τετταράκοντα B

2 Λαισποδῖαν] Aristoph alchubi, τί, δὲ κακόδαμον, Λαισποδῖας εἰ τὴν φύσιν, atque ita scribit Eupolis ἐν Δήμοις Hesych et Suidas in λαισποδιάσθαι WASS De Læspodia est supra VI 105, 2 Suidas descripsit sua e Scholiaste Aristophanis ad Av. v. 1568 Sed

uterque parum recte τοῦτον δὲ τὸν Λαισποδῖαν καὶ στρατηγῆσαι φησὶ Θουκυδίδης ἐν τῇ ἡ' pro, ἐν τῇ στ' DUCKER 3 [οἱ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένοντο] The relative must be struck out here, as Bekker, Goller, Porpo, Dobree, and others have rightly seen.

Ἀσπένδου ἀφίκοντο, σαφές ἐστι· διότι δὲ οὐκ ἦλθον, πολ-
 λαχῇ εἰκάζεται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἵνα διατρίβῃ ἀπελθὼν, ὥσπερ
 καὶ διενόηθη, τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων (τροφὴν γοῦν οὐδὲν
 βέλτιον, ἀλλὰ καὶ χεῖρον ὁ Ταμῶς, ᾧ προσετάχθη, παρ-
 εῖχεν), οἱ δὲ ἵνα τοὺς Φοίνικας προαγαγὼν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον
 ἐκχρηματίσαιτο ἀφείς (καὶ γὰρ ὡς αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἔμελλε χρή-
 σεσθαι), ἄλλοι δ' ὡς καταβοῆς ἕνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα,
 τοῦ λέγεσθαι ὡς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, ἀλλὰ καὶ σαφῶς οἴχεται ἐπὶ τὰς
 4 ναῦς ἀληθῶς πεπληρωμένας. ἐμοὶ μέντοι δοκεῖ σαφέστατον
 εἶναι τριβῆς ἕνεκα καὶ ἀνακωχῆς τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν τὸ ναυτικὸν ἰο

1 ἀσπόνδου e δὲ οὐκ] οὐδὲ g 7 τὰ περὶ τῶν e οὐδὲν B 4 βελ-
 τίω—χείρῳ V ταμῶς A N T Poppo Goell Bekk ταμῶς g vulgo ταμῶς
 παρείχεν] ἐδίδου N V 5 ὁ δὲ g ἐς τὴν ἀσπενδον] om c 6 ὁ δὲ
 χρηματίσαιτο Gregor Cor p 87. χρῆσθαι c f χρῆσασθαι e 7 ἐς τὴν
 λακεδαίμονα B ἐς λακεδαίμονιους N V ἐς λακεδαίμονα—ἕνεκα] om T. 8 τῷ
 A B N V Bekker ceteri τό οἴχεται καὶ ἐπὶ d i. 9 σαφέστατα f 10 δια-
 τριβῆς B. ἑλληνῶν R f g

2 οἱ μὲν γὰρ—οἱ δὲ] The verb εἰκα-
 ζον or ἤκαζον must be repeated from
 εἰκάζεται. So Herodot VIII 74, 2, 3
 πολλὰ ἐλέγετο—οἱ μὲν, ὡς χρεὼν εἶη ἀπο-
 πλῶειν, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ, αὐτοῦ μένοντας ἀμύ-
 νασθαι

6 ἐκχρηματίσαιτο ἀφείς] “That he
 “might get money by discharging
 “them” i e that believing Tissa-
 phernes to be in earnest, since they
 were brought as far as Aspendus, the
 Phœnicians might be induced to offer
 a higher sum for leave to go home
 again than they would have given if
 the prospect of actual service had been
 more remote. Compare Cicero against
 Verres, V 24. The words καὶ γὰρ ὡς,
 κ τ λ seem to mean, “for in no case
 “was he really thinking of employing
 “them in actual service,” i e accord-
 ing to the hypothesis now noticed, Tis-
 saphernes never meant the fleet to act,
 it was no change of purpose after they
 arrived at Aspendus, but he brought
 them there merely to frighten them,
 and to get money from them for letting
 them then return home. For the ex-
 pression καὶ ὡς, see the note on VIII
 51, 2

7 καταβοῆς ἕνεκα, κ τ λ] Ὡς [παρ-
 ἦλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον] καταβοῆς ἕνεκα,

κ τ λ “The clamour against him
 “which had reached Lacedæmon” had
 been noticed in ch 85, 2 and the words
 which I have supplied are clearly to
 be repeated after the conjunction ὡς.
 But παρῆλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον τὸ λέ-
 γεσθαι ὡς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ, meaning, “he
 “went to Aspendus to gain credit for
 “his innocence,” is harsh beyond mea-
 sure. The dative τῷ λέγεσθαι destroys
 the sense, for it would signify, “by its
 “being said that he was innocent,”
 which is absurd. Goller defends τὸ
 λέγεσθαι on grounds wholly inapplica-
 ble, because he mistakes the sense of
 καταβοῆς ἕνεκα, about which there can
 be no doubt, if the text be sound. I
 see only two remedies, either to alter
 καταβοῆς into καὶ βοῆς, which would
 give the words the sense which Goller
 requires, for βοῆς ἕνεκα would signify
 what ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἕνεκα signifies in
 ch 92, 9 “for the sake of what would
 “be said of it” or else, which I much
 prefer, we must read at once τοῦ λέ-
 γεσθαι “He went to Aspendus, on
 “account of the outcry against him
 “which had reached Lacedæmon, in
 “order to gain credit for fair dealing,”
 &c. See VIII 14, 1 ξυνελάμβανον τοῦ
 μὴ ἐξάγγελτοι γενέσθαι

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οὐκ ἀγαγεῖν, φθορᾶς μὲν, ἐν ὅσῳ παρήει ἐκείσε καὶ διέμελλον,
 ἀνισώσεως δὲ, ὅπως μηδετέρους προσθέμενος ἰσχυροτέρους
 ποιήσῃ, ἐπεὶ εἶγε ἐβουλήθη διαπολεμῆσαι, ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου
 οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς κομίσας γὰρ ἂν Λακεδαιμονίοις τὴν νίκην
 5 κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς ἔδωκεν, οἳ γε καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι ἀντιπάλως
 μᾶλλον ἢ ὑποδεεστέως τῷ ναυτικῷ ἀνθώρμουν. καταφωρᾶ
 δὲ μάλιστα καὶ ἦν εἶπε πρόφασιν οὐ κομίσας τὰς ναῦς. ἔφη
 γὰρ αὐτὰς ἐλάσσους ἢ ὅσας βασιλεὺς ἔταξε ξυλλεγῆναι ὁ
 δὲ χάριν ἂν δῆπου ἐν τούτῳ μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν, οὔτε ἀναλώσας
 10 πολλὰ τῶν βασιλέως, τά τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας.
 ἐς δ' οὖν τὴν Ἀσπενδον, ἥ τινι δὴ γνώμη, ὁ Τισσαφερνης
 ἀφικνεῖται καὶ τοῖς Φοίνιξι ξυγγίγνεται· καὶ οἱ Πελοποννή-
 σιοι ἔπεμψαν ὡς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, κελεύσαντος αὐτοῦ, Φίλιππον
 ἄνδρα Λακεδαιμόνιον δύο τριήρεσιν LXXXVIII. Ἀλκι-

γαγεῖν
 1 οὐκάταγεῖν B 2 μηδετέροις B προσθεμένους A C E F H K T προ-
 θεμένους f προθέμενος R ἰσχυροτέροις B 3 ἐβουλεύθη F H περὶ
 ἐπιφανὲς A F H R f περιφανὲς B et γρ G περιφανῶς P ἐπιφανέις Reiskius.
 4 ἐγγυαστῶς A B E F H T ἐνδιάστως G. 6 καταφωρᾶν A F H E correct.
 καταφορᾶν B T κατάφωρος N V cf et coir A καταφορά L m καταφωρᾶ E
 prima manu Haack Poppo Goell Dobræus Bekk Correxist Vir doctus qui
 Dukero varietatem scripturæ e codice g excerpit 8 ἐλάττους B ὅσας
 βασιλεὺς A B C E F H L N O T V def g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk
 ceteri ὅσας ὁ βασιλεὺς 9 δέ] γὰρ Q μείζω ἐν τούτῳ ἔσχεν e 10 ἐλαττόνων B
 11 δ'] μὲν d i m pr G ἡτινιδὴ Bekk ἄσπονδον d 12 ξυγγίγνεσθαι A
 13 ἔπεμψαν] om d i ὡς] om c ἐπὶ] παρὰ L O P d i k περὶ c

3 εἶγε ἐβουλήθη, κ τ λ] Dobree places a comma after these words, and joins διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν ἐπιφανὲς, supplying ἂν from conjecture I know of no better remedy for the passage, for ἂν διαπολεμῆσαι can hardly be supplied from the preceding words. But at any rate οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς belongs, I think, to διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν, or to whatever word we choose to supply, rather than to ἐπιφανὲς. "For had he really chosen to finish the war, finished it might have been, as all surely must see, beyond dispute," i e beyond the possibility of the Athenians' disputing it.

9 χάριν ἂν—μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν] Thomas Magister explains this, "would have received greater thanks," [and this I suppose is right, although χάριν ἔχειν,

as is well known, generally signifies, "to be obliged to another," and not "to have favour" with him, as being the obliger. Poppo, however, quotes Eurip. Hecuba 830 as giving an instance of χάριν ἔχειν in the sense of having or enjoying favour.]

10 τά τε αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας] Id est, ἐλάσσονι δαπάνῃ Aristophanes Plut v 377 ἐγὼ σοι τοῦτ' ἀπὸ συμκροῦ πᾶν ἑθέλω διαπράξαι Equitib 535. δς ἀπὸ συμκρᾶς δαπάνης ὑμᾶς ἀριστίζων ἀπέπεμπεν ubi vid Kusteiun Thucydides, III 36, 1 οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιήσασθαι Ibid 92, 1 Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχινίαις ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοιαύδε γνώμης DUKER

Alcibiades sails from Samos, to follow Tisaphernes, promising to prevent the Phœnician fleet from ever joining the Peloponnesians

βιάδης δὲ, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρην ἤσθητο παριόντα ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσπένδου, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς λαβὼν τρεῖσκαίδεκα ναῦς, ὑποσχόμενος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ ἀσφαλῇ καὶ μεγάλην χάριν· ἡ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἄξιεν Ἀθηναίους τὰς Φοινίσσας ναῦς, ἡ⁵ Πελοποννησίοις γε κωλύσειν ἐλθεῖν· εἰδὼς, ὥς εἰκὸς, ἐκ πλείονος τὴν Τισσαφέρνην γνῶμην, ὅτι οὐκ ἄξιεν ἔμελλε, καὶ βουλόμενος αὐτὸν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἐς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν ὥς μάλιστα διαβάλλειν, ὅπως μᾶλλον δι' αὐτὸ σφίσιν ἀναγκάζοιτο προσχωρεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἄρας εὐθύ¹⁰ τῆς Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποieiτο.

LXXXIX. Οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῆς Σάμου ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων πεμφθέντες πρέσβεις, ἐπειδὴ ἀφικόμενοι ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας

1 καὶ] om 1 ἔθετο c. 2 παριόντα καὶ ἐπὶ L O P 3 τρεῖσκαίδεκα B Goell Bekk ceteri τρεῖσκαίδεκα τοῖς ἐν] om G ἐν τῇ σάμῳ A B F G L O. g 1 k Bekk 2 Ποππο vulgo ἐν σάμῳ 6 κωλύσαι K κωλύσειν et Thomas M v βούλομαι 8 ἑαυτοῦ B T Goell Bekk αὐτοῦ Ποππο ceteri αὐτοῦ 10. αὐτὸν B εὐθὺ A B C F H K L N O P T V g m Haack Ποππο Goell Bekk vulgo εὐθύς 11 φασήλιδος A G K m. Goell φασίλιδος E φασιλίδος F βασιλίδος T.

8 ἐς τὴν αὐτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν] Nomen cum præpositione ἐς adjunctum verbis διαβάλλειν, λοιδορεῖν, et similem vim habentibus, notat rem, quæ alicui invidiam facere, vel vitium, aliudve quid, quod alicui exprobrari potest Herodianus, IV 12, ἐς ἀνανδρίαν καὶ θήλειαν νόσον διέβαλλεν Plutarchus Apophthegm p 305 λοιδορηθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος ἐς τὴν δυσωδίαν τοῦ στόματος Et ibid p 327 πρὸς Ἀρμόδιον, ἐς δυσγένειαν αὐτῷ λοιδορούμενον, ἔφη Thucydides, V 75, 3 τὴν ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν, ἧς τε μαλακίαν, καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ βραδυνήτα, ἐνὶ ἔργῳ τούτῳ ἀπελύσαντο Pluribus ostendi usum huius generis loquendi, ut confirmarem conjecturam Sylburgi, in Notis ad Etymolog Magn v οἶνος in Aristophanis Equit v 90 legentis. οἶνον σὺ τοῦμῃς ἐς ἀπόνοιαν λοιδορεῖν, pro eo, quod vulgo editur, ἐς ἐπίνουαν quæ conjectura digna erat, cuius Kusterus ad Aristophanem aliquam rationem haberet DUKER

11 ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποieiτο] "Pursued "his voyage *ὑπὸ τὴν δὲ*, that is, towards the countries on the way to the East, and the centre of the Persian government The order of the words, Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου, is strange, because he must have touched at Caunus before he came to Phaselis So in ch 108, 1, when the return of Alcibiades is described, he is said to have gone ἀπὸ Καύνου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐς τὴν Σάμον, where the natural order seems equally inverted Possibly the words καὶ Καύνου are added to qualify the expression εὐθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος, it not being true that Alcibiades ran straight from Samos to Phaselis, but "straight to Phaselis "and Caunus," that is, "straight to "Phaselis, having first touched at Caunus" So in the other passage, καὶ Φασήλιδος explains ἀπὸ Καύνου Alcibiades came to Samos immediately from Caunus, but originally he did not come from Caunus, but from Caunus, and before that from Phaselis

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ATHENS

Effect produced at Athens by the report of the language held by Alcibiades to the deputation from the Four Hundred at Samos. The revolutionary party quarrel among themselves, Theamenes and others deserting the more violent aristocrats.

ἀπήγγειλαν τὰ παρὰ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου, ὥς κε-
 λεύει τε ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πο-
 λεμίοις, ἐλπίδας τε ὅτι πολλὰς ἔχει κἀκείνοις
 τὸ στράτευμα διαλλάξειν καὶ Πελοποννησίων
 περιέσεσθαι, ἀχθομένους καὶ πρότερον τοὺς
 πολλοὺς τῶν μετεχόντων τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ
 ἡδέως ἂν ἀπαλλαγέοντας πῃ ἀσφαλῶς τοῦ
 πράγματος, πολλῶ δὴ μᾶλλον ἐπέρρωσαν. καὶ 2
 ξυνίσταντό τε ἤδη καὶ τὰ πράγματα διεμέμφοντο, ἔχοντες
 10 ἡγεμόνας τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ καὶ ἐν
 ἀρχαῖς ὄντων, οἷον Θηραμένην τε τὸν Ἄγνωνος καὶ Ἀρι-
 στοκράτην τὸν Σκελλίου, καὶ ἄλλους, οἱ μετέσχον μὲν ἐν
 πρώτοις τῶν πραγμάτων, φοβούμενοι δ', ὥς ἔφασαν, τό τε ἐν

1 ἀπήγγειλλον Q 2 τε] om 1 3 τε] om 1 καὶ κἀκείνοις B Bekk.
 5 τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ πρότερον B 7 ἀπαλλαγέοντας P 10 στρατηγῶν τῶν]
 στρατηγούντων? BEKK 2 11. τε] om 1 12 σκελλίου A E F H Q σκελεῖου B.
 (σικέ B teste Bekk) σκελλίου G L O P R d e i k σκελλίου Haack Poppo Goell
 Bekk vulgo σικελίου ἐν πρώτοις A E F G ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις B et Poppo hic
 autem τοῖς unciis inclusum habet ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις Bekker 13 δ', ὥς] ὥς K.
 ἀδεῶς A C E F Poppo ἀδεῶς δὲ c e ἀδεῶν Q

11 Ἀριστοκράτην τὸν Σκελλίου] This is the person mentioned by Xenophon, Hellenic I 4, 21 5, 16 7, 2. He perished, with five others of the generals, by the result of the famous trial which followed the battle of Arginusæ. He is honourably mentioned in the speech against Theocritus, commonly ascribed to Demosthenes, p 1343 Reiske, and by Lysias, Eratosth p 427 Reiske, Aristophanes, Birds, 126, and Plato, Gorgias, p 472 6, where he is spoken of as having presented some magnificent offering to the Pythian temple at Athens.

12 ἐν πρώτοις] As the expression ἐν τοῖς κοινῶν, VI 8, 2 has been retained in the text, on the authority of the MSS though I have only found it used by later writers, so ἐν πρώτοις may be defended in the same way by the general consent of the MSS and the authority of Dionysius, who, in one of his critical works, (De Thuc Judic c 40) writes, εἰ γὰρ τι ἄλλο τῆς Ἀθηναίων πόλεως, καὶ τοῦτ' ἐν πρώτοις ἐστὶν ἐγκώμιον.

13 φοβούμενοι δ', ὥς ἔφασαν, κ τ λ] This passage is hopelessly corrupt in our present MSS, nor does the Scholast's copy appear to have been more intelligible, for his paraphrase seems to be no more than a guess at the sense apparently intended to be conveyed by the words as we now read them. Various corrections have been proposed, such as οὗς for τοὺς, ἀπαλλάξειν for ἀπαλλάξιν, οὕτω for οὐ τὸ, &c &c. But as none of these is sufficient to restore the passage, I think it best to leave it as it stands, merely observing that the Scholast seems rightly to have divined what the passage was intended to convey, namely, that the moderate party did not choose to avow their dislike of the extreme oligarchical principles in themselves, but merely urged the necessity of making the five thousand an efficient institution, owing to the dangers which beset the country from so many opposite quarters.

τῇ Σάμῳ στράτευμα καὶ τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην σπουδῇ πάνυ, τοὺς
τε ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρεσβευομένους, †ἐπεμπον,† μὴ τι
ἄνευ τῶν πλειόνων κακὸν δράσωσι τὴν πόλιν, †οὐ τὸ†
ἀπαλλάξειν τοῦ ἄγαν ἐς ὀλίγους ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντα-
κισχιλίους ἔργῳ καὶ μὴ ὀνόματι χρῆναι ἀποδεικνύναι, καὶ 5
3 τὴν πολιτείαν ἰσαιτέραν καθιστάναι. ἣν δὲ τοῦτο μὲν σχῆμα
πολιτικὸν τοῦ λόγου αὐτοῖς, κατ' ἰδίας δὲ φιλοτιμίας οἱ
πολλοὶ αὐτῶν τῷ τοιούτῳ προσέκειντο, ἐν ᾧ περ καὶ μάλιστα
ὀλιγαρχία ἐκ δημοκρατίας γενομένη ἀπόλλυται. πάντες γὰρ

1 σπουδῇ πάνυ accessit ex A B E F G H L O P V g i k m et marg N Haack
Porpo Goell Bekk οὗς c Porpo Goell 2 τε] om B πρεσβευσομέ-
νους e ἐπεμπον] om Q R f 3 κακὸν] καὶ κακὸν L O k δράσειαν B
τῇ πόλει Q f οὐ τὸ] οὕτω γὰρ maigo i cum Æm Porto οὐ τῷ B N V
4 ἀπαλλάξειν Porpo ἐς ὀλίγους οἰκείν R 6 ἰσαιτέραν] ἰσωτέραν Q
eis ἐτέραν F L d ἐς ἐτέραν A B E H μὲν τὸ σχῆμα A E F G H L O Q i k m
7 αὐτοῦ K om e 8 αὐτοῖς A τῷ] τῶν A F H om. L. τοιούτων A E
F H. (A addito rec εἶδει) τοιούτῳ εἶδει N V τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ K.

4 Ἀλλὰ τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους] Οὐκ
ἀντίκειται τιμὴ τὸ ἀλλὰ, ὡς λέγομεν, οὐ
τόδε, ἀλλὰ τόδε ἔστι δὲ παρακελευστικόν,
ὡς καὶ παρ' Ὀμήρῳ Ἀλλ' ἄγε, μηκέτι
ταῦτα λεγόμεθα (II 13, 292) ἡ δὲ
διάνοια οἱ περὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἄρχοντες
τότε τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, καὶ μετασχόντες αὐ-
τῆς ἐν πρώτοις, ὀρεγόμενοι δὲ δημοκρατί-
ας, ἔλεγον, οὐχ ὅτι ἀπαλλακτικῶς ἔχουσι
τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, (ὅπερ ἦν ἀληθές) ἀλλ' ὅτι
φοβοῦνται τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην
καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸντας εἰς Λακεδαίμονα πρέσ-
βεις, μὴ τι οὗτοι κακὸν ἐργάσωνται τὴν
πόλιν, ὀλιγαρχίας γενομένης ἥδη οὐν ἡξί-
ουν τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους καθιστάναι

8 τοιούτῳ] τρόπῳ glossam esse, haud
facile quisquam dubitet De εἶδει id non
tam apertum est, nam Thucydides sæpe
ita loquitur Cap seq Μάλιστα ἐναντίοι
ῥντες τῷ τοιούτῳ εἶδει III 62, 3 Σκέ-
ψασθε, ἐν οἷς εἶδει ἑκάτεροι ἡμῶν τοῦτο
ἔπραξαν VI 77, 2 Ὁρῶντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ
τοῦτο τὸ εἶδος τρεπομένους Et VIII
56, 2 Τρέπεται ἐπὶ τοῖσινδε εἶδος Duk

9 πάντες γὰρ, κ τ λ] This passage is
less corrupt than that which precedes
it, but can hardly be called less obscure
An aristocratical minority overthrowing
an established democracy, is likely to
consist of men of great ability, who,
feeling that their talents had not hitherto
been sufficiently appreciated,

look forward now to a fancied Utopia,
in which merit is sure of being duly re-
warded If then they are still kept in
the back ground, they are discontented,
and complain that the revolution has
not fulfilled its purposes Whereas
under an old established government,
they are more prepared to fail, they
know that the weight of the government
is against them, and are thus spared the
peculiar pain of being beaten in a fair
race, when they and their competitors
start with equal advantages, and there
is nothing therefore to lessen the mor-
tification of defeat Ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων
ἐλασσούμενος is "being beaten when
"the game is equal, when the terms of
"the match are fair" It should be ob-
served that the essence of Thucydides'
remark applies to an opposition minority
when it succeeds in revolutionizing the
established government It makes no
difference whether the government be a
democracy or a monarchy, whether the
minority be an aristocratical party or a
popular one For an opposition mino-
rity in every country embraces a large
proportion of the talents of the country,
though not always of its wisdom or its
virtue This happens because in the
common course of things there are a
great many qualifications which are a

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αὐθημερὸν ἀξιοῦσιν οὐχ ὅπως ἴσοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πολὺ πρῶτος
 αὐτὸς ἕκαστος εἶναι· ἐκ δὲ δημοκρατίας αἰρέσεως γιγνομένης
 ῥᾶον τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ὥς οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐλασσοῦμένους
 τις φέροι· σαφέστατα δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπῆρε τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ τοῦ⁴
 5 Ἀλκιβιάδου ἰσχυρὰ ὄντα, καὶ ὅτι αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἐδόκει μόνιμον
 τὸ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας ἔσθαι. ἡγωνίζετο οὖν εἰς ἕκαστος αὐτὸς
 πρῶτος προστατῆς τοῦ δήμου γενέσθαι. XC. οἱ δὲ τῶν
 10 τετρακοσίων μάλιστα ἐναντίοι ὄντες τῷ τοιούτῳ
 εἶδει καὶ προεστῶτες, Φρύνιχός τε, ὃς καὶ
 στρατηγῆσας ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ [ποτὲ] τῷ Ἀλκι-
 βιάδῃ τότε διηνέχθη, καὶ Ἀρίσταρχος, ἀνὴρ ἐν
 τοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ἐκ πλείστου ἐναντίος τῷ
 δήμῳ, καὶ Πείσανδρος καὶ Ἀντιφῶν καὶ ἄλλοι
 οἱ δυνατώτατοι, πρότερόν τε, ἐπεὶ τάχιστα κατέστησαν καὶ
 15 ἐπειδὴ τὰ ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ σφῶν ἐς δημοκρατίαν ἀπέστη, πρέσ-
 βεις τε ἀπέστελλον σφῶν ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ τὴν ὁμο-

1 πολλοὶ E F H 2 ἕκαστος αὐτὸς Q ἐκ δημοκ δὲ N V δέ]
 om C K b c e δημοκρατίας γὰρ αἰρέσεως c γενομένης G L O c d e g i k m
 3 ῥᾶ F ῥᾶστα H L O P Q k ῥᾶστα corr G ῥᾶστον g ἐλαττούμενος B
 4 αὐτοῦ A F 5 ἰσχυρόν 1 6 ἕκαστος A B F H c Poppo Goell Bekk
 ἕκαστος ἐς ὑπερβολὴν L O P g ἕκαστος ὑπερβολή 1 vulgo ἕκαστος ὑπερβολή.
 αὐτὸς πρῶτος] om c 7 πρωτοστάτης K R b 9 ὅς] ὁ B N sed hic ex rasura
 δ E F H 10 ποτὲ] om C K c g in N suprascriptum est 11 τότε] ποτὲ g.
 τότε καὶ 1 15 ἐπειδὴ] ἐπεὶ e ἐς δημοκρατίαν—σφῶν] om pr G δημοκρατίας m
 16 λακεδαιμονίαν H ὁμολογίαν B Bekk 2 vulgo ὀλιγαρχίαν

surer passport to political power than pure intellect, so that under almost all governments the intellectual men are disposed to think themselves neglected, and to put themselves in opposition to the existing state of things. This is exemplified in what are called the liberal parties of the southern kingdoms of Europe, parties which embrace all the literary and scientific part of the community, but which would find themselves as little valued by a triumphant democracy as by a monarchy. The speech ascribed to Robespierre, when refusing to spare Lavoisier, "the republic does not want chemists," is just of the same character with the speeches of Cleon at Athens, and but expresses the indifference of the vulgar, whether aristocrats or democrats, for

an eminence with which they have no sympathy. And it was said by M. Simond, some years since, after a long residence in the United States of America, that there also, as at Athens, the men of talent were mostly of the federalist or more aristocratical party, because in a strongly popular government, no less than in aristocratical monarchies, cultivated talent at any rate will never have a predominant influence.

16 τὴν ὁμολογίαν προϋθυμοῦντο] 1 e "the peace with the Peloponnesians" Compare a little below, ἐπιστελλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. This is a most certain correction from the old reading ὀλιγαρχίαν, adopted by Bekker in his last edition.

λογίαν προῦθυμούντο, καὶ τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑτιωνίᾳ καλουμένην
 τείχος ἐποιοῦντο, πολλῶ τε μᾶλλον ἔτι, ἐπειδὴ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς
 Σάμου πρέσβεις σφῶν ἦλθον, ὁρῶντες τοὺς τε πολλοὺς καὶ
 σφῶν τοὺς δοκοῦντας πρότερον πιστοὺς εἶναι μεταβαλλομέ-
 2 νους. καὶ ἀπέστειλαν μὲν Ἀντιφῶντα καὶ Φρύνιχον καὶ 5
 ἄλλους δέκα κατὰ τάχος, φοβούμενοι καὶ τὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ ἐκ
 τῆς Σάμου, ἐπιστείλαντες παντὶ τρόπῳ, ὅστις καὶ ὅπως οὖν
 3 ἀνεκτὸς, ξυναλλαγῆναι πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους. ῥκοδό-
 μουν δὲ ἔτι προθυμότερον τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἑτιωνίᾳ τείχος. ἦν δὲ
 τοῦ τείχους ἡ γνώμη αὕτη, ὡς ἔφη Θηραμένης καὶ οἱ μετ' 10
 αὐτοῦ, οὐχ ἵνα τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἦν βία ἐπιπλέωσι, μὴ δέξωται
 ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἀλλ' ἵνα τοὺς πολεμίους μᾶλλον, ὅταν βού-
 4 λωνται, καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῶ δέξωται. χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ
 Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἑτιωνία, καὶ παρ' αὐτὴν εὐθύς ὁ ἔσπλους
 ἐστίν. ἐτειχίζετο οὖν οὕτω ξὺν τῷ πρότερον πρὸς ἡπειρον 15
 ὑπάρχοντι τείχει, ὥστε καθεζομένων ἐς αὐτὸ ἀνθρώπων
 ὀλίγων ἄρχειν τοῦ [γε] ἔσπλου· ἐπ' αὐτὸν γὰρ τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ
 στόματι τοῦ λιμένος, στενοῦ ὄντος, τὸν ἕτερον πύργον ἔτε-

1 προθυμούνται f προῦκαλοῦντο L O P Q g ἡτιωνία A E F H N Q R V
 Et infra ἡτιωνία A f 1 (et c 91 ἡτιωνίαν A H) vulgo ἡτιωνεία 2 ἔτι] om e
 ante μᾶλλον ponunt L O g καὶ ἐπειδὴ καὶ B 5 μὲν] μετὰ 1 6 δέκα]
 δὲ L O P 7 ὅστις] om c e 8 ἀνεκτὸς A E F V ξυναγαγῆναι A.
 9 δέ] om d 10 τοῦ τείχους] τὸ τείχος E 11 τοὺς]
 τὰ K ἐν] ἐκ B ἐν τῇ K 13 πεζῇ g. δέξονται G χεῖλη A C E G K
 L O d e i m et accentu omisso F 14 ἡ] om A E F ἐπίπλους A C E F
 H K L N O P V d e i k. 16 αὐτὸ Q Porpo Goell Bekk αὐτὴν N vulgo
 αὐτόν 17 γε] τε A B C E F K L O d e g i k om f et N ex rasura et V.
 γάρ] om. 1 τῷ] om L

1 προῦθυμούντο] Non recte quidam
 MSS προῦκαλοῦντο Thucydides, V 17,
 1 προῦθυμήθη τὴν ξύμβασιν Ibid cap
 39, 3 τῶν ξυγγεῖαι σπευδόντων τὰς σπον-
 δὰς, προθυμουμένων τὰς ἐς Βοιωτοὺς
 Et VIII 1 χαλεποὶ μὲν ἦσαν τοῖς ξυμ-
 προθυμηθείσι τῶν ῥητόρων τὸν ἔκπλου
 Duk

13 χηλὴ] Vide Vales ad Harpocrat
 v Ἑτιώνεια Interpretes Pollucis ad
 I 99 et 102 et Thucyd. I 63, 1 et VII
 53, 1 Duk

χηλὴ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἡ Ἑτι-
 ωνία] See the notes on I 63, 1 VII 53, 1
 This fort is called by Xenophon, Hellen

II 3, 46 ἐπὶ τῷ χώματι ἔρυμα, both
 χώμα and χηλὴ signifying the same
 thing in this instance, namely the mole
 that ran out to narrow the mouth of
 the harbour Eetnomia was on the
 northern side of the entrance, just
 opposite to the point called Alcimus
 See colonel Leake's map in the atlas
 to his "Topography of Athens"

18 τὸν ἕτερον πύργον] "The city
 "walls being carried down to either
 "side of the harbour's mouth, were
 "prolonged from thence across the
 "mouth upon shoals or artificial moles,
 "(χηλαί, χώματα,) until a passage only

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λεύτα τό τε παλαιὸν τὸ πρὸς ἡπειρον καὶ τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν
τείχος, τειχιζόμενον πρὸς θάλασσαν. διωκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ
στοὰν, ἥπερ ἦν μεγίστη καὶ ἐγγύτατα τούτου εὐθὺς ἐχομένη
ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ, καὶ ἥρχον αὐτοὶ αὐτῆς, ἐς ἣν καὶ τὸν
5 σῆτον ἡνάγκαζον πάντας τὸν ὑπάρχοντά τε καὶ τὸν ἐσπλέ-
οντα ἐξαιρεῖσθαι καὶ ἐντεῦθεν προαιρούντας πωλεῖν. XCI.

1 τὸ ἐντὸς τὸ καινὸν τείχος B Porpo Bekk τὸ καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τείχος V vulgo
τὸ καινὸν τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους ubi τοῦ om CK e 2 δέ] τε Q om K 3 στολὴν P
ἥπερ F 4 πειραιεῖ EF neque aliter c 92, 4, 7, et 93, 1 ἥρχον ἂν αὐτοὶ
A B E (et pr opinor F BEKK) ἥρχον οἱ αὐτοὶ F (corr F BEKK) G L O Q
d f g i k ἐς ἣν] om C Q e 5 τοὺς ὑπάρχοντάς L τε] om Q e ἐσπλέοντα B
Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri ἐπιπλέοντα 6 προερούντας N sed a super e scriptum est

“was left in the middle for two or
“three triremes abreast between two
“towers, the opening of which might
“be further protected by a chain”
Leake’s Topogr. of Athens, p 311,
note Exact models of this sort of
harbour, with its two moles, each with
a tower on its extreme point, with the
narrow passage of only a few yards in
width between the towers, and with the
chain to close up the entrance every
night, may still be seen at some of the
towns on the Italian lakes, at Como,
for instance, at Arona, on the lake
Maggiore, and even in some of the
places on the lake of Geneva What
Thucydides means then by τὸν ἑτερον
πύργον, is “one of the two towers that
“commanded the two sides of the pas-
“sage into the harbour, namely, the
“tower on the side of Eetionia” Now
“the old wall” ran inland from the
point where the mole touched the ordi-
nary line of the coast, being in fact the
outer wall of Piræus, intended, like all
other town walls, to cover the place
from an enemy attacking it from with-
out But as the Four Hundred were
more afraid of attack from within, the
old wall towards the land was not
enough for them, they wanted a wall
towards the harbour also, to prevent
their fort on the mole from being at-
tacked from the side of Piræus, or
from the interior of the harbour The
words πρὸς θάλασσαν mean πρὸς λιμένα,
as the expression τὸ ἐντὸς τείχος clearly
shews And the object was to isolate
Eetionia like a sort of castle, διατεί-
χισμα, cut off from the harbour by the
new wall as it was from the country on

the outside by the old wall The στοὰ,
a long covered space open on both
sides, or at least on one, seems to have
been used as a part of the line of de-
fence, helping apparently to form the
base of the triangle, of which the tower
on the extremity of the mole was the
vertex, and the land and harbour wall
meeting at the tower were the two
sides At any rate whether the στοὰ
were itself made a part of the fortifica-
tion, or were only included within it,
the large covered space which it afford-
ed, like the market-houses so often
seen in our towns, was easily capable
of being converted into a warehouse
for corn, and every ship laden with
corn being obliged to deposit her cargo
in this one spot, the Four Hundred
hoped to be able to hold in their hands
the whole subsistence of Athens, and
to starve the people, if needful, into
submission

6 ἐξαιρεῖσθαι] Locus Athenis erat,
ἐξαιρέσις dictus, quod illic exemptas na-
vibus aut cumibus sarcinas seponerent,
ut docet Etymologicus Auctor Huds
Et Pollux IX 34 ex Hyperide ἐξαι-
ρέσις, ὅπου τὰ φορτία ἐξαιρεῖται ὥσπερ
καὶ τὸ δαίγμα Nomen loci a re, quæ
in loco fit Vide ibi Jungermannum
Ἐξαιρεῖσθαι pro exponere, efferre, etiam
apud Demosthenem legi, ostendit Bu-
dæus in Commentar Ling Gr p 233
Thucydides, VIII 28, 1 ἐβούλοντο
πλεῖσται ἐπὶ τὰ σκεύη, ἃ ἐξείλοντο ἐς τὴν
τειχιούσσαν Dux
προαιρούντας] E Penu promentes
Conf Aristoph Thesmoph 426 et
Theophrast Charact. 4

Theramenes cries out loudly against the erection of this fort A Peloponnesian fleet happening to appear in the Saronic gulf, on its way to protect the revolt of Euboea, gives credibility to his assertions

ταύτ' οὖν ἐκ πλείονός τε ὁ Θηραμένης διεθρόει, καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαιμόνος πρέσβεις οὐδὲν πράξαντες ἀνεχώρησαν τοῖς ξύμπασι ξυμβατικόν, φάσκων κινδυνεύσειν τὸ τεῖχος τοῦτο καὶ τὴν πόλιν διαφθεῖραι. ἅμα γὰρ καὶ 5 ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἐτύγχανον, Εὐβοέων ἐπικαλουμένων, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦτον δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες, ὧν ἦσαν καὶ ἐκ Τάραντος καὶ Λοκρῶν Ἰταλιώτιδες καὶ Σικελικαὶ τινες, ὁρμοῦσαι ἤδη ἐπὶ Λᾷ τῆς Λακωνικῆς καὶ παρασκευαζόμεναι τὸν ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν 10 πλοῦν· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀγησανδρίδας Ἀγησάνδρου Σπαρτιάτης· ἃς ἔφη Θηραμένης οὐκ Εὐβοίᾳ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς τειχίζουσι τὴν Ἡετιωνίαν προσπλεῖν, καὶ εἰ μὴ τις ἦδη φυλάσσεται, 3 λήσειν διαφθαρέντας. ἦν δέ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων, καὶ οὐ πάνυ διαβολὴ μόνον τοῦ λόγου. 15 ἐκείνοι γὰρ μάλιστα μὲν ἐβούλοντο ὀλιγαρχούμενοι ἄρχειν καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὰς τε ναῦς καὶ τὰ τεῖχη ἔχοντες

1 πλέονος C E F G H g i k m Porpo τε B. Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri χρόνον 2 ἐπεὶ e λακεδαίμονος διεθρόουν πρέσβεις C E K N e 3 τοῖς ξύμπασι] om K 5 καὶ om g 7 τοῦτον] om e ante χρόνον ponunt d 1 8 τετταράκοντα B πεντήκοντα Q καὶ λοκρῶν B Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri καὶ ἐκ λοκρῶν 9 σικελικαὶ καὶ τινες C G L e k m σικελικαὶ καὶ τινες O P g ἐπὶ Λᾷ τῆς λακωνικῆς N Porpo Goell Bekk ἐπὶ Λᾷ B εἰπὶλαι A E et accentu omisso F vulgo ἐπὶ τῆς λακωνικῆς, omisso Λᾷ 11 ἀγησανδρίδας ἀγησάνδρου A B L O i k m Porpo Goell Bekk ἀγισανδρίδας ἀγισάνδρου E F H ἀγισανδρίδας ἦδη ἀγισάνδρου T vulgo ἡγησανδρίδας ἡγησάνδρου Infra c 94, 1, 2 ἀγησανδρίδας A B F L O g k ἀγισανδρίδας H f c 95, 3 ἀγησανδρίδας A B L O P ἀγισανδρίδας H 13 εἰ] η F om E ἦδη] om e διαφυλάσσεται A 15 οὐ] om K N διαβολὴ μόνον] διαβόλιμον δν A B E F H K L N O P Q V d e f g i k m (pr G B e k k) cum Thoma M in v. διαβολὴν μόνην recens G 16 ἐκείνο G

9 ἐπὶ Λᾷ τῆς Λακωνικῆς] Las, a town of Laconia, is said by Pausanias to have been distant ten stadia from the sea, and forty from the Port of Gythium (Pausan III 24, 5) This, however, can apply only to the citadel, or upper town, of which alone any remains may have been left in the time of Pausanias That at an earlier period the town had its port, or lower town, by the sea side appears, not only from this passage of Thucydides, but from Livy, XXXVIII 30 who calls it "vicum maritimum," and says that after the sea coast of Laconia had been taken from the Spartans, they

contrived to surprise Las by night, "ut emporium et receptaculum peregrinis mercibus ad necessarios usus esset"

14 ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων] I do not think that these words signify, "on the part of those who gave occasion to the charge," in that sense of ἔχειν which has been noticed, II 41, 3 and I 9, 2, but simply, "on the part of those accused," "those who bore the charge" The expression seems rather to resemble αἰτίαν ἔχειν, IV 114, 5 and τὴν ξυμμαχίαν—ἀνάγκην ἔχουσαν βοηθεῖν, 1 e ἀναγκαζομένην, V 104

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αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ἐξειργόμενοι δὲ καὶ τούτου μὴ οὖν ὑπὸ τοῦ
δήμου γε αὖθις γενομένου αὐτοὶ πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων μάλιστα
διαφθαρῆναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐσαγαγόμενοι ἄνευ
τειχῶν καὶ νεῶν ξυμβῆναι καὶ ὅπως οὖν τὰ τῆς πόλεως ἔχειν,
5 εἰ τοῖς γε σώμασι σφῶν ἄδεια ἔσται. XCII. διόπερ καὶ τὸ
Matters come to an
extremity Phryni-
chus is assassinated
A tumult breaks out,
countenanced by The-
ramenes The fort at
the entrance of the
harbour is pulled
down, and the gene-
ral voice calls for the
suppression of the
Four Hundred, and
the actual establish-
τεῖχος τοῦτο, καὶ πυλίδας ἔχον καὶ ἐσόδους
καὶ ἐπεισαγωγὰς τῶν πολεμίων, ἐτείχιζόν τε
προθύμως καὶ φθῆναι ἐβούλοντο ἐξεργασά-
μενοι. πρότερον μὲν οὖν κατ' ὀλίγους τε καὶ 2
κρύφα μᾶλλον τὰ λεγόμενα ἦν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ
Φρύνιχος ἦκων ἐκ τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρε-
σβείας, πληγείς ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων
τινὸς ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ, καὶ

1 δὲ καὶ A B F H L O Q d e g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk δὲ om
C K N R V vulgo omittunt καὶ μὴ δν E F ἀπὸ e τοῦ] om C K N V e
2 γε] Ita Bekker Haack Poppo Goell pro τε, quod om G L O Q g i k γενο-
μενοι G. μάλιστα] om e 3 ἀλλὰ] ὥστε ἐβούλοντο R f γρ G ἐσαγρό-
μενοι L 5 γε τοῖς N V ἐνδεια V τό] om g 6 εἶχον d i καὶ
ἐσόδους] ἐς ὁδοὺς K καὶ om C N 7 καὶ ante ἐπεισαγωγὰς om e 8 ἐξείρ-
γασμένοι B ἐργασάμενοι e 9 ὀλίγας e τε] om g - 10 ἐπεὶ δὲ N V.
δὲ] om G 12 ἀνδρῶν e

1 ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου—γενομένου] “By
“the restoration of the democracy,”
for, as the Scholiast says, δῆμον νῦν τὴν
δημοκρατίαν λέγει

12 ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς τῶν περιπόλων τινὸς]
Paulo aliter, quam Plutarchus, Lycur-
gus adversus Leocratem, p 164 Φρυ-
νίχου γὰρ ἀποσφαγέντος νύκτωρ παρὰ
τὴν κρήνην τὴν ἐν τοῖς Οἰσίοις ὑπὸ
Ἀπολλοδώρου, καὶ Θρασυβούλου, &c
Paulo clarius Lysias Orat XII Θρα-
σύβουλος τε ὁ Καλυδώνιος, καὶ Ἀπολλώ-
δαρος ὁ Μεγαρεὺς ἐπεβούλευσαν ἐπειδὴ
δὲ ἐπετυχέτην αὐτῷ βαδίζοντι, ὁ μὲν
Θρασυβούλος τὸν Φρύνιχον, καὶ κατα-
βάλλει παράσας vid Aristoph Lysistr
313 et ibi Schol De v περιπόλων v
Aristoph Av 1177 Wass

τῶν περιπόλων] See the note on IV
67, 1 Some different particulars of
the murder of Phrynichus are given
by Lycurgus, (Leocrat p 217 Reiske,)
and by Lysias (Agorat p 492 Reiske)
From the latter it appears, that after
the restoration of the old democracy by
Thrasylbulus, two individuals came for-

ward to claim the merit of having assas-
sinated Phrynichus, that their claim
was allowed, and that they were re-
warded with the franchise of Athenian
citizens But so several individuals
claimed a share in the assassination of
Cæsar, although they were really quite
unconcerned in it It may well be,
therefore, that on this occasion also
some zealous friends of the democracy
laid claim to a merit with which really
they had no concern Besides it ap-
pears from that very speech of Lysias,
that a third person, Agoratus, had
advanced a claim to the same honour,
and alleged that he too had been re-
warded for it with the franchise of an
Athenian citizen, whereas Lysias as-
serts that the claim and the pretended
reward were alike fictitious All this
shews how little any statements of facts
in the speeches of the orators are to be
trusted, and how absurd it would be
to oppose them to the authority of such
an historian as Thucydides

13 ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ] “In the

ment of the promised
sovereign assembly of
the Five Thousand

οὐ πολὺ ἀπὸ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου ἀπελθὼν ἀπέ-
θανε παραχρῆμα, καὶ ὁ μὲν πατάξας διέφυγεν,
ὁ δὲ ξυνεργὸς, Ἀργεῖος ἄνθρωπος, ληφθεὶς καὶ βασανιζό-
μενος ὑπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων οὐδενὸς ὄνομα τοῦ κελεύσαντος
εἶπεν, οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι ἢ ὅτι εἰδείη πολλοὺς ἀνθρώπους καὶ ἐς 5
τοῦ περιπολάρχου καὶ ἄλλοσε κατ' οἰκίας ξυνιόντας, τότε δὴ
οὐδενὸς γεγεννημένου ἀπ' αὐτοῦ νεωτέρου καὶ ὁ Θηραμένης
ἤδη θρασύτερον καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῶν
τετρακοσίων αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν ἔξωθεν ἦσαν ὁμογνώμονες,
3 ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα. ἅμα γὰρ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λᾶς αἱ νῆες 10
ἤδη περιπεπλευκυῖαι, καὶ ὀρμισάμεναι ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαυρον,
τὴν Αἴγιναν καταδεδραμήκεσαν· καὶ οὐκ ἔφη ὁ Θηραμένης
εἰκὸς εἶναι ἐπ' Εὐβοίαν πλεούσας αὐτὰς ἐς Αἴγιναν κατακολ-
πίσαι καὶ πάλιν ἐν Ἐπιδαύρῳ ὀρμεῖν, εἰ μὴ παρακληθεῖσαι
ἦκοιεν ἐφ' οἷσπερ καὶ αὐτὸς αἰεὶ κατηγόρει· οὐκέτι οὖν οἷον 15
4 τε εἶναι ἡσυχάζειν. τέλος δὲ πολλῶν καὶ στασιωτικῶν λόγων
καὶ ὑποψιῶν προσγενομένων, καὶ ἔργῳ ἤδη ἥπτοντο τῶν
πραγμάτων· οἱ γὰρ ἐν τῷ Πειραιεὶ τὸ τῆς Ἡετιωνίας τεῖχος
ὀπλῖται οἰκοδομοῦντες, ἐν οἷς καὶ Ἀριστοκράτης ἦν ταξιαρ-
χῶν καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλὴν ἔχων, ξυλλαμβάνουσιν Ἀλεξι- 20
κλέα στρατηγὸν ὄντα ἐκ τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας καὶ μάλιστα πρὸς
τοὺς ἐταίρους τετραμμένον, καὶ ἐς οἰκίαν ἀγαγόντες εἶρξαν.

1 προελθὼν R 2 τάξας d ἔφυγεν L i 3 καὶ βασανιζόμενος] om P.
4 ὀνόματος C K R e τοῦ accessit ex A B E F H Q V f Tusan Poppo Goell
Bekk τοῦ κελεύσαντος ὄνομα N 5 οὐδὲν O εἰδείη] δεῖη B εἰδέη E F.
8 καὶ ἀριστοκράτης A B C F H K N V e g Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri καὶ ὁ ἀρι-
στοκράτης 9 ὁμοκρόμονες Q 10 γὰρ] δὲ f καὶ ἀπὸ] ἀπὸ P λᾶς
A E N Poppo. Goell Bekk λαῖς B vulgo λακεδαιμονίας αἰ] om K 11 ἦδη]
om N κατεπεπλευκυῖαι L O d e g i k m. καταπεπλευκυῖαι G BEKK ὀρμη-
σάμεναι C E F G m ἐπίδαυρον καὶ τὴν Q 12. κατεδεδραμήκεσαν Q δ] om F.
13 πλεούσας E F 16. στασιωτικῶν Q 17 ἔργων e ἦδη] om L 18 ἡετιω-
nias F 19 καὶ ὁ ἀριστοκράτης B 20 φυλὴν C K N V Haack Poppo Goell
Bekk ceteri φυλακὴν. 22 ἐταίρους A B E F H d e Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri ἐτέ-
ρους τετραμμένον B τετραμμένον G. ἦρξαν E F H. εἶργον O e f i k εἶργον G

“full market-place” Compare Plutarch Alcibiad. 25 τὸν Φρίνιχον ἐνὸς τῶν περι-
πόλων ἐν ἀγορᾷ πατάξας The expres-
sion περὶ πλῆθους ἀγορὰν, used to de-
note a particular time of the day, has
nothing to do with the present passage.

20 καὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φυλακὴν ἔχων]
Φυλὴν defendi potest e V i 98, 4 καὶ τῶν
Ἀθηναίων φυλὴ μία τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. Per-
mutantur etiam haec Ibid cap 100, 1 et
101, 4 Vide quæ ad illa loca adnotata
sunt Duk

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ξυνεπελάβοντο δὲ αὐτοῖς ἅμα καὶ ἄλλοι καὶ Ἑρμῶν τις τῶν 5
 περιπόλων Μουνυχιάσι τεταγμένων ἄρχων· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον,
 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν τὸ στίφος ταῦτα ἐβούλετο. ὥς δὲ ἐσηγγέλθη 6
 τοῖς τετρακοσίοις (ἔτυχον δὲ ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ ξυγκαθή-
 5 μνοι), εὐθὺς, πλὴν ὅσοις μὴ βουλομένοις ταῦτα ἦν, ἐτοῖμοι
 ἦσαν ἐς τὰ ὅπλα ἵεναι, καὶ τῷ Θηραμένει καὶ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ
 ἠπείλουν· ὁ δὲ ἀπολογούμενος ἐτοῖμος ἔφη εἶναι ξυναφαιρη-
 σόμενος ἵεναι ἥδη. καὶ παραλαβὼν ἓνα τῶν στρατηγῶν, ὃς
 ἦν αὐτῷ ὁμογνώμων, ἐχώρει ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ· ἐβόηθει δὲ καὶ
 10 Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ τῶν ἱππέων νεανίσκοι. ἦν δὲ θόρυβος 7
 πολὺς καὶ ἐκπληκτικός· οἳ τε γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἥδη ᾤοντο
 τὸν τε Πειραιᾶ κατειληφθαι καὶ τὸν ξυνειλημμένον τεθνάναι,
 οἳ τε ἐν τῷ Πειραιεῖ τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος ὅσον οὐπω ἐπὶ σφᾶς
 παρῆναι. μόλις δὲ τῶν τε πρεσβυτέρων διακωλόντων τοὺς 8
 15 ἐν τῷ ἄστει διαθέοντας καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα φερομένους, καὶ
 Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου, τοῦ προξένου τῆς πόλεως, πα-
 ρόντος καὶ προθύμως ἐμποδῶν τε ἐκάστοις γιγνομένου, καὶ
 ἐπιβωμμένου μὴ ἐφεδρευόντων ἔτι τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολέσαι
 τὴν πατρίδα, ἡσύχασάν τε καὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἀπέσχοντο καὶ 9
 20 ὁ μὲν Θηραμένης ἐλθὼν ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ (ἦν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς

1 αὐτοῖς ἅμα A B E F H R f Porpo Goell Bekk αὐτοῖς Q vulgo ἅμα αὐτοῖς
 τις τῶν περιπόλων B Porpo τις τῶν περιπόλων τῶν Bekk Goell τῶν περιπόλων
 τις F ceteri τῶν περιπόλων τις 2 μουνυχιάσι A B E F N m μουνυχίας K e g i
 μουνυχίας C μουνυχιάσι Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo (et G B E K K) μουνυ-
 χιάσι ἄρχων B V Haack Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἄρχων μεγίστων F
 3 στίφος] πλήθος B ταῦτα Haack Porpo ἐβούλετο A B F H K O Q f g
 Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri ἐβουλεύετο ἐσηγγέλθη N Q V 5 ἦν ταῦτα g
 7 ἐτοῖμος] om P εἶναι ἔφη C Q R f 8 ὃς B Goell Bekk ceteri ὅστις.
 9 ἐπὶ τὸν V 11 πολλὰς E 12 τὸν ξυνειλημμένον B g τὸ ξυνειλημμένον
 K R 13 ἄστεος A B N V e 1 Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἄστεως οὐπω
 A B F H f Porpo Goell Bekk οὐπω οὐκ G L O P i k m vulgo οὐκ 14 μό-
 γις plerique τε] om B E F H N R V f 17 ἐκάστω N V e ἑκάστον
 A E F H ἑκάστος C 18 ἔτι A. B E F Bekk 2 om K vulgo ἐγγὺς
 19 ἀπέχοντο E F

6 ἐς τὰ ὅπλα ἵεναι] "To run to the
 "spears and shields," (which in the
 present circumstances of the city were
 always kept piled in the open spaces in
 different parts of the town.) "and so
 "to arm themselves for battle" See
 ch 69, 1, 2 VII 28, 2

16 Θουκυδίδου τοῦ Φαρσαλίου] Cele-

brantur Thucydidae quatuor. unus
 Alopecensis, Milesiae filius, Perichis ad-
 versarius alter Gargettius; tertius
 Thessalus, urbe Pharsalo, quartus A-
 theniensis, Olori filius Vide Meursu
 Attic Lect I V c 26 et Fabium Pau-
 linum in Thucydidem de peste Athen.

Huds

στρατηγός), ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, ὠργίζετο τοῖς ὀπλίταις· ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει ἐχαλείομαι. οἱ δὲ ὀπλίται ὁμόσε τε ἐχώρουν οἱ πλείστοι τῷ ἔργῳ καὶ οὐ μετεμέλοντο, καὶ τὸν Θηραμένην ἡρώτων εἰ δοκεῖ αὐτῷ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τὸ τεῖχος οἰκοδομεῖσθαι, καὶ εἰ ἄμεινον εἶναι 5 καθαιρεθῆναι. ὁ δὲ, εἴπερ καὶ ἐκείνοις δοκεῖ καθαιρεῖν, καὶ ἑαυτῷ ἔφη ξυνδοκεῖν καὶ ἐντεύθεν εὐθὺς ἀναβάντες οἱ τε ὀπλίται καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πειραιῶς ἀνθρώπων κατέ-
 11 σκαπτον τὸ τεῖχισμα. ἦν δὲ πρὸς τὸν ὄχλον ἡ παράκλησις ὡς χρῆ, ὅστις τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους βούλεται ἄρχειν ἀντὶ 10 τῶν τετρακοσίων, ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον. ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ

1 καὶ post ὅσον accessit ex A B E F H N V f Goell Bekk uncis inclusit Poppo
 2 πλήθει] ἀληθεῖ d 3 ὁμοῖαι E 4 μετεμέλλοντο K.R V e f g k εἰρώ-
 των N 5 αὐτῷ K. 8 καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ L.

1 ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα] Xenophon Hist Gr II 4, 31 pag 477 ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἐπιείθοντο, προσέβαλλεν ὅσον ΔΠΟ ΒΟΗΣ ἔνεκεν, ὅπως μὴ δῆλος εἴη εὐμενὴς αὐτοῖς ὦν WASS Leunclavius ibi pro ἀπὸ legit ἀρα, et reprehendit Henr Stephanum, qui temere putaverit, ἀπὸ ex-
 pungendum esse Verum ex hoc loco Thucydidis patet, neque ἀπὸ in ἀρα mutandum, neque delendum esse Stephanus tamen se defendere potuisset auctoritate Luciani, qui de Saltat p 787 dicit, ὅσον πείρας ἔνεκα DUK

ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα] One or other of these two prepositions is of course superfluous Hermann compares the expression τίνος δὴ χάριν ἔνεκα, in Plato, de Legibus, III p 701 d, and Sophocles, Philoctet v 554

ἀ τοῖσιν Ἀργείοισιν ἀμφὶ σοῦ νεκα

βουλευμάτων ἐστὶ

See Hermann, de Ellipsi et Pleonasmō, in the Appendix to Viger Similar carelessness of expression may be noticed in English, "from hence," "from whence," "thitherward," &c

2 τῷ πλήθει ἐχαλείομαι] Non aspersionandum, putem, τῷ ἀληθεῖ Nam τὸ ἀληθές, et ἡ ἀλήθεια sæpe simulationi, προσφάσει, et λόγῳ opponuntur Thucydides VI 33, 2. πρόσφασιν μὲν—τὸ δὲ ἀληθές Et II 41, 2 ὡς οὐ λόγων ἐν τῷ παρόντι κόμπος τὰδε μᾶλλον, ἢ ἔργων ἐστὶν ἀλήθεια. Lucianus Harmon p 588 λόγῳ μὲν—τὸ δ' ἀληθές Et hoc

post Vallam probasse Ubbonem Em-
 mium, ostendit illius interpretatio, serio indignabantur Sed et fortassis vetus Scholasta ita legit DUK

ἐχαλείομαι] "Were for violent mea-
 "sures" Compare III 82, 8 ὁ μὲν χαλεπαίνων πιστὸς αἰεὶ The words οἱ ἐναντίοι must be taken with τῷ πλήθει, as Portus and Goller have seen

11 ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ ὁμοῖαι ἐπὶ τῶν πεντακισχιλίων] Ὅσοις ἦν βουλομένοις δημοκρατεῖσθαι τὴν πόλιν, οὗτοι δὴ μόνως προσηγόρευον τὴν κατάστασιν, ἣν ἐβούλοντο γενέσθαι, φοβούμενοι τὸ ὄνομα, ἀλλ' ὑπαλλάττοντες, πεντακισχιλίους ἐκά-
 λουν SCHOL

ἐπεκρύπτοντο—μὴ ὀνομάζειν] Com-
 pare II 53, 2 ἀ πρότερον ἀπεκρύπτετο, μὴ καθ' ἡδονὴν ποιεῖν "For notwith-
 "standing their opposition to the Four
 "Hundred, they still veiled their de-
 "signs under the name of the Five
 "Thousand, so as not to say in so many
 "words, Whoever is for the democracy,
 "let him set himself to the work"
 The sense of the next sentence is as follows "They were afraid lest the
 "Five Thousand should actually be in
 "existence," nominated, that is, by
 the Four Hundred, although the names
 were not yet made generally public
 But if it were so, it would be rash to
 talk of the old democracy to a member
 elect of the Five Thousand, because
 he, as belonging to a body whose cha-

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ὅμως ἔτι τῶν πεντακισχιλίων τῷ ὀνόματι, μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον
 ὅστις βούλεται ἄρχειν ὀνομάζειν, φοβούμενοι μὴ τῷ ὄντι ὧσι
 καὶ πρὸς τινα εἰπὼν τίς τι ἀγνοία σφαλῇ. καὶ οἱ τετρακόσιοι
 διὰ τοῦτο οὐκ ἤθελον τοὺς πεντακισχιλίους οὔτε εἶναι οὔτε
 5 μὴ ὄντας δῆλους εἶναι, τὸ μὲν καταστήσαι μετόχους τυσού-
 τους ἄντικρυς ἂν δῆμον ἡγούμενοι, τὸ δ' αὖ ἀφανὲς φόβον
 ἐς ἀλλήλους παρέξειν

XCIII. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ οἱ μὲν τετρακόσιοι ἐς τὸ βου-
 λευτήριον ὅμως καὶ τεθορυβημένοι ξυνελέγοντο οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ
 10 Πειραιεῖ ὀπλῖται, τὸν τε Ἀλεξικλέα ὃν ξυνέλα-
 βον ἀφέντες καὶ τὸ τεῖχισμα καθελόντες, ἐς τὸ
 πρὸς τῇ Μουνυχίᾳ Διονυσιακὸν θέατρον ἐλ-
 θόντες καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα, †ἐξεκκλησίασαν†

1 ἔτι] ἐν Q 2 εἰσι A E F 3 τις] om Q τί τις R 5 εἶναι καὶ τὸ 1.
 6 οἴομενοι V 9 ὅμως κατεθορυβημένοι g 10 ξυνέβαλον 1 12 μονυχία EF
 διονυσιακὸν τὸ (τῶι F) ἐν τῷ πειραιεῖ θέατρον A B E F H Q V f et maig G N.
 ἔλκοντες C G K 13 ἐξεκκλησίασαν A B E F G ἐξεκκλησίασαν 1 Bekk Goell

racter was comparatively exclusive, would be unwilling to share the sovereign power with the whole free population of Athens

1 μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον] Καθ' ὑπερβα-
 τὸν, ὅστις βούλεται τὸν δῆμον ἄρχειν, μὴ
 ἄντικρυς ὀνομάζειν ἐνιοὶ δὲ οὕτως ἐδέ-
 ξαντο ὅστις αὐτῶν ἐβούλετο ἄρχειν, οὐ
 δημοκρατίας κατὰστασιν ὀνομάζειν, ἀλλὰ
 πεντακισχιλίους, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς μεθέξων
 αὐτοῖς SCHOL

2 Φοβούμενοι, μὴ τῷ ὄντι ὧσι] Φοβού-
 μενοι δηλαδὴ, μὴ τις, εἰπὼν ὅτι ὀρεγεται
 δημοκρατίας, πρὸς τινα ὅς ἐστι τῶν πεν-
 τακισχιλίων, ἀγνοῶν ὅτι ἐστὶν εἰς ἐκείνων,
 ἐν κινδύνῳ γένηται SCHOL

11 τὸ—Διονυσιακὸν] The addition
 which is found in some MSS, τὸ ἐν τῷ
 Πειραιεῖ, is probably no more than a
 marginal note, but yet in its substance
 is perfectly correct. For the theatre in
 question was not “in Munychia,” but
 “close to it” That is, in Piræus, just
 without the Isthmus of Munychia. The
 remains of a theatre are still visible
 on this very spot, as may be seen in
 Col Leake’s map, in the atlas to his
 “Topography of Athens”

13 ἐξεκκλησίασαν] Bekker reads ἐξε-
 κλησίασαν, as if it were the aorist of the
 verb ἐκκλησιάζω, and the same word
 occurs again in Demosthenes, Midias,
 p 577 Reiske, Buttmann also recog-
 nises this form of the augmented tenses
 of ἐκκλησιάζω, in his largest Greek
 Grammar, p 337 § 86 On the other
 hand, Schneider considers ἐξεκκλησιάζω
 to signify “the meeting in an assembly
 “out of the usual place,” and so he
 interprets the word in Xenophon, Hel-
 lenic V 3, 16, and in his note on II
 4, 32 And the word ἐξεκκλησίασας
 occurs in the second book of the *Œcono-*
mica, published amongst the works
 of Aristotle, ch 2, 13, but that work
 is not Aristotle’s, and if the text be
 genuine, ἐξεκκλησίασας can there sig-
 nify nothing else than “having sum-
 moned an assembly” I think that
 Bekker is probably right, but as the
 question is doubtful, and every MS
 of Thucydides, with one exception,
 agrees in ἐξεκκλησίασαν, I have thought
 it best to retain that reading, whatever
 suspicions may be entertained of its
 genuineness

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is announced to be convened on a certain day
 2 day
 καὶ δόξαν αὐτοῖς εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, καὶ ἔθεντο ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ τὰ ὄπλα. ἐλθόντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν τετρακοσίων τινὲς ἡρημένοι πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἀνὴρ ἀνδρὶ διελέγοντό τε, καὶ ἔπειθον οὓς ἴδοιεν ἀνθρώπους ἐπικεικείς, αὐτοὺς τε ἡσυχάζειν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους παρακατέχειν, λέγοντες τοὺς τε πεντακισχιλίους ἀποφανεῖν, καὶ ἐκ τούτων ἐν μέρει, ἥ ἂν τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις δοκῇ, τοὺς τετρακοσίους ἔσσεσθαι, τῶς δὲ τὴν πόλιν μηδεὶν τρόπῳ διαφθεῖρειν μηδ' 3 εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους ἀνῶσαι. τὸ δὲ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ἀπὸ πολλῶν καὶ πρὸς πολλοὺς λόγων γιγνομένων, ἡπιώ- 10 τερον ἦν ἢ πρότερον, καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο μάλιστα περὶ τοῦ παντός πολιτικοῦ· ξυνεχώρησάν τε ὥστ' ἐς ἡμέραν ῥητὴν ἐκκλησίαν ποιῆσαι ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ περὶ ὁμονοίας. XCIV. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐπῆλθεν ἡ ἐν Διονύσου ἐκκλησία καὶ ὅσον οὐ ξυνειλεγμένοι ἦσαν, ἀγγέλλονται αἱ δύο καὶ 15 τεσσαράκοντα νῆες καὶ ὁ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀπὸ τῶν Μεγάρων τὴν Σαλαμῖνα παραπλεῖν καὶ πᾶς τις τῶν πολλῶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι τὸ πάλαι λεγόμενον ὑπὸ Θηραμένους καὶ τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ὡς ἐς τὸ τεῖχοςμα ἔπλεον αἱ νῆες, 20

I καὶ δόξαν A B F H N V Goell Bekk ceteri τε καὶ δόξαν 2 ἔθεντο ἐν A B F H Porpo Bekk ceteri ἔθεντο αὐτοῦ ἐν ἐν] αὐ ἐν E 4 διελεγτο e οὓς] ὡς K N V k pr G ὡς εἴδοιεν C 7 ἂν δοκῇ E F δοκεῖ A 8 τῶς δὲ τὴν] τὴν δὲ B φθεῖρειν B 9 ἐς Bekk ἀναλῶσαι f 10 λόγους V 11. ἢ πρότερον ἦν 1 ἦν om G παντός τοῦ R f. 13 ἐν τῷ διονύσῳ V e ἐκ τοῦ διονύσου K. ἐν τοῦ διονυσίου C 14 ξυνῆλθεν L O R f i m συνῆλθεν G B E K K ἢ ante ἐκκλησία ponit f γρ G διονύσω A διονυσίῳ F H γρ G τῷ διονυσίῳ B διονυσίου N V διονύσῳ E δσον] om P 15 συνειλεγμένοι g 16 τετ- 17 τῶν] om R f 18 πολλῶν B Porpo Goell 19 πολλῶν ὀπλιτῶν A E F G H L N O P V f g i k m et γρ B vulgo et Bekk ὀπλιτῶν αὐτὸ τοῦτο] ἀπὸ τούτου f. 20 ἐς] ἐπὶ g

2 ἐν τῷ Ἀνακείῳ] "The temple of "Castor and Polydeuces, or Pollux," situated at the foot of the Acropolis, on the north side, according to Col Leake, Topography of Athens, p 131

13 ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ] "In the theatre "of Dionysus, or Bacchus," of which some remains are still visible, beneath the south-east corner of the wall of the Acropolis Compare Pausanias, I 21 Leake, Topogr of Athens, p 54 and

Mr Hawkins in Walpole's Memoirs of Turkey, vol I p 497 In the time of Thucydides this theatre was an unusual place of meeting, but a few years afterwards it became frequently used for this purpose, and on some occasions was fixed by law as the place where the assembly of the people must be held See Schomann, de Comitibus Atheniensibus p 56 18 τῶν πολλῶν] The common reading

ATHENS A C 411 Olvmp 92 2

καὶ χρησίμως ἐδόκει καταπεπτωκέναι ὁ δὲ Ἀγησωνδρίδας²
 τάχα μὲν τι καὶ ἀπὸ ξυγκειμένου λόγου περὶ τε τὴν Ἐπί-
 δαυρον καὶ ταύτῃ ἀνестρέφετο, εἰκὸς δ' αὐτὸν καὶ πρὸς τὸν
 παρόντα στασιασμόν τῶν Ἀθηναίων, δι' ἐλπίδος ὡς καὶ ἐς
⁵ δέον παραγένετο, ταύτῃ ἀνέχειν. οἱ δ' ἱαυῖ Ἀθηναῖοι,³
 ὡς ἡγγέλθη αὐτοῖς, εὐθὺς δρόμῳ ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ πανδημεὶ
 ἐχώρουν, ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος [ἡ] ἀπὸ τῶν πολε-
 μίων, οὐχ ἐκὰς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τῷ λιμένι ὄντος. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς
 τὰς παρούσας ναὺς ἐσέβαινον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλας καθεῖλκον, οἱ δὲ
¹⁰ τινες ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος παρεβοήθουν.
 XCV. αἱ δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων νῆες, παραπλεύσασαι καὶ
 περιβαλοῦσαι Σούνιον, ὀρμίζονται μεταξὺ Θορικοῦ τε καὶ

² μέν] μῆ ¹ καὶ accessit ex A B F H Porpo Goell Bekk λόγου καὶ περὶ e
⁴ ὡς καὶ] ὡς οὐκ ἀν E (coir E BEKK) O οὐκ ἀν e ⁵ ταύτην A E F
 ἀνέχη K αὐ] om B "aptius leges οὐν" BEKK ⁶ πανδημεὶ] om NV
⁷ ἀνέχωρουν K ἡ] ἡ B om NV ἀπὸ] τοῦ ἀπὸ V ¹ ⁹ παρούσας] om e
¹⁰ ἐπὶ] ἐς G L O P d e g i k m ¹² ὑπερβαλοῦσαι R f περιβαλοῦσαι G
 ὀρμίζοντο d i θορικοῦ V θορυκοῦ A B F G H O e f g k m θουρικοῦ L d i
 θορύκον R θουρίκον C K N sed hic in marg θορικοῦ

18 τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, but many of the best MSS read τῶν πολλῶν ὀπλιτῶν, and one (B) reads τῶν πολλῶν only. I think that ὀπλιτῶν was added as a marginal explanation of τῶν πολλῶν, because the citizens of the middle class, that is οἱ ὀπλίται, were the principal actors in this revolution. Τῶν πολλῶν refers to those whom Thucydides had before called τὸ πᾶν πλῆθος τῶν ὀπλιτῶν. It would have signified commonly "the multitude" simply, that is, "the mass" of all the citizens of the common-wealth, but here the context limits it to the middle class, or those who served as heavy-armed soldiers, and it signifies "the whole multitude of the middle class."

⁵ οἱ δ' αὖ Ἀθηναῖοι] Bekker proposes to read οὐν instead of αὖ, and οὐν would be more to the purpose, because the preceding sentence is virtually parenthetical, and the Athenians are the principal subject throughout the chapter. Yet αὖ may have been inserted confusedly, because the Peloponnesians are the immediate subject of the preceding

sentence, and αὖ naturally enough occurs when there is a change in the subject.

⁷ ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου μείζονος ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων] Scholiastes Thucydides ἡ το' λendum, et Corinthus hic παρέλκειν dic. t. Hos sequitur Acacius, genitivum μείζονος non ad prius membrum τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, sed ad posteriorem τῶν πολεμίων retulit, ac ieiitit, majus iustitino certamine ab hostibus bellum. Ita ordo verborum foret, ὡς τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων πολέμου—μείζονος τοῦ ἰδίου. DUCKER

ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου πολέμου, κ τ λ] The conjunction ἡ must clearly be struck out, and if the text be genuine, the sense must be, "seeing that a foreign war, greater than their domestic one, was now brought home to the very mouth of their harbour." The Venetian MS V reads τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, but this savours of a correction, and the indefinite article "a foreign war" seems to me to be more required here than the definite one "the foreign war."

EUBCEA

- Πρασιῶν, ὕστερον δὲ ἀφικνουῦνται ἐς Ὀρωπόν.
 2 The enemy's fleet sails towards Eubœa. The Athenians follow them. An engagement takes place near Eretria. The Athenians are defeated, and the whole of Eubœa, except Oreus or Histiaea, revolts from Athens.
 3 Ἐρετρίαν. ὧν ἀφικομένων ξὺν τοῖς πρότερον ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ οὖσαις ἕξ καὶ τριάκοντα ἐγένοντο. καὶ εὐθὺς ναυμαχεῖν ἤναγκάζοντο. ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρίδας ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἐκ τοῦ Ὀρωποῦ ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς· ἀπέχει δὲ μάλιστα ὁ Ὀρωπὸς τῆς τῶν Ἐρετριέων πόλεως θαλάσσης 4 μέτρον ἐξήκοντα σταδίου. ὥς οὖν ἐπέπλει, εὐθὺς ἐπλήρουν καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς ναῦς, οἴομενοι σφίσι παρὰ ταῖς ναυσὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας εἶναι· οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον οὐκ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς 15 ἄριστον ἐπισιτιζόμενοι (οὐδὲν γὰρ ἐπωλεῖτο ἀπὸ προνοίας τῶν Ἐρετριέων) ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῶν ἐπ' ἔσχατα τοῦ ἄστεος οἰκῶν,

1 πρασιέων A B E F H R V πρασιέων K ^{πρασει} πρασιέων L g k m (πρασιέων G BEKK) πρασιέων προαστείων O 4 τε] om K g 5 βουλομένης d. ἐν τάχει βουλόμενοι B Bekk 2 βοῆσαι B αὐτῆς C K L O P d e i k m (pr G BEKK) 6 ἀποκεκλημένης C K Porpo Goell Bekk ἀποκεκλειμένοις B ἀποκεκλεισμένη A ceteri ἀποκεκλεισμένης 7 θυμοχάρην A B E F H L O P V f et correct N Porpo Goell Bekk θυμοχαριν K vulgo θυμόχαριν. ναῦν A 9 ἐς εὐβοίαν A B E F H f 11 ἀνήγαγε A E F G ἀνήγε B Bekk 2 ἀπέχει A B F H f Porpo Bekk vulgo διέχει 12 μάλλον G L P f i m Ἐρετριῶν B. Bekk θαλάττης B 15 οὐκ] om L 17 ἔσχατος ἄστεως G

2 ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν] "With crews not yet used to one another, not as yet blended by discipline and practice into one solid mass" The metaphor is taken from the hammering of metal so Sophocles, Antig 430 ἐκ τ' εὐκροτήτου χαλκείας ἀρδην πρόχου In its metaphorical sense Dion Cassius makes Cæsar say of Ariovistus, οὔτε γὰρ ἄλλως δυνάμιν τινα οἰκείαν συνεστηκυῖαν καὶ συγκεκορυθμένην ἔχει [XXXVIII 45 p 184 94] And in Polybius, I 61, 3 τὰ πληρώματα συγκεκορυθμένα are opposed to crews ἀνασκήτοις καὶ πρὸς καιρὸν ἐμβεβλημένοις

5 Εὐβοία γὰρ αὐτοῖς—πάντα ἦν] Thucydides hoc dicit, Athenienses omnem spem et præsidium in Eubœa sola po-

situm habuisse, atque ideo omnia sibi postputasse præ cura illius defendendæ et servandæ Ita bene Stephanus in Thes Sic Herodotus, VII 156, 1, scribit, Geloni Syracusas πάντα fuisse, id est, eum, neglectis omnibus aliis Urbibus Siciliæ, Syracusas solas, tamquam firmissimum præsidium dominationis, sibi augendas existimasse Ὁ δὲ, ἐπεὶ τε παρέλαβε τὰς Συρηκούσας, Γέλης μὲν ἐπικρατέων, λόγον ἐλάσσω ἐποιέετο, ἐπιτρέψας αὐτὴν Ἰέρωνι ἀδελφεῷ ἑωυτοῦ ὁ δὲ τὰς Συρηκούσας ἐκράτυνε, καὶ ἦσαν ἀπαντα αἱ Συρηκούσαι αἱ δὲ παραντικ' ἀνὰ τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἀνεβλαστον DUKER

16 ἐπισιτιζόμενοι] Vide Pollucem, VI 36 et Diodorum Sicul pag 349 b DUKER

ὅπως σχολῇ πληρουμένων φθάσειαν οἱ πολέμιοι προσπε-
 σόντες καὶ ἀναγκάσειαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οὕτως ὅπως τύχοιεν
 ἀνάεσθαι. σημείον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸν Ὠρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἐρε-
 τρίας, ὁπότε χρὴ ἀνάεσθαι, ἦρθη διὰ τοιαύτης δὴ παρα-
 5 σκευῆς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀναγαγόμενοι, καὶ ναυμαχήσαντες ὑπὲρ
 τοῦ λιμένος τῶν Ἐρετριέων, ὀλίγον μὲν τινα χρόνον ὅμως
 καὶ ἀντέσχον, ἔπειτα ἐς φυγὴν τραπόμενοι καταδιώκονται ἐς
 τὴν γῆν. καὶ ὅσοι μὲν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἐρετριέων
 ὡς φιλίαν καταφεύγουσι, χαλεπώτατα ἔπραξαν, φονευόμενοι
 10 ὑπ' αὐτῶν· οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπι]τείχισμα τὸ ἐν τῇ Ἐρετριαίᾳ, ὃ
 εἶχον αὐτοῖς, περιγίγνονται, καὶ ὅσαι ἐς Χαλκίδα ἀφικνουῦνται
 τῶν νεῶν. λαβόντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι δύο καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς 7
 τῶν Ἀθηναίων, καὶ ἄνδρας τοὺς μὲν ἀποκτείναντες τοὺς δὲ
 ζωγρήσαντες, τροπαῖον ἔστησαν. καὶ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον
 15 Εὐβοίαν τε ἅπασαν ἀποστήσαντες, πλὴν Ὠρεοῦ (ταύτην δὲ
 αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον), καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ περὶ αὐτὴν καθίσταντο.

1 φράσειαν e 2 ἀναγκάσειαν A B F H Goell Bekk vulgo ἐξανγκάσειαν
 ὅπως οὕτως A E F ὅπως N ἐναγαγέσθαι B 4 ὅπως χρὴ N V χρὴν L P
 g i k m χρῆν G BEKK ἦρθη A F H τοιαύτης δὴ παρασκευῆς B L O f g
 i k m Poppo Goell Bekk τοιαύτης παρασκευῆς P τοιαύτην δεῖ παρασκευὴν E F.
 ceteri (et teste Bekk G) τοιαύτην δὴ παρασκευὴν 5 ἀναγαγόμενοι B. Bekk. 2.
 Haack vulgo ἀναγόμενοι 6 ὅλως N V 7 καὶ ἐς φυγὴν e ἐκτραπόμενοι B
 8 μὲν] μετ' K ἐς τὴν πόλιν e 1 9 ὡς φιλίαν] om N V φιλείαν E
 10 ἐπιτείχισμα A E F G τείχισμα B Bekk 2 ἐν τῇ] om B ἐρετριαίᾳ P Goell.
 Bekk ceteri ἐρετρία 11 παραγίγνονται e f ὅσαι τῶν νεῶν ἐς e 12 δὲ καὶ οἱ
 E F G H L O P f k m 14 ὕστερον οὐ πολλῶ B Bekk 2 15 Ὠρεοῦ A B
 E K N V g k Poppo Goell Bekk ὦραιον F ὦραίον H vulgo ὦρεοῦ δὲ]
 om k 16 αὐτοῖς] om L O P g k αὐτὴν G i m αὐτοὶ οἱ K N τὰ accessit
 ex A B C E F H K L N O P e g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk.

4 διὰ τοιαύτης δὴ παρασκευῆς] Conf
 IV 8, 8 τοῦ χωρίου δι' ὀλίγης παρα-
 σκευῆς κατελημμένου GOLLER See
 also the note on I 40, 4

10 οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ [ἐπι]τείχισμα] i e οἱ
 καταφεύγοντες, as if in the preceding
 line it had been οἱ μὲν καταφεύγοντες
 instead of ὅσοι μὲν καταφεύγουσι Bek-
 ker in his latest edition reads τείχισμα
 for ἐπιτείχισμα This is a probable
 correction, because ἐπιτείχισμα in the
 language of Thucydides signifies "a
 "fortress built in order to annoy an-
 "other," and this fort in the territory

of Eretria, even if it had been built to
 control the Eretrians, which yet does not
 appeal, yet in a country subject to Athens
 could hardly be said to be built "against
 "them," as though they had been ene-
 mies Probably however the fort was a
 mere station on the Euboean shore of the
 strait, for the defence of the coast against
 the descents of the enemy's privateers
 Compare II 32, 1

16 αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον] The Athe-
 nian cleruchi, or settlers, planted there
 by Pericles after the last recovery of the
 island See I. 114, 5.

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XCVI. Τοῖς δὲ Ἀθηναίοις ὥς ἤλθε τὰ περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν
 γεγενημένα, ἔκπληξίς μεγίστη δὴ τῶν πρὶν παρέστη. οὔτε
 ἈΘΗΝΗΣ γὰρ ἡ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφορὰ, καίπερ μεγάλη
 Universal consti- nation produced at
 2 Athens by the revolt of Euboea The Pe- lonnesians do not pursue then victory
 τότε δόξασα εἶναι, οὔτε ἄλλο οὐδέν πω οὕτως
 ἐφόβησεν ὅπου γὰρ στρατοπέδου τε τοῦ ἐν Σάμῳ ἀφεστηκότος, ἄλλων τε νεῶν οὐκ οὐσῶν
 οὐδὲ τῶν ἐσθησομένων, αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόν-
 των, καὶ ἄδηλον ὃν ὁπότε σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ξυρράξουσιν, τοσαύτη
 ἡ ξυμφορὰ ἐπεγεγέννητο, ἐν ἣ ναῦς τε, καὶ τὸ μέγιστον, Εὐ-
 βοίαν ἀπολωλέκεσαν, ἐξ ἧς πλείω ἢ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὠφελοῦντο, 10
 3 πῶς οὐκ εἰκότως ἠθύμουν; μάλιστα δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ δι' ἐγγυ-
 τάτου ἐθορύβει, εἰ οἱ πολέμοι τολμήσουσι νενικηκότες εὐθὺς
 σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἔρημον ὄντα νεῶν πλείῃ· καὶ ὅσον

3 γὰρ τῇ ἐν σικελίᾳ B ἡ ἐν σικελίᾳ Bekk 2 ξυμφορὰ] om K 4 οὐδέ A C E.
 F H 5 τε] τῶν f. 7 ἐκβησομένων G k m τε] om A E F H unciis inclusit Bekk
 8 ὃν] om i ὁπότε] ὅπου τε A F H ξυρράξουσιν K συρράξουσιν B N V
 καὶ τοσαύτη ξυμφορὰ N V 10 ἀπολωλέκεσαν A 12 εὐθὺς Lobeck ad
 Phrynich p 144 εὐθὺς N ex rasura 13 ἀποπλεῖν G L O P e f g i k m

1 ὥς ἤλθε τὰ] *Primum suspicabar, ἤλθε fortassis e compendio scripturæ, vel alio eriore libraiūm ortum esse pro ἡγγέλθη, quomodo sæpe loquitur Thucydides, non ἤλθε* Paullo post cap 97, 1 *ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡγγελημένοις* Deinde quum vidissem, Scholiasten hæc verba ἤλθε τὰ γεγενημένα interpretari, ἤλθε μὴνυμα τῶν γεγενημένων, unde eum agnovisse τὸ ἤλθε adparet, nihil tentandum arbitratus sum etsi non valde obvium genus loquendi esse puto DUK

7 αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων] Bekker and some others of the later editors have put the conjunction here between brackets, supposing that the clause αὐτῶν—ξυρράξουσιν is added to explain why there were no seamen ready to man the ships But it seems to me that there are three circumstances mentioned as combining to aggravate the late defeat 1st, the actual revolt of a large portion of the force of the commonwealth, 2d, the consequent scarcity of ships and seamen at home to replace such a loss as that sustained at Eretria,

and 3d, the distracted state of their domestic affairs, which seemed every moment likely to lead to a civil war within the very walls of Athens

8 ξυρράξουσιν] *Vulgata interpretatio* huj v *admitti nequit sed confugere* notat et *concurrere inter sese* v Schol ad c 104, 4, ad vv πρότερον ξυμμίξαι BEKK

12 εὐθὺς σφῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ—πλείῃ] Lobeck in his note on Phrynichus, p 144, proposes to read εὐθὺς But the genitive depends in point of construction on ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, being in fact equivalent to τῆς Ἀττικῆς, and the construction resembles those well known cases where the genitive of the country is put first, and the particular place spoken of in that country is then added, as, οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐς Ἐλεῦσινά ἐσβαλόντες, I 114, 4 See also the note on III 105, 2 and V 83, 4 The present passage expressed in English would be “to attack *them* immediately in Piræus,” or literally, “to attack of all belonging to “them Piræus”

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οὐκ ἤδη ἐνόμιζον αὐτοὺς παρῆναι ὅπερ ἂν, εἰ τολμηρότεροι 4
 ἦσαν, ῥαδίως ἂν ἐποίησαν, καὶ ἡ διέστησαν ἂν ἔτι μᾶλλον
 τὴν πόλιν ἐφορμοῦντες, ἢ εἰ ἐπολιόρκουν μένοντες, καὶ τὰς
 ἀπ' Ἰωνίας ναῦς ἠνάγκασαν ἂν, καίπερ πολεμίας οὔσας τῇ
 5 ὀλιγαρχίᾳ, τοῖς σφετέροις οἰκείοις καὶ τῇ ξυμπάσῃ πόλει
 βοηθῆσαι, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Ἑλλήσποντός τε ἂν ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ
 Ἰωνία καὶ αἱ νῆσοι καὶ τὰ μέχρι Εὐβοίας καὶ ὡς εἰπεῖν ἡ
 Ἀθηναίων ἀρχὴ πᾶσα. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τούτῳ μόνῳ Λακεδαι- 5
 μόνιοι Ἀθηναίοις πάντων δὴ ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι
 10 ἐγένοντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις πολλοῖς. διάφοροι γὰρ πλεῖ-
 στον ὄντες τὸν τρόπον, οἱ μὲν ὀξεῖς, οἱ δὲ βραδεῖς, καὶ οἱ μὲν
 ἐπιχειρηταὶ, οἱ δὲ ἄτολμοι, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ
 πλείστα ὠφέλουν. ἔδειξαν δὲ οἱ Συρακόσιοι· μάλιστα γὰρ
 ὁμοιότροποι γενόμενοι ἄριστα καὶ προσεπολέμησαν.
 15 XCVII. Ἐπὶ δ' οὖν τοῖς ἡγγελμένοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ναῦς
 τε εἴκοσιν ὁμῶς ἐπλήρουν, καὶ ἐκκλησίαν ξυνέλεγον, μίαν

1 ὅπερ εἰ N V 2 ἡ dederunt A B E F H L N O P V d f g i k Haack.
 Poppo Goell Bekk μᾶλλον ἔτι g 3 ἐφορμοῦντες ἢ accessit ex A (qui εἰ
 ἐφ' ἡ) B E F H L O V d e f g i k m ἐφορμοῦντες et εἰ om N qui omnes post ἡ
 omittunt εἰ 4 ἐπ' e ἠνάγκασαν ἂν] om G L O P k m 7 βοιωτίας B.
 Bekk 2 εὐβοίας A E F G 8 οὐκ] ἐν B μόνῳ] om K 9 δὲ K.
 συμφορώτατοι C F H N V e g k προσπολεμῶσαι E 10 διάφορον C K.
 ὄντες πλείστον K 11 βραεῖς L O P k βραχεῖς i 12 καὶ ἐν ἀρχῇ ναυτικῇ B
 Bekk 2 ceteri ναυτικῇ ἀρχῇ 13 μάλιστα μὲν K 14 ἄριστα καὶ προσε-
 πολέμησαν] om P 15 ἐπειδὴ οὖν B 16 τε] om e ξυνέλεγον B g
 Bekk 2 Haack Poppo Goell ξυνήγον P vulgo συνέλεγον

7 τὰ μέχρι Εὐβοίας] Bekker on the authority of the Vatican MS B, reads in his latest edition, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτίας. This, I think, is a mistake, and a mistake originating perhaps in the expression in VIII 43, 3 ἐν ἡν γὰρ καὶ νήσους ἀπ᾽ ἅσας πάλιν δουλεύειν καὶ Θεσσαλίαν καὶ Λοκρούς καὶ τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν. But here, in speaking of the Persian dominion which had extended over the whole north of Greece, τὰ μέχρι Βοιωτῶν is said with propriety, whereas in speaking of the Athenian dominion the same expression is absurd, for Athens had no dominion on the main land of Greece to the north of Boeotia and if the maritime dominion be intended, as it

obviously is, Boeotia would not be mentioned at all, for it was not interposed between Attica and its dependencies. The sense is that all the islands and foreign dependencies of Athens would be lost, even up to Euboea, which lay so immediately on the coast of Attica, and which would naturally be the last part of the empire to be endangered, before the storm reached Attica itself.

9 ξυμφορώτατοι προσπολεμῆσαι] "Most convenient enemies to fight with" See VI 22 note

10 διάφοροι γὰρ] See I 70

14 ὁμοιότροποι γενόμενοι] Compare VII 21 55, 2

ATHENS A C 411 Olymp 92 2

Internal concord restored at Athens The Four Hundred are put down, and a mixed and moderate government (of which unhappily no particulars are given) is established Alcibiades is recalled, and the armament at

μὲν εὐθὺς τότε πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην, οὐπερ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεσαν, ἐν ἥπερ καὶ τοὺς τετρακοσίους καταπαύσαντες τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις ἐψηφίσαντο τὰ πράγματα παραδοῦναι εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν, ὅποσοι καὶ ὅπλα παρέχονται· καὶ μισθὸν μηδὲνα φέρειν μηδεμίᾳ

1 Πύκνα A C E F H K 1 m Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo Πύκα 4 πεντακοσίους L O P 5 ὅποσοις B ὅποσοι καὶ A F H L O P R. f g i k Bekk 2 Haack Poppo Goell vulgo omitt καὶ

1 ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην] See the note on I 67, 2

Πύκνα] Πύκα pro Πύκνα, quod habent omnes Edd et e MSS Cass Gr et Camer et in Latina interpretatione *Pnyca* pro *Pynca* scribi voluerat Cl Wasse Idem, sed nonnihil dubitans, malebat Florens Christianus ad Aristoph Pac v 679 et sine hæsitazione Palmerius in Exercitation p 58 et Kuhnus ad Pollucem VIII 132 Palmerius etiam pronunciat, sciolos, quid esset, Πύκα ignorantes, hoc ubique depravasse in Πύκνα, vocem illis notio-rem Satis profecto confidenter Nam Grammatici veteres docent, etsi casus rectus hujus nominis est Πύξ, tamen in obliquis per μετάθεσιν στοιχείων, euphoniæ causa dici Πυκνός, Πυκνί, Πύκνα Equidem non possum discernere, an vera sit, quam illi tradunt, transpositionis literarum in hac voce causa, quia scilicet non animadverto, suavius sonare Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πύκνα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνί et Πύκα quod fortassis teretes illæ ac delicatæ Atticorum aures judicare potuerunt Sed hoc ex observatione Grammaticorum liquet, eos non ignorasse, quid esset Πύκα Rutgerus V Variar Lect 1 et Valesius ad Harpocrationem, qui et ipse ex aliis Scriptoribus Πυκνός et Πύκα in Lexicon suum contulit, hic retinent vulgatum Πύκα Et potest tuto retineri Neque tamen ideo lectio plerorumque MSSorum Thucydidis, qui Πύκα exhibent, improbanda est Nam præceptum hoc Grammaticorum non tam firmum est, ut pro lege haberi debeat, quum certum sit quamplurimis locis veterum Scriptorum, quorum non pauca in Meursio de Populis Att. et II Athen.

Attic 9 leguntur, non minus Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πύκα, quam Πυκνός, Πυκνί, et Πύκα scribi quæ omnia corrupta esse non temere quisquam, etsi hic Πύκα retinendum censeat, adfirmit Et stat pro hac scriptura auctoritas Eustathi in Homerum, apud quem ad Iliad ψ' p 1322 hæc leguntur ὧς δὲ ἐκ τοῦ πύσσω πύξω γίνεται καὶ τὸ, πύξ πυχός καὶ τὸ πύξ πυκνός, (perperam πυκνός in Ed Rom quod bene emendavit in indice Devarius) ὄνομα δικαστηρίου Ἀττικοῦ, ὅπερ ἡ κοινὴ χρῆσις πυκνός κλίνει, ἀλλαχοῦ σαφῶς δεδιγλωτται In Aristophane utioque modo scribitur Πυκνός Equit v 165 ubi tamen MS Vatic Πυκνός, Πύκα The-smophor 665 et aliis locis, quæ ibi adnotavit Kusterus Πυκνός Equit 1106 Πυκνί Ibid 646 1134 et Vesp 31 Πύκα Equit 648 Duk Vide Do-bræum ad Porsoni Aristophan p (129)

3 τοῖς πεντακισχιλίοις] Adi Lysiam Orat XIX p 328 Wass [Pro Polystrato, p 675 Reiske]

5 εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν ὅποσοι καὶ ὅπλα παρέχονται] Of course the number of citizens capable of providing themselves with heavy arms must have much exceeded five thousand, and it is said in the defence of Polystratus, one of the Four Hundred, (Lysias, p 675, Reiske,) that he drew up a list of nine thousand But we must suppose that all who could furnish heavy arms were eligible into the number of the Five Thousand whether the members were fixed on by lot, by election, or by rotation, as it had been proposed to appoint the Four Hundred by rotation out of the whole number of the Five Thousand See ch. 93, 2

ATHENS A C 411 Olymp 92 2

Samos invited to agree
with the new state of
things

ἀρχῇ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἐπάρατον ἐποιήσαντο ἐγίγνον- 2
το δὲ καὶ ἄλλαι ὕστερον πυκναὶ ἐκκλησίαι,
ἀφ' ὧν καὶ νομοθέτας καὶ τᾶλλα ἐψηφίσαντο ἐς τὴν πολι-
τείαν. καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα δὴ τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον ἐπὶ γε ἐμοῦ
5 Ἀθηναῖοι φαίνονται εὖ πολιτεύσαντες· μετρία γὰρ ἦ τε ἐς
τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ξύγκρασις ἐγένετο, καὶ ἐκ
πονηρῶν τῶν πραγμάτων γενομένων τοῦτο πρῶτον ἀνῆνεγκε
τὴν πόλιν. ἐψηφίσαντο δὲ καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδην καὶ ἄλλους μετ' 3
αὐτοῦ κατιέναι, καὶ παρά τε ἐκείνων καὶ παρὰ τὸ ἐν Σάμῳ

2 ὕστερον] om B 4 δῆ] δέ F 5 γε B 6 ὀλίγους
καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς G L O k m 7 ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς καὶ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους e g 8 ἄλλας A F
ὀλίγους καὶ ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς B 6 σύγκρασις H 8 ἄλλας A F

2 πυκναί] Kuhnus ad Pollucem VIII 132 emeadat Πυνκί Receipta lectio satis commodum sensum habet, nec videtur indigere emendatione Duk 3 νομοθέτας] "Persons to model the "constitution," corresponding to the ξυγγραφείς appointed by the aristocratical party a little before See ch 67, 1 2 4 τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον] We should have better understood the full meaning of this expression had Xenophon been a little more fit to write history, and especially to continue the work of such a man as Thucydides It appears that the constitution as now fixed was at first, in the opinion of Thucydides, the best that Athens had ever enjoyed within his memory, that is, the best since the complete ascendancy of the democracy effected under Pericles But how long a period is meant to be included by the words τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον, and when and how did the implied change for the worse take place? Τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον can hardly apply to the whole remaining term of the war, as if this improved constitution had been first subverted by the triumph of the oligarchy under the Thirty, and then superseded by the restoration of the old democracy after their overthrow Yet Xenophon mentions no intermediate change in the government between the beginning of his history and the end of the war And it seems evident from the account of the trial of the eight generals after the battle of Aigi-

nusæ, that the supreme power could not then have been lodged in the hands of the Five Thousand, but must have been shared as formerly by every free citizen Indeed if Thucydides' words are well considered, it would not follow from them that the Five Thousand ever enjoyed any exclusive power under the improved constitution It is true that the Four Hundred made over their power to them immediately on their own abdication, but it is not said that the commissioners who drew up the new constitution, νομοθέτας, retained this institution On the contrary it appears that whatever restraints were laid on the power of the democracy, yet the old assembly was restored, and every free Athenian as before was entitled to be a member of it It is remarkable that although the vote for the recall of Alcibiades is said to have passed at this time, yet he did not return to Athens till four years afterwards, and when he was appointed one of the generals of the commonwealth just before his return, Xenophon says that he was appointed while "an exile" Was this merely that although the vote for his recall was past, he had not taken advantage of it, and was therefore in fact still an exile, or are we to suppose that with the growing influence of the democratical party, the vote for his recall had been suspended till he should agree with the popular party more entirely than at present?

στρατόπεδον πέμψαντες διεκελεύοντο ἀνθάπτεσθαι τῶν πραγμάτων.

XCVIII. Ἐν δὲ τῇ μεταβολῇ ταύτῃ εὐθὺς οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον καὶ Ἀλεξικλέα, καὶ ὅσοι ἦσαν τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας μάλιστα, ὑπεξέρχονται εἰς τὴν Δεκέλειαν· 5 Ἀρίσταρχος δὲ αὐτῶν μόνος (ἔτυχε γὰρ καὶ στρατηγῶν) λαβὼν κατὰ τάχος τοξότας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρωτάτους, ἐχώρει πρὸς τὴν Οἰνόνην. ἦν δὲ Ἀθηναίων ἐν μέθοροις τῆς Βοιωτίας τεῖχος, ἐπολιόρκουν δ' αὐτὸ διὰ ξυμφορὰν σφίσιν ἐκ τῆς 10 Οἰνός γενομένην ἀνδρῶν ἐκ Δεκελείας ἀναχωρούντων διαφθορᾶς οἱ Κορίνθιοι ἐθελοντηδὸν, προσπαρακάλεσαντες τοὺς 3 Βοιωτοὺς. κοινολογησάμενος οὖν αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀρίσταρχος ἀπατᾷ τοὺς ἐν τῇ Οἰνῇ, λέγων ὡς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει τᾶλλα ξυμβεβήκασι Λακεδαιμονίοις, κακείνους δὲ Βοιωτοῖς τὸ χωρίον 15 παραδοῦναι ἐπὶ τούτοις γὰρ ξυμβεβάσθαι οἱ δὲ πιστεύσαντες ὡς ἀνδρὶ στρατηγῷ, καὶ οὐκ εἰδότες οὐδὲν διὰ τὸ 4 πολιορκεῖσθαι, ὑπόσπονδοι ἐξέρχονται. τούτῳ μὲν τῷ τρόπῳ Οἰνόνην ληφθεῖσαν Βοιωτοὶ κατέλαβον, καὶ ἡ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ὀλιγαρχία καὶ στάσις ἐπαύσατο. 20

XCIX. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ Μιλήτῳ Πελοποννήσιοι, ὡς τροφὴν τε οὐδεῖς

1 διεκελεύονται B 3 εὐθὺς om B μὲν] om K 5 μάλιστα εὐθὺς ἐξέρχονται B ἐπεξέρχονται C e 6 αὐτὸς K 7 στρατηγῶν K 11 γενομένην A B E F (γενεαμένην E F B e κ κ) L O d f g i k m. Haack Poppe Goell Bekk vulgo γιγνομένην διαφθορὰν Reiskius διὰ φθορᾶς L O 12 προσπαρακάλεσαντες A B E F H f Poppe Goell Bekk vulgo προσκαλέσαντες 13 οὖν αὐτοῖς δ C 14 οἱ] om N V 15 καὶ κακείνους B κακείνοις C P i k δέ] δὴ f 16 ξυμβεβάσθαι B F H d g i k m Haack Poppe Goell Bekk ξυμβεβάσθαι A E N V vulgo ξυμβιβασθαι 19 οἰνόνην ληφθεῖσαν A B F H f Poppe Goell Bekk οἰνόνην μὲν ληφθεῖσαν G L O P d e i k m vulgo οἰνόνην τε ληφθεῖσαν. 22 τῇ] om R

7 τοξότας τινὰς τοὺς βαρβαρωτάτους] Designat ministros publicos, qui τοξόται Athenis vocabantur De quibus saepe Aristophanes, et ex eo aliusque Jungeim ad Pollucem VIII 132 et Meursius Ceramic Gem cap 16. Erant enim hoc genus feie barbari, unde et Scythæ dictu Dux Conf ad VIII 69, 4

10 διὰ ξυμφορὰν—διαφθορᾶς] Owing to an accident, which consisted in the loss of some of their men For the expression ξυμφορὰν διαφθορᾶς, Goller refers to I 33, 1 ἡ ξυντυχία τῆς ἡμετέρας χρείας To which may be added, III 112, 7 ἀμὰ τοῦ ἔργου τῇ ξυντυχίᾳ

COAST OF ASIA

The grand Peloponnesian fleet, tired out with the duplicity of Tissaphernes, resolves to move its station to the Hellespont, to make trial of the sincerity of Phainabazus. The fleet leaves Miletus, and arrives at Chios.

ἐδίδου τῶν ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους τότε ὅτε ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσπενδον παρήει προσταχθέντων, καὶ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης τέως που ἦκον, ὃ τε Φίλιππος ὁ ξυμπεμφθεὶς αὐτῷ ἐπεστάλκει Μινδάρῳ τῷ ναύαρχῳ, καὶ ἄλλος Ἱπποκράτης ἀνὴρ Σπαρτιάτης καὶ ὢν ἐν Φασήλιδι, ὅτι οὔτε αἱ νῆες παρέσονται πάντα τε ἀδικοῦντο ὑπὸ Τισσαφέρνους, Φαρνάβαζος τε ἐπεκαλεῖτο αὐτοὺς καὶ ἦν πρόθυμος κομίσας τὰς ναῦς καὶ αὐτὸς τὰς λοιπὰς ἔτι πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστήσαι τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, ἐλπίζων πλεόν τι σχήσειν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, οὕτω δὲ ὁ Μίνδαρος πολλὰ κόσμῳ, καὶ ἀπὸ παραγγέλματος αἰφνιδίου, ὅπως λάθοι τοὺς ἐν Σάμῳ, ἄρας ἀπὸ τῆς Μιλήτου ναυσὶ τρισὶ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα ἔπλει 15 ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον πρότερον δὲ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει τῷδε 2

1 ἐδίδου] om e 2 παρείη E F H 3 τέως accessit ex A B F H L N O P V f g i k m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk 4 ἦκον A B L O d f g i k m N correct Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo (et G ΒΕΚΚ) ἦκων τε] δὲ A 5 ἄλλους Reiskius 6 ὑποκράτης H φασήλιδι Bekk φασηλίδι K Goell φασίλιδι E 7 παραπέσονται f παρέσονται G m τε] om e 9 ἀπεκαλεῖτο i κομίσασθαι G L O P d e i k m 10 τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] om N V 11 τι πλεόν g 13 λάθῃ d τὰς ἐν Σάμῳ N V 14 ἄρας] ἄνδρας e 15 τῷδε θέρει N V

3 Φοίνισσαι] Vide Isocratē Orat. de Bigis, p. 515. WASS. In his, αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης, simplex negatio vim duplicis habet, pro οὐδὲ αἱ Φοίνισσαι νῆες, οὐδὲ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης. Idem in Sophoclis Ajace ad v. 635 αἴλιον observat Scholastes Poetæ Lucianus Ver. Histoi. I. 655 ἔντερον δὲ ἐν ἐντῇ (nempe τῇ γαστρὶ) οὐδὲ ἦπαρ φαίνεται. Et II. 682 δένδρον δὲ, οὐδὲ ὕδωρ ἐνῇ. Mox præfero scripturam librorum, qui habent ἦκον, ut hoc congruat cum præcedente ἐδίδου et sequente ἐπεστάλκει quæ omnia ad particulam ὥς referuntur. Nec adsperneret τέως που, omnium MSS. Storū, præterquam Camer. auctoritate firmatum DUK.

10 πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς] Τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ δηλονότι ἀρχῇ, ὅσαι ἔτι ἦσαν ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίους, πρόθυμος ἦν ὁ Φαρνάβαζος ἀποστήσαι αὐτῶν, ὥσπερ καὶ ὁ

Τισσαφέρνης τὰς ἐν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ ἤλπιζε γὰρ ὁ Φαρνάβαζος, τοῦτου γενομένου, πλεόν τι σχήσειν αὐτός. SCHOL.

14 τρισὶ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] If the two ships which Philippus had taken with him to Aspendus had returned to Miletus, leaving him on shore with Tissaphernes, then the number may be made out exactly, as has been shewn in the note on ch. 80, 4. But if Philippus, as seems more probable, kept the ships so long as he remained himself with Tissaphernes, then we must either suppose that they had been rep'aced from some quarter or other, without Thucydides' having thought it worth his while to notice the circumstance, or that he had himself made a miscalculation, and had not taken into the account the absence of the two ships with Philippus, as mentioned in ch. 87, 6.

ἐκκαίδεκα ἐς αὐτὸν νῆες ἐσέπλευσαν, αἱ καὶ τῆς Χερσονήσου
τι μέρος κατέδραμον. χειμασθεῖς δὲ ἀνέμῳ καὶ ἀναγκασθεῖς
καταίρει ἐς τὴν Ἰκαρον, καὶ μείνας ἐν αὐτῇ ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας
πέντε ἢ ἕξ ἡμέρας ἀφικνεῖται ἐς τὴν Χίον.

C. Ὁ δὲ Θράσυλος ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ἐπειδὴ ἐπύθετο αὐτὸν 5
ἐκ τῆς Μιλήτου ἀπηρκότα, ἔπλει καὶ αὐτὸς ναυσὶν εὐθύς
πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα, ἐπειγόμενος μὴ φθάσῃ
ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐσπλεύσας. αἰσθόμενος
δὲ ὅτι ἐν τῇ Χίῳ εἴη, καὶ νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέ-
ξειν αὐτοῦ, σκοποὺς μὲν κατεστήσατο καὶ ἐν 10
τῇ Λέσβῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀντιπέρας ἡπείρῳ, εἰ ἄρα
ποι κινοῦντο αἱ νῆες, ὅπως μὴ λάθοιεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐς τὴν Μή-
θυμναν παραπλεύσας, ἄλφιτά τε καὶ τᾶλλα ἐπιτήδεια παρα-
σκευάζειν ἐκέλευεν, ὥς, ἢν πλείων χρόνος γίγνηται, ἐκ τῆς
3 Λέσβου τοὺς ἐπίπλους τῇ Χίῳ ποιησόμενος. ἅμα δὲ, Ἐρεσος 15
γὰρ τῆς Λέσβου ἀφειστήκει, ἐβούλετο ἐπ' αὐτὴν πλεύσας, εἰ

1 ἐς] ὡς KNV ἐσέπλευσαν GK Porpo Goell Bekk ἀπέπλευσαν A L
OP d g 1 vulgo ἐπέπλευσαν Conf c 100, 1 et 102, 1 αἱ accessit ex B Goell.
Bekk uncis inclusit Porpo χερονήσσου EF χερονήσου G 3 Ἰκαρην V
6 εὐθύς accessit ex A B E F H L O f 1 k m Porpo Goell Bekk 7 φθάσει H
μέθυμναν EF 13 τᾶλλα B Bekk τᾶλλα K Goell ἄλλα L O vulgo τὰ ἄλλα
14 ἐκέλευεν A B E F H N f g k m Porpo Goell Bekk ceteri ἐκέλευσεν πλέον
A E F H 15 τοὺς—λέσβου] om G ποιησάμενος f ἔρεσος Bekk

1. ἐκκαίδεκα] See ch 102, 2

9 νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέξειν αὐτοῦ] One of the Scholiasts explains καθέξειν by ἐνδιατρίψειν. Nor does it seem that the word can have any other meaning, yet, except in the passage already noticed, VIII 28, 2 ἐν ᾗ κατείχε, I have been unable to find any instance of the word's being used in such a signification.

14 ἐκέλευεν] That the imperfect of several verbs, and of this in particular, is sometimes used where we should expect the aorist, has been already noticed see I 138, 1 III 112, 4 and Porpo's note on I 119. But why it is so used, or whether it is to be considered as a careless and incorrect way of writing, I cannot profess to explain. There seems no reason why the action of ordering

the Methymnæans to furnish provisions should be either represented as continuing for some time, or should be brought before the reader's mind, like the several points in a lively description, in both which cases the use of the imperfect is intelligible. Yet the difference between ἐκέλευεν and ἐκέλευσεν must be, that while the latter notices a fact, and dismisses it at the same time from our consideration, the former in a manner retains it before us, as if Thucydides meant to signify that Thrasyllus, during the whole time of his stay at Methymna, was repeating his orders or enforcing their execution.

15 Ἐρεσος—τῆς Λέσβου] "Eresus in "Lesbos," or "Eresus, one of the "towns of Lesbos."

δύναιτο, ἐξελθῖν. Μηθυμναίων γὰρ οὐχ οἱ ἀδυνατώτατοι
 φυγάδες, διακομίσαντες ἔκ τε τῆς Κύμης προσεταιριστοὺς
 ὀπλίτας ὡς πεντήκοντα, καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου μισθωσά-
 μενοι, ξύμπασιν ὡς τριακοσίοις, Ἀναξάνδρου Θηβαίου κατὰ
 5 τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἡγουμένου, προσέβαλον πρώτη Μηθύμνη καὶ
 ἀποκρουσθέντες τῆς πείρας διὰ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Μυτιλήνης Ἀθη-
 ναίων φρουροὺς προελθόντας, αὖθις ἔξω μάχῃ ἀπωσθέντες
 καὶ διὰ τοῦ ὄρους κομισθέντες ἀφιστάσι τὴν Ἔρεσον πλεύ- 4
 σας οὖν ὁ Θράσυλος ἐπ' αὐτὴν πάσαις ταῖς ναυσὶ διενοεῖτο
 10 προσβολὴν ποιῆσθαι. προαφιγμένος δὲ αὐτόσε ἦν καὶ ὁ
 Θρασύβουλος πέντε ναυσὶν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου, ὡς ἡγγέλθη
 αὐτοῖς ἡ τῶν φυγάδων αὕτη διάβασις· ὑστερήσας δὲ, ἐπὶ
 τὴν Ἔρεσον ἐφώρμει ἐλθών. προσεγένοντο δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ 5
 Ἑλλησπόντου τινὲς δύο νῆες ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνακομιζόμεναι καὶ αἱ

1 ἐξελθῖν A B E F γὰρ] om f 2 τε accessit ex B L O P d f g i k
 Haack Poppo Goell Bekk κοίμης E προσεταιριστοὺς A F πρὸς ἐται-
 ριστοὺς H 3 τῶν] τὸν A E F 4 ξυμπᾶσιν F ἀναξάνδρου A B E F H f
 Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ἀναξάρχου 5 ἡγούμενος A προσέβαλλον A E F
 (προσεβάλλον F BEKK) H R πρῶτον B 7 προελθόντας L N O P R
 g i k m μάχῃ] om d 1 ἔρεσον Bekk et μοχ ἔρεσόν 9 πάσαις ταῖς
 ναυσὶ A E F H L O g m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk πᾶσι ταῖς ναυσὶ B f i k
 vulgo ναυσὶ 10 προαφιγμένος E ἦν] om B καὶ ὁ θρασ A B F H L O.
 d i k Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo καὶ θρασ 11 ὡς B Bekk 2 vulgo ὄρε.
 12 ὑστερήσας E K R 13 ἐφώρμει ἐλθών A B E F H f Poppo Goell Bekk
 ceteri ἐλθὼν ἐφώρμει 14 καὶ αἱ μηθυμναῖαι] ai accessit ex B Goell Bekk
 [ai] Poppo

2 προσεταιριστοὺς ὀπλίτας] That is, some persons at Cuma, who, while the Methymnaean exiles had resided amongst them, admitted them as members of one of their aristocratical *ἐταίρια*, and were therefore ready to help them as their sworn brethren

4 κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς] Bæotos Mitylenæorum *συγγενεῖς* Thucydides etiam III 2, 3 vocat, ubi Schol Cass scribit Lesbios Æolensium colonos et Bæotos iidem Æolenses fuisse Nempes Thessali Æιολεῖς, et Thessalia Æιολίς olim dicebatur, ab Æolo qui ibi imperavit Hinc ante bellum Trojanum quidam profecti in Bæotia consederunt Deinde alii Arne Thessalica pulsī eam, quæ deinde Bæotia dicta est, occuparunt Inde est illa *συγγένεια* Bæotorum et Lesbiorum Vide Thucyd. I 12, 3

Diodor Sic IV pag 187 Eustath in Hom Odyss IX p 1644 et Schol Pindari ad Olymp I 164 Pyth II 128 Nem IV 136 Adde Stephanum in Ἀσπληδῶν et Ἰωνία Et eo referri potest locus Thucydides, c 5, 2 hujus libri, *ξυμπρασσόντων αὐτοῖς (τοῖς Λεσβίοις) τῶν Βοιωτῶν* DUKER

12 ὑστερήσας] Videtur ὑστερήσας ad Thrasybulum referri, quem dicat, licet προαφιγμένον, tamen ὑστερήσαι Αλο- qui repetendum fuerat Thrasylli nomen post ὑστερήσας Neque enim hic parenthesis commodum esse locum puto, quæ incipiat a προαφιγμένος, et desinat in διάβασις STERN

ὑστερήσας] "Having come too late
 "to prevent the exiles from seizing
 "Eresus"

Μηθυμναῖαι· καὶ αἱ πᾶσαι νῆες παρήσαν ἐπτά καὶ ἐξήκοντα, ἀφ' ὧν τῷ στρατεύματι παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς κατὰ κράτος μηχαναῖς τε καὶ παντὶ τρόπῳ, ἣν δύνωνται, αἰρήσοντες τὴν Ἑρεσον.

CI. Ὁ δὲ Μίνδαρος ἐν τούτῳ καὶ αἱ ἐκ τῆς Χίου τῶν 5 Πελοποννησίων νῆες, ἐπισιτισάμεναι †δυσὶν‡ ἡμέραις, καὶ λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν Χίων τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς ἕκαστος Χίας, τῇ τρίτῃ διὰ ταχέων ἀπαίρουσιν ἐκ τῆς Χίου οὐ πελάγαι, ἵνα μὴ περιτύχωσι ταῖς ἐν τῇ Ἑρέσῳ ναυσὶν, ἀλλὰ ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον 10 ἔχοντες ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν ἠπειρον. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῆς Φωκαίδος ἐς τὸν ἐν Καρτερίοις λιμένα καὶ ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαίαν δειπνοποιοῦνται ἐν Ἀργεννοῦσαις τῆς ἠπέιρου, ἐν τῷ ἀντιπέρας τῆς Μυτιλήνης

1 καὶ πᾶσαι A E F H R f 3 δύνωντο F 5 καὶ αἱ ἐκ E καὶ ἐκ A B F H L O R d e g k m 6 πελοποννησίων αἱ νῆες B Bekk δυσὶν] δυοῖν Lobeck ad Phrynich p 211 7 παρὰ τῶν χίων] om O τετταρακοστὰς B σαρακοστὰς A E F H τέσσαρας εἰκοστὰς K 9 οὐ πελάγαι Haack Poppo Goell Dobræus. Bekk 2 ([οὐ] π Bekk) Libii πελάγαι 12 καρτερίοις A B F H O Poppo

Goell Bekk καρτερίοις L P καρτεροῖς N V κρατεροῖς I κρατερίοις E R κρατερεῖοις G. vulgo κρατερείοις 13 κυμαίαν B F L O g Poppo Coell Bekk κυμαίαν A E (F B E K K) P vulgo κύμαιαν δειπνοποιοῦντες e περαιοῦνται A B E F G H L N O P V g i k m Ἀργεννοῦσαις A E F H N Poppo Goell Bekk 2 Ἀργενούσ-σας B Ἀργινοῦσαις G L O e k m vulgo Ἀργινοῦσαις

6 †δυσὶν‡ ἡμέραις] I think that Lobeck is undoubtedly right in reading in this place δυοῖν, which, as he observes, differs from δυσὶν only in its accent. If the difference were much greater, still I should think the authority of Phrynichus, and the all but universal practice of the Attic writers, far more to be regarded than our existing MSS of Thucydides; especially when we remember the proved fact of their universal corruption in the case of the word Μέθαινα, IV 45, 2

7 τρεῖς τεσσαρακοστὰς] What this coin was can only be guessed at. But it evidently derived its name from being equivalent to the fortieth part of some coin of a larger denomination, like the ἔκται Φωκαίδες [See Inscription, Appendix to Bockh's Staatshaushalt der Athener vol II p 300, 301 German edition.] If it was the fortieth part of the stater, its value would be about three oboli, and the whole sum would

be three days' pay, at the rate of three oboli a day. It is a curious coincidence that as it appears from hence that the Chians expressed the value of their coins by their names, so also they are almost the only Greek people on whose coins we find the value of the piece stamped, as for instance ACCAPIA TPIA, or ΔΥΟ, ACCAPION HMICY, OBOΛΟΣ-ΔΙΧΑΛΚΟΝ. See Eckhel, Doctrina Numorum, vol II p 565

9 οὐ πελάγαι] Oὐ excidisse post Χίου et Krueger monuit, p 306 et Haack de conjectura in ordinem recepit. Id quod verum esse situs locorum docet, et quod sequitur, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ τὴν Λέσβον ἔχοντες GOLLIER. The correction is so certain and so necessary, that it only shews the inattention of the earlier editors that it was not made long since

12 Κρατερείοις] Plinio V 31 Carteria juxta Smyri nam insula. Vide Scylacem, p 36 WASS

13 ἐν Ἀργεννοῦσαις τῆς ἠπέιρου] The

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ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἔτι πολλῆς νυκτὸς παραπλεύσαντες, καὶ ἀφικόμενοι τῆς ἡπείρου ἐς Ἀρματοῦντα καταντικρὺ Μηθύμνης, ἀριστοποιησάμενοι, διὰ ταχέων παραπλεύσαντες Λέκτον καὶ Λάρι[σ]σαν καὶ Ἀμαξιτὸν καὶ τὰ ταύτη χωρία, ἀφικνούνται 5 ἐς Ῥοίτειον ἥδη τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, πρῶταίτερον μέσων νυκτῶν. εἰσὶ δ' αὖ τῶν νεῶν καὶ ἐς Σίγειον κατήραν καὶ ἄλλοσε τῶν ταύτη χωρίων.

CII. Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ δυοῖν δεούσαις ἔκκοσι ναυσὶν ὄντες, ὥς αὐτοῖς οἱ τε φρυκτωροὶ ἐσήμαινον καὶ ἡσθά-

10 The Athenian squadron at Sestos is surprised, and escapes with difficulty

νοντο τὰ πυρὰ ἐξαίφνης πολλὰ ἐν τῇ πολεμίᾳ φανέντα, ἔγνωσαν ὅτι ἐσπλεύουσιν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι. καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ταύτης νυκτὸς ὡς εἶχον τάχους ὑπομίζαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ, παρέπλεον ἐπ' Ἐλαι-

1 δέ] om 1 παραπλεύσαντες τὴν κυμαῖαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι A B E F G H L O g k m παραπλεύσαντες λέκτον καὶ λάρισσαν καὶ ἀφικόμενοι K παραπλεύσαντες τὴν κυμαῖαν περαιούνται ἐν ἀργ—μυτιλήνης καὶ ἀφικόμενοι g 1 2 ἀρματοῦντα H ἐρματοῦντα G L O P g k n ἐρμούντα d 1 3 λέκτον A E F L O V τὸν λέκτον H 4 λάρισσαν Bekk ἀμαξιτὸν F H K ταύτης 1 5 ροίτειον B Poppo Goell Bekk ροίτειον 1 1 ulgo (et B Bekk) ροίτιων πρῶταίτερον N V πρῶταίτερον d 1 ulgo πρῶταίτερον 6 σίγειον E 8 δυεῖν g, δὲ οὖσαι E e 9 φρυκτῶριοι A E F H φρυκτωροὶ K φυκτωροὶ C ἐσήμαναν 1 13 οὐ παρέπλεον A E F ἐλεούντος A d 1 infra ἐλεούντα A et c 103, 1 L K

ἐλαιούντα⁹ N

islands of this name are well known the town on the main land is only mentioned in this place for the Arginusa, which the Scholiast on Aristophanes calls a town, and a village of Æolis, (Frogs, 33 710) may refer to the islands as well as to a place on the main land, for Herodotus speaks of πόλεις Αἰολίδες in the islands, and no one would scruple to call Clazomenæ a town of Ionia, although it was built on an island, and not on the main land. But Kruger well compares the Sybota islands, and the Sybota on the main, (Thucyd I 47, 1 50, 3) and in the same way there may have been an Argennusæ on the main opposite to the islands of the same name. After παραπλεύσαντες, immediately below, several MSS add τὴν Κυμαῖαν, which Poppo supposes to be a corruption of τὴν Καναῖαν, for there was a place called Canæ just opposite the headland of

Malea, (Strabo, XIII 2, 2) which a fleet sailing northward from Argennusæ must have passed by. But I imagine that τὴν Κυμαῖαν was merely a mistake of the copyists, and that they repeated it from παραπλεύσαντες τὴν Κυμαῖαν, a few lines above. Harmætus is not mentioned by any ancient writer. The headland of Lectum, and the towns of Larisa, for so it should be written, and Hamaxetus, are spoken of by Strabo, XIII 1, 47, 48.

6 ἐς Σίγειον] Erat in hac civitate templum Minervæ. Vid. Herodotum, V 95, 1 Strab XIII. In Mitylenensium potestatem devenit Æschylæ templum, auctor ejusdem Schol. Eumen. 401. WASS.

8 οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ Σηστῷ] See ch 80 ad fin.

13 ὑπομίζαντες τῇ Χερσονήσῳ] “Keeping close under the shore of the Chersonesus”

οὐντος, βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν
 2 πολεμίων ναῦς. καὶ τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ ἐκκαίδεκα ναῦς
 ἔλαθον, προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῷ φίλῳ ἐπίπλῳ, ὅπως αὐ-
 τῶν ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἣν ἐκπλέωσι τὰς δὲ μετὰ τοῦ Μιν-
 δάρου ἅμα τῇ ἔφ κατιδόντες, τὴν διώξιν εὐθὺς †ποιοῦμενοι,† 5
 οὐ φθάνουσι πᾶσαι, ἀλλ' αἱ μὲν πλείους ἐπὶ τῆς Ἴμβρου καὶ
 Λήμνου διέφυγον, τέσσαρες δὲ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ὕσταται πλέου-
 3 σαι καταλαμβάνονται †παρὰ† τὸν Ἐλαιῶντα καὶ μίαν μὲν
 ἐποκέϊλασαν κατὰ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Πρωτεσιλάου αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι
 λαμβάνουσι, δύο δὲ ἐτέρας ἄνευ τῶν ἀνδρῶν τὴν δὲ μίαν 10
 πρὸς τῇ Ἴμβρῳ κενὴν κατακαίουσι. CIII. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο

2 μὲν ἐκκαίδεκα ναῦς τὰς ἐν ἀβύδῳ e 3 προειρημένων P ἐπίπλῳ τῷ φίλῳ R
 4 ἀνακῶς] om f ἣν] ἡ K τοῦ] om 1 5 εὐθὺς] om N V 6 πᾶσας
 B g ἴμβρου B N V Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἡπείρου 7 λήμνου] λιμένος P
 τέτταρες B O k αἱ] om N V. 9 ἐποκέϊλασαν E F πρωτεσίλειω d 1 Goell.
 10 δὲ δύο K τῶν] om d 1 11 καινήν E F

1 ἐκπλεῦσαι—ναῦς] I have no doubt that the Scholast rightly understands these words, and that ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς—ναῦς was meant to signify ἐκπλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν ἐκφεύγειν τὰς ναῦς, although the expression is most harsh and confused

2 τὰς μὲν ἐν Ἀβύδῳ, κ τ λ] See ch 99, 2

3 προειρημένης φυλακῆς, κ τ λ] This again is most strangely intended to mean προειρημένου αὐτοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιπλέοντων φίλων φυλάσσειν τοὺς πολεμίους. The abstract ἐπίπλῳ for the concrete ἐπιπλεύουσι resembles the expressions already noticed VIII 64, 4 IV 128, 1 V 23, 4

4 ἀνακῶς] De hac voce vide Hesychium Eam ex Herodoto mutuatus est Confer Plutarchum in Theseo Pausanias Lexicographus iedditi φυλακῶς, προνοητικῶς, et ex ANAΞ ΑΝΑΚΟΣ deducunt Grammatici veteres Hinc ἀνακὼς Διοσκουδρῶν dictos tradit Eustath p 1425 Et p 650 ἀνακῶς, ἐπιμελῶς, ἀναξ, ἦτοι, inquit, φροντιστής Herodot VIII 109, 5 καὶ τις οἰκίην τε ἀναπλασάσθω καὶ σπορὰς ἀνακῶς ἐχέτω WASS

ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, ἣν ἐκπλέωσι] Τὸ μὲν ἀνακῶς ἀντὶ τοῦ προνοητικῶς καὶ φυλακτικῶς ὁ δὲ νοῦς, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν ταῖς

ἐκκαίδεκα ναυσὶν ἔλαθον τοὺς ἐν Ἀβύδῳ Πελοποννησίους παραφυλάττοντας, καί-τοι προειρημένου τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἀβύδῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ φίλιου ἐπίπλου (τούτέστιν ὑπὸ τοῦ στόλου τοῦ μετὰ Μινδάρου,) ὅπως παραφυλάττωσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ λαθεῖν αὐτοὺς ἐκπλεύσαντας SCHOL

5 †ποιοῦμενοι†] This, I think, must be corrupt, and I should agree with Haack in proposing to read ποιομένων. For the use of the genitive absolute in such cases being not readily understood by the copyists, and ποιομένων having apparently no substantive with which to agree, it was unluckily altered into ποιοῦμενοι. The confusion in III 53, ad fin μὴ ἄλλοις χάριν φέροντες ἐπὶ διεγνωσμένην κρίσιν καθιστώμεθα, will hardly defend the common reading in the present instance, because ποιοῦμενοι will neither suit what comes before it nor what follows it

8 †παρὰ τὸν Ἐλαιῶντα] “Qu περὶ” DOBREE I think that περὶ is required here, as well as in VI 57, 3, where the common reading is παρὰ τὸ Λεωκόριον. For the words cannot signify “are overtaken near Elæus,” if they are genuine, they must rather belong to πλεύουσαι, “are overtaken while sailing by Elæus.”

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ταῖς τε ἐξ Ἀβύδου ξυμμιγείσαις καὶ ταῖς ἄλλαις ξυμπάσαις
ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα πολιορκήσαντες Ἐλαιούντα ταύτην τὴν
ἡμέραν, ὥς οὐ προσεχώρει, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς Ἀβυδον.

Οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι ψευσθέντες τῶν σκοπῶν, καὶ οὐκ ἂν οἴο-
5 μνοι σφᾶς λαθεῖν τὸν παράπλουν τῶν πολεμίων νεῶν, ἀλλὰ

The grand Athenian fleet leaves Eresus in haste, and proceeds also to the Hellespont καθ' ἡσυχίαν τειχομαχοῦντες, ὥς ἦσθοντο, εὐθύς ἀπολιπόντες τὴν Ἐρεσον κατὰ τάχος ἐβοήθουν ἐς τὸν Ἐλλήσποντον· καὶ δύο τε ναῦς τῶν

Πελοποννησίων αἰρουῦσιν, αἱ πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος τότε θρασύ-
10 τερον ἐν τῇ διώξει ἀπάρασαι περιέπεσον αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἡμέρα
ὔστερον ἀφικόμενοι ὀρμίζονται ἐς τὸν Ἐλαιούντα, καὶ τὰς ἐκ
τῆς Ἰμβρου ὅσαι κατέφυγον κομίζονται, καὶ ἐς τὴν ναυμαχίαν
πέντε ἡμέρας παρεσκευάζοντο. CIV μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἐναυ-

SLA FIGHT OFF μάχουν τρόπῳ τοιῷδε. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι παρέπλεον
15 CYNOSSEMA, ἐπὶ κέρως ταξάμενοι παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ
in the Hellespont τῆς Σηστοῦ, οἱ δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι αἰσθόμενοι
The Athenians obtain the victory
(104, 105) ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου ἀντανήγον καὶ αὐτοί. καὶ ὥς 2

ἔγνωσαν ναυμαχῆσונτες, παρέτειναν τὸ κέρας, οἱ μὲν Ἀθη-
ναῖοι παρὰ τὴν Χερσονήσον, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι
20 Ἀρριανῶν, νῆες ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα, οἱ δ' αὖ Πελοποννήσιοι

2 ἐβδομήκοντα d 3 προσεχώρουν e ἐς] ὡς G L O P k m 5. λαβεῖν e
7 ἀπολείποντες E F ἀπολείποντες H 9 αἰρουσιν F 11 ἀφικόμεναι A E
et pr G 13 ἡμέραις e 15 ἐπὶ σηστοῦ d 18 ναυμαχῆσαντες E F H
παρέτειναν A B F H P T V d i k m corr N Poppo Goell Bekk ceteri παρέτεινον
19 Ἰδακοῦ L O P 20 ἀριανῶν K ἐβδομήκοντα A B E F H correct N et V
Haack Poppo Goell Bekk vulgo ὀγδοήκοντα οἱ—ὀγδοήκοντα] om K.

2 ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] Mindarus had sailed from Miletus with 73 ships, (ch 99, 1) and the 16 which had been sent previously to the Hellespont, had now joined him, but two of his own fleet having been taken by the Athenians, (ch 103, 2) the sum total of his fleet should have been 87. One more must have been lost or disabled in some way not explained, so as to reduce the actual number to 86.

19 ἀπὸ Ἰδάκου μέχρι Ἀρριανῶν] Although nothing whatever is known of these places, yet, as the Athenians were

sailing in the direction of the Propontis from the Ægean, it would appear that Idacus was nearest the Ægean, and Arrhiani farther up the Hellespont, towards Sestus and the Propontis.

20 Ἀρριανῶν] De Idaco et Arrhiana silent veteres WASS

ἐξ καὶ ἐβδομήκοντα] The Athenians had arrived in the Hellespont from Lesbos with 62 ships for Thrasybulus had set out from Samos with 55, Thrasybulus had joined him with five, and two more had been added to the number, when on their way home from the

ἀπὸ Ἀβύδου μέχρι Δαρδάνου, νῆες †ἐξ† καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα.
 3 κέρας δὲ τοῖς μὲν Πελοποννησίοις εἶχον τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Συρα-
 κόσιοι, τὸ δ' ἕτερον αὐτὸς Μίνδαρος καὶ τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα
 πλέουσαι, Ἀθηναίοις δὲ τὸ μὲν ἀριστερὸν Θρασύβουλος, ὁ δὲ
 Θρασύβουλος τὸ δεξιόν· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι στρατηγὸι ὥς ἕκαστοι 5
 4 διατάξαντο. ἐπειγομένων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων πρότερόν
 τε ξυμμιζαί, καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπερ-
 σχόντες αὐτοὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ ἀποκλῆσαι τοῦ ἕξω αὐτοὺς ἔκ-
 πλου, εἰ δύναιντο, κατὰ δὲ τὸ μέσον ἐξῶσαι πρὸς τὴν γῆν
 οὐχ ἕκασ οὖσαν, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι γνόντες, ἥ μὲν ἐβούλοντο ἀπο- 10
 φράσασθαι αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐναντίοι, ἀντεπεξῆγον καὶ περιεγίγνοντο
 τῷ πλῶ, τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον αὐτοῖς ὑπερεβεβλήκει ἤδη τὴν ἄκραν
 5 ἢ Κυνὸς σῆμα καλεῖται. τῷ δὲ μέσῳ, τοιούτου ξυμβαίνοντος,
 ἀσθενέσι καὶ διεσπασμέναις ταῖς ναυσὶ καθίσταντο, ἄλλως
 τε καὶ ἐλάσσοσι χρώμενοι τὸ πλήθος, καὶ τοῦ χωρίου τοῦ 15

1 ἀπὸ A B C E F H L N O P d e g i m Haack Poppo Goell Bekk ὑπὸ T
 vulgo ὡς ἀπὸ ἐξ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] Ita de conjectura rescripsi Conf c 103, 1 ὀκτώ
 καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα N V Haack Poppo Goell ceteri (inter quos Bekk) ὀκτώ καὶ ἐξ-
 ἦκοντα 2 μὲν ante δεξιὸν om B 3 αὐτὸς ὁ μίνδαρος K 4 τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν
 θρασύβουλος B 5 ἕκαστα R 7 ξυμμιζαντες L O k m pr G συμμιζαί K
 καὶ] om K 8 τῷ εὐωνύμῳ αὐτοὶ V ἀποκλῆσαι E F H T ἀποκλῆσαι Poppo
 Goell Bekk ceteri ἀποκλείσαι αὐτοῖς A E 10 ἀποφράσασθαι ἐβούλοντο g
 12 ὑπερεβεβλήκει K ὑπερεκβεβλήκει E F G H T m 13 συμβαίνοντος g
 14 διεσπαρμέναις g καθίστανται e 15 ἐλάττωσι B et infra ἐλάττους

Hellespont, (ch 100, 5) The Methym-
 naean ships, five in number, had been
 left at Lesbos Then, since their ar-
 rival at the Hellespont, the Athenians
 had been joined by 14 ships, the re-
 mains of their squadron of 22 ships
 which had been stationed before at Ses-
 tos, (ch 102) So 62 + 14 = 76

1 †ἐξ† καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα] See ch 103, 1
 The MSS had inverted these numbers
 by reading ὀκτώ καὶ ἐξήκοντα The
 later editors, on the authority of one or
 two MSS, have corrected ἐξήκοντα into
 ὀγδοήκοντα. I have ventured also to
 alter ὀκτώ into ἐξ, partly on the au-
 thority of ch 103, 1, and partly because
 the whole corruption of the number in
 the MSS seems to be in this manner
 more easily accounted for

3 τῶν νεῶν αἱ ἄριστα] Vallam legisse

αἱ εἰ ἄριστα πλέουσai, suspicaretur ali-
 quis ex ejus versione nam reddit, ve-
 locissimae quippe naves F Port

7 ὑπερσχόντες] This again is a con-
 fusion of the construction, for it should
 have been ὑπερσχόντων, but perhaps
 Thucydides wished to shew that the
 word was not coupled with ἐπειγομένων,
 and the words εἰ δύναιντο immediately
 following made him accommodate the
 nominative of the participle to them
 If we substitute καὶ ὅπως ἀποκλήσειαν
 for ἀποκλῆσαι, we shall see how the no-
 minative case found its way into the
 sentence Compare V 41, 2 ἔπειτα δ'
 οὐκ ἔόντων Λακεδαιμονίων—ἀλλ'—ἔτοι-
 μοι εἶναι, and the note there Com-
 pare also V 50, 1 ἀναβάντες, and the
 note

περὶ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα ὀξεῖαν καὶ γωνιώδη τὴν περιβολὴν
 ἔχοντας, ὥστε τὰ ἐν τῷ ἐπέκεινα αὐτοῦ γιγνόμενα μὴ κά-
 τοπτα εἶναι CV. προσπεσόντες οὖν οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι
 κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἐξέωσαν τε ἐς τὸ ξηρὸν τὰς ναῦς τῶν Ἀθη-
 5 ναίων, καὶ ἐς τὴν γῆν ἐπεξέβησαν, τῷ ἔργῳ πολὺ περισχόν-
 τες ἀμύναι δὲ τῷ μέσῳ οὐθ' οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον ἀπὸ 2
 τοῦ δεξιοῦ ὑπὸ πλῆθους τῶν ἐπικειμένων νεῶν ἐδύναντο, οὐθ'
 οἱ περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐωνύμου ἀφανές τε γὰρ ἦν
 διὰ τὴν ἄκραν τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ ἅμα οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ
 10 ἄλλοι οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἐπιτεταγμένοι εἶργον αὐτοὺς, πρὶν οἱ
 Πελοποννήσιοι διὰ τὸ κρατήσαντες ἀδεῶς ἄλλοι ἄλλην ναὺν
 διώκειν ἥρξαντο μέρει τινὶ σφῶν ἀτακτότεροι γενέσθαι.
 γνόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον, τὰς ἐπὶ σφίσιν αὐτῶν 3
 ἐπεχούσας, παυσάμενοι τῆς ἐπεξαγωγῆς ἤδη τοῦ κέρως καὶ
 15 ἐπαναστρέψαντες, εὐθὺς ἡμύναντό τε καὶ τρέπουσι, καὶ τὰς

1 τὸ] τοῦ K d γωνιώδη E F 2 ὥς τὰ g ἐπεκείνω F ἐπ' ἐκείνω
 A H T ἐπ' ἐκείνα K γιγνόμενα] om Thomas M v κάτοπτα κατόπιν d i
 5 ἐπέβησαν e 6 τὸν] om K N 7 ἀπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους R f 8 τὸν] om K V e
 ἀφανέστερα γὰρ A E F ἀφανέστερον γὰρ H T. 9 τὸ] τοῦ A E F H d i δ T
 11 ἄλλοι] ἄλλη K 12 διώκοντες A B F H T V et correct N Porpo Goell
 σφῶν αὐτῶν K ἀτακτότερον H T d i 14 ἐπισχούσας d i ἐτι ἐχούσας A E
 F H et γρ B ἐτι ἐπεχούσας παυσάμενοι ἤδη τῆς ἐπ P 15 ἡμύναντο B L O
 i k m Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo ἡμύνοντο καὶ τὰς] om d

13 γνόντες δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Θρασύβουλον,
 κ τ λ] The common stopping of this
 sentence makes it signify, "that Thra-
 sybulus and the right squadron of
 "the Athenian fleet, observing a pause
 "in the advance of the ships that were
 "attacking them in particular, discon-
 "tinued their lateral movement along
 "the coast, and faced about and re-
 "pelled the enemy." But then it is a
 question, what should have made the
 enemy pause? Had it been the centre
 of the Peloponnesian fleet which was
 falling into disorder from the haste of
 their pursuit, and had the Athenians
 been threatening to take advantage of
 this confusion, then we could under-
 stand the more advanced ships waiting
 for those which were behind them, as
 in the engagement off Naupactus in

the early part of the war, (II 91, 5)
 But there was no reason why the left
 of the Peloponnesian fleet should pause
 in their attack on the Athenian right,
 because their centre was pursuing the
 Athenian centre in some disorder. On
 the other hand, if we place a comma
 after Θρασύβουλον, with Haack, Porpo,
 and Dobree, the sense is perfectly clear.
 "When Thrasybulus observed the dis-
 "order of the enemy's centre, he im-
 "mediately made a vigorous attack on
 "the ships of their left, which were
 "particularly opposed to him, and hav-
 "ing beaten them, he then proceeded
 "to attack their centre also." Ἐπε-
 χούσας is rightly explained by the Scho-
 liast, ἐφεδρευούσας. Compare Herodot
 IX. 59, 1 ἐπέιχε ἐπὶ Λακεδαιμονίους

κατὰ τὸ νικῆσαν τῶν Πελοποννησίων μέρος ὑπολαβόντες
πεπλανημένας ἔκοπτόν τε καὶ ἐς φόβον τὰς πλείους ἀμαχεῖ
καθίστασαν. οἱ τε Συρακόσιοι ἐτύγχανον καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤδη τοῖς
περὶ τὸν Θράσυλον ἐνδεδωκότες καὶ μᾶλλον ἐς φυγὴν ὀρμή-
σαντες, ἐπειδὴ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἑώρων. CVI. γεγενημένης 5

Great moral effect
of this victory on the
minds of the Athe-
nians

δὲ τῆς τροπῆς, καὶ καταφυγόντων τῶν Πελο-
ποννησίων πρὸς τὸν †Μεῖδιον† μάλιστα πο-
ταμὸν τὸ πρῶτον, ὕστερον δὲ ἐς ᾿Αβυδον, ναῦς
μὲν ὀλίγας ἔλαβον οἱ ᾿Αθηναῖοι (στενὸς γὰρ ὦν ὁ ᾿Ελλήσ-
ποντος βραχέας τὰς ἀποφυγὰς τοῖς ἐναντίοις παρεῖχε), τὴν 10
μὲντοι νίκην ταύτην τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐπικαιροτάτην δὴ ἔσχον.
2 φοβούμενοι γὰρ τέως τὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναυτικὸν διὰ τε
τὰ κατὰ βραχὺ σφάλματα καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ξυμφο-
ρὰν, ἀπηλλάγησαν τοῦ σφᾶς τε αὐτοὺς καταμέμφεσθαι καὶ
3 τοὺς πολεμίους ἔτι ἀξιῶν του ἐς τὰ ναυτικά νομίζειν. ναῦς 15
μὲντοι τῶν ἐναντίων λαμβάνουσι Χίᾱς μὲν ὀκτὼ, Κορινθίας
δὲ πέντε, ᾿Αμπρακιώτιδας δὲ δύο καὶ Βοιωτίας δύο, Λευκα-
δίων δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Συρακοσίων καὶ Πελληνέων
4 μίαν ἐκάστων· αὐτοὶ δὲ πεντεκαίδεκα ναῦς ἀπολλύουσι. στή-

1 κατὰ] om 1 τὸ τῶν C K e 1 τὸ τῶν G d k νικησάντων C G K.
d e i k m ὑπολαμβάνοντες A F H N O R T V et corr G 2 τοὺς d 1
4 ἐκδεδωκότες d 1. καὶ ante μᾶλλον om 1 ante τοὺς om e ὀρμίσαντες E F
7 μεῖδιον A B E F H et γρ N Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo πύδιον 10 βρα-
χεῖας καὶ τὰς 1 11 ταύτης C δὴ ἔσχον] διέσχον A E F H T. 12 φοβού-
μενοί τε γὰρ B τὸ] om K διὰ τε ἅλλα τὰ βραχὺ d 1 13 τῇ] om d 1
15 τοῦ vulgo et Haack om 1 του ex emendatione Dukerī receperunt Goell
Porpo Bekk 17 καὶ] om P καὶ Βοιωτίας δύο om B 18 πελληνέων
B N V Porpo Goell Bekk vulgo πελληνέων Conf II 9, 2, 3 VIII 3, 2
19 δεκαπέντε e ἀπολλύουσι V g e f

7. †τὸν Μεῖδιον†] Nothing is known of this river, whether we prefer the reading Μεῖδιον or Πύδιον Porpo supposes it to be the same with that which Strabo calls "Rhodius" (XIII 1, 28)

Πύδιον] Fluvium eundem esse existimat Hobbesius, quem Ῥόδιον appellat Strabo. Huns Nescio, an huc spectet Hesychius Πύθιον τὸ ὕδωρ Θουκυδίδης Sic et Phavorinus forte legendum Πύδιον τὸ ὕδωρ. Πύδης flu-

men in *Πισίδια* agnoscit Steph de *Pydio* silent Geographi Circa Cynossema est Ῥόδιος ποταμός, ut ex Homero observavit Strabo, nunc, inquit Hesychius, Δάρδανος WASS

18 Λακεδαιμονίων] Hos omittit Diodorus Siculus XIII p 351 et pro Πελληνέων non recte habet Παλληνέων Vide Thucydidem VIII 3, 2 et quæ ad IV 120, 1, 3 dicta sunt Paullo post pro πεντεκαίδεκα Diodorus πέντε. DUK.

HELLESPONT A C 411 Olymp 92 3

σαντες δὲ τροπαῖον ἐπὶ τῇ ἄκρᾳ οὐ τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα, καὶ
τὰ ναύαγια προσαγαγόμενοι, καὶ νεκροὺς τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὑπο-
σπόνδους ἀποδόντες, ἀπέστειλαν καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας τριήρη
ἄγγελον τῆς νίκης οἱ δὲ ἀφικομένης τῆς νεῶς, καὶ ἀνέλ- 5
πιστον τὴν εὐτυχίαν ἀκούσαντες ἐπὶ τε ταῖς περὶ τὴν Εὐ-
βοίαν ἄρτι ξυμφοραῖς καὶ κατὰ τὴν στάσιν γεγενημέναις,
πολὺ ἐπερρώσθησαν, καὶ ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι δυνατὰ εἶναι
τὰ πράγματα, ἣν προθύμως ἀντιλαμβάνονται, περιγενέ-
σθαι.

10 CVII. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ναυμαχίαν ἡμέρᾳ τετάρτῃ ὑπὸ σπου-
δῆς ἐπισκευάσαντες τὰς ναῦς οἱ ἐν τῇ Σησιτῷ Ἀθηναῖοι,
ἐπλεον ἐπὶ Κύζικον ἀφεστηκυῖαν· καὶ κατι-
δόντες κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον καὶ Πρίαπον τὰς ἀπὸ
τοῦ Βυζαντίου ὀκτὼ ναῦς ὁρμούσας, ἐπιπλεύ-
σαντες, καὶ μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ, 15
ἔλαβον τὰς ναῦς ἀφικόμενοι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν Κύζικον ἀτείχι-
στον οὖσαν προσηγάγοντο πάλιν, καὶ χρήματα ἀνέπραξαν.
ἔπλευσαν δὲ ἐν τούτῳ καὶ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου 3

2 προσαγόμενοι A E F H K P T καὶ νεκροὺς B C F H K L N O P T V d e
f g i k Poppo Bekk 2 vulgo καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς τοὺς ἐναντίους R 3 τριήρη
E F H T g 6 μετὰ 2 γεγενημένοις f 11 τῇ accessit ex A B K L O d g
Goell Bekk uncis inclusit Poppo 12 ἐπλεον A B E F H T i Poppo Goell
Bekk ceteri ἐπέπλεον 13 κατὰ] om d τρίαπον L O P τὰς ἀπὸ
βυζαντίου τὰς ὀκτὼ K 16 καὶ] om K e κύζικον καὶ ἀτείχιστον B
17 προσηγάγοντο καὶ πάλιν K ἀπέπραξαν K ἔπραξαν f g 18 δὲ καὶ ἐν E F
τῆς] τοῦ g

2 τὰ ναύαγια προσαγαγόμενοι] Valla
vertit, *attractus naufragus* Adnotat ibi
Stephanus *Et ubi vendicatus naufragus
sequendo Scholiasten Gr qui προσ-
αγαγόμενοι εἰποντο* ἰδωσάμενοι Non
male Valla Ἀνελίσθαι et ἀνελκύσαι τὰ
ναύαγια alibi dicit Thucydides Προσα-
γαγέσθαι pro *adtrahere* e Platone adfert
Stephanus Quod etiam de us dicitur,
qui vi et inviti compelluntur ad aliquid
faciendum Thucyd III 63, 3 et VI
54 3 DUKER

8 περιγενέσθαι] Ἐνόμισαν σφίσιν ἔτι
δυνατὰ εἶναι τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι,
idem est, ac si dixisset ἔτι δυνατόν εἶναι
σφῶν τὰ πράγματα περιγενέσθαι quam

sententiam in interpretatione Latina
expressit Portus Sic III 86, 5 Πρό-
πειράν τε ποιούμενοι εἰ σφίσι δυνατὰ εἶη
τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα ὑποχείρια
γενέσθαι Dativis portu αὐτῷ, αὐτοῖς,
σφίσι, quam plurimis locis ita utitur
Thucydides VII 31, 5 Δέκα ναῦς τὰς
ἄριστα σφίσι πλεούσας Vide ad III
98, 1 DUKER

13 κατὰ Ἀρπάγιον] See Strabo XIII.
I, 11 ἐν δὲ τῇ μεθορίᾳ τῆς Κυζικηνῆς καὶ
τῆς Πριαπηνῆς ἐστὶ τὰ Ἀρπαγία τόπος,
ἐξ οὗ τὸν Γανυμήδην μυθεύουσιν ἡρ-
πάχθαι

14 ὀκτὼ ναῦς] See ch 80, 4.

ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐλαιοῦντα, καὶ τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώτων
 ὅσαι ἦσαν ὑγίεις ἐκομίσαντο, (τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Ἐλαιοῦσιοι
 κατέκαυσαν,) καὶ ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἀπέπεμψαν Ἴπποκράτη καὶ
 Ἐπικλέα κομιοῦντας τὰς ἐκείθεν ναῦς.

CVIII. Κατέπλευσε δὲ ὑπὸ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τούτους 5
 καὶ ὁ Ἀλκιβιάδης ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσὶν ἀπὸ τῆς Καύ-
 νου καὶ Φασήλιδος ἐς τὴν Σάμον, ἀγγέλλων
 ὅτι τὰς τε Φοινίσσας ναῦς ἀποστρέφει Πελο-
 ποννησίοις ὥστε μὴ ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Τισσαφέρ-
 2 νην ὅτι φίλον πεποιήκοι μᾶλλον Ἀθηναίοις ἢ πρότερον. καὶ 10
 πληρώσας ναῦς ἐννέα πρὸς αἷς εἶχεν, Ἀλικαρνασέας τε πολλὰ
 χρήματα ἐξέπραξε καὶ Κῶν ἐτείχισε. ταῦτα δὲ πράξας καὶ
 ἄρχοντα ἐν τῇ Κῷ καταστήσας πρὸς τὸ μετόπωρον ἦδη
 3 ἐς τὴν Σάμον κατέπλευσε. Καὶ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἀπὸ τῆς
 Ἀσπένδου, ὡς ἐπύθετο τὰς τῶν Πελοποννησίων ναῦς ἐκ 15
 τῆς Μιλήτου ἐς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον πεπλευκυίας, ἀναζεύξας
 4 ἡλαυνεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας. ὄντων δὲ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐν
 τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, Ἀντάνδριοι (εἰσὶ δὲ Αἰολῆς) παρακομισά-
 μενοι ἐκ τῆς Ἀβύδου πεζῇ διὰ τῆς Ἰδης τοῦ ὄρους ὀπλίτας
 ἐσηγάγοντο ἐς τὴν πόλιν, ὑπὸ Ἀρσάκου τοῦ Πέρσου, Τισ- 20
 σαφέρνους ὑπάρχου, ἀδικούμενοι, ὅσπερ καὶ Δηλίους τοὺς

1 τῶν] om 1 καὶ τῶν Reiskius 3 ἵπποκράτη F H T Goell Bekk Ἴππο-
 κράτη[ν] Porpo ceteri ἵπποκράτην 5 τούτους χρόνους d i. 7 φασηλίδος
 F H T Goell φασιλίδος K 8 τε] om E F H T e ἀποστρέφει A B F H.
 T k Porpo Goell Bekk ἀποτρέφει V ceteri ἀποτρέφει τοῖς πελοποννησίοις B.
 10 πεποιήκει μᾶλλον A E F H N R T V. μᾶλλον πεποιήκει G P d e f g i k m
 μᾶλλον πεποιήκοι L O 11 ἀλικαρνασέας B H R T V i k m Bekk 2 Porpo
 ἀλικαρνασέας F vulgo ἀλικαρνασέας 12 ἐπραξε L O P d e g i k m pr G.
 κῶν] τὴν κῶ N V οὐκ L O P g ἐτείχισε A B E F H T d i Porpo Goell Bekk
 ἐτείχισε G vulgo ἐτείχιζε δέ] om B καὶ ἄρχοντα B Porpo Goell Bekk καὶ
 ἄρχοντας R i vulgo ἄρχοντας 13 πρὸς τε τὸ A F H T μετόπωρον E μετώ-
 πορον F 15 ἀσπενίδου e 16 πεπλευκῶς f ἀναζεύξας] om P 17 τῆς
 ἰωνίας A B F H L O R V d e f g k m correct N Haack Porpo Goell Bekk
 ὑπὸ τῆς ἰωνίας T vulgo τοὺς Ἰωνας δὲ καὶ τῶν K 18 ἀν hactenus k
 20 ἐσηγάγον C ἀρσάκου A B E F H T d e f i m Haack Porpo Goell Bekk
 cum Valla ἀρκάσου L O P g ἀσκού K ἀστακοῦ V. vulgo ἀστάκου 21 ὥσ-
 περ A E F.

1 τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν τῶν αἰχμαλώ- whence they had set out before the
 των] That is, the ships taken at the action
 the battle of Cynossema, which the Athe- 6 ταῖς τρισὶ καὶ δέκα ναυσὶν] See
 nians had left at Elæus, the place ch. 88.

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Ἀτραμύτιον κατοικήσαντας, ὅτε ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων Δήλου κα-
θάρσεως ἕνεκα ἀνέστησαν, ἔχθραν προσποιησάμενος ἄδην,
καὶ ἐπαγγείλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις, ἐξαγαγὼν
ὥς ἐπὶ φιλίᾳ καὶ ξυμμαχίᾳ, τηρήσας ἀριστοποιουμένους καὶ
5 περιστήσας τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ κατηκόντισε. φοβούμενοι οὖν αὐτὸν 5
διὰ τοῦτο τὸ ἔργον, μήποτε καὶ περὶ σφᾶς τι παρανομήσῃ,
καὶ ἄλλα ἐπιβάλλοντος αὐτοῦ ἃ φέρειν οὐκ ἠδύναντο, ἐκβάλ-
λουσι τοὺς φρουροὺς αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως.

CIX. Ὁ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης, αἰσθόμενος καὶ τοῦτο τῶν
10 Πελοποννησίων τὸ ἔργον, καὶ οὐ μόνον τὸ ἐν Μιλήτῳ καὶ
Κνίδῳ (καὶ ἐνταῦθα γὰρ αὐτοῦ ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν
οἱ φρουροί), διαβεβλήσθαι τε νομίσας αὐτοῖς
σφόδρα, καὶ δείσας μὴ καὶ ἄλλο τι ἔτι βλά-
πτωσι, καὶ ὅμα ἀχθόμενος εἰ Φαριάβαζος ἐξ
15 ἐλάσσονος χρόνου καὶ δαπάνης δεξάμενος αὐ-
τοὺς κατορθώσει τι μᾶλλον τῶν πρὸς τοὺς
Ἀθηναίους, πορεύεσθαι διανοεῖτο πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἑλ-
λησπόντου, ὅπως μέμνηται τε τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἀντανδρον
γεγεννημένων, καὶ τὰς διαβολὰς καὶ περὶ τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν
20 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὥς εὐπρεπέστατα ἀπολογήσεται. καὶ ἀφικό-

1 ἀτραμύτιον N V ἀτραμύτιον G ἀτραμύτιον f ἀτράμυττον d ἀδραμύτιον
E F H T ἀδραμύτιον A ἀδραμύτιον B κατοικήσαντας A B F H T f Porpo
Goell Bekk 1 vulgo οἰκήσαντας 2 ἀνέστησαν ἕνεκα f προσποιησάμενοι V
3 στρατείαν Em Poitus τοὺς βελτίστους f 5 περιστάσας C τοὺς
τοῦ G 6 περὶ] om O παρανομίση E 7 αὐτοῦ] om C ἠδύναντο f
ἐδύναντο Bekk 10 τῷ ἐν E F H T τῶν ἐν C G f ἐν τῇ μιλήτῳ A C F G L
N O P T V d f g 1 Haack 11 κνίδῳ f ἐνταῦθα] om 1 ἐξεπεπτώκεσαν
αὐτοῦ K e 12 αὐτοὺς E F H L O P R T f g et coir G Haack 13 σφο-
δρὸς R. μὴ καὶ] καὶ om E μὴ δὲ ἄλλο 1 ἄλλῳ K ἄλλως R ἔτι
βλάπτωσι B E F H T e Porpo Goell Bekk βλάπτωσι A vulgo ἐπιβλάπτωσι
15 ἐλάττονος B 16 τῶν] om d 18 μέμνηται d 1
τε] τι A B E F H N T V d f 1 τὸν Ἀντανδρον 1 19 διαβολὰς ἀπόσηται καὶ
L N O P R V f g m margo G περὶ] om P 20 ὥς] om Bekk ἀπο-
λογήσονται P ἀπολογήσεται N V καὶ—hactenus d

1 Ἀτραμύτιον] See V 1

2 ἔχθραν—ἄδην] Pretending that
he had a quarrel which he did not yet
wish to declare openly, and in which
he should need their services

10 τὸ ἐν Μιλήτῳ] See ch 84, 4

12 διαβεβλήσθαι—αὐτοῖς] "That he
"had incurred their ill opinion, and
"consequent dislike" Compare III
109, 2 VIII 88 Herodot V 97, 1.

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μενος πρῶτον ἐς Ἐφεσον, θυσίαν ἐποίησατο τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι.

* * * * [ὅταν ὁ μετὰ τοῦτο τὸ θέρος χειμὼν τελευτήσῃ,
[The history here ends abruptly] ἐν καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἔτος πληροῦται.]

2. ὅταν—πληροῦται] om 1.

It can hardly be necessary to endeavour to prove the genuineness of the eighth book of the History of Thucydides. Marcellinus, and the anonymous author of his Life, while they mention that some had denied it to be the work of Thucydides, yet notice the notion only to refute it. Nor does it appear to rest upon a single substantial ground, for the internal evidence is decisive in favour of the genuineness of the book, and there is no external testimony whatever against it. The elements of speeches are to be seen in ch 27, 45, 46, 76, and it is evident that the work was suddenly interrupted, as it ends in the middle of a year, and without any natural conclusion. But it is impossible for any one who is familiar with the History of Thucydides to mistake either the tone of his mind, or the character of his language. There is the same impartiality, the same clear and calm view of all political transactions, so different from the strong party prejudices of Xenophon. And there is the same language substantially, although as the matter of the work was left incomplete, so the language also has been less corrected in this book than in the earlier parts of the History.

MEMOIR

ON

THE MAP OF SYRACUSE.

IN the map of Syracuse which accompanies this volume, the reader will find an exact and lively delineation of the natural features of the spot, and of the actual state of the roads, buildings, and ruins. It seemed to me that such a map was far too valuable to be tampered with on mere conjecture, and therefore I have published it exactly as it came into my hands, and have given on the small accompanying sketch such a view of the operations of the Athenians described by Thucydides, as appears to me to be most in accordance with his narrative, and with the nature of the ground.

The map will be further illustrated by the half panorama of the present town and port of Syracuse. The view was taken on board of a ship lying at anchor within the harbour, and gives a good idea of the mouth of the harbour between Plemmyrium and the extreme point of Ortygia. And from the way in which Ætna is seen to rise over the near horizon, the reader will learn to estimate justly the low elevation of Epipolæ, and the neighbouring heights, of which, from the frequent mention of their cliffs and natural strength, we are sometimes led to form an exaggerated notion.

Those who have any knowledge of geology will understand at once the character of the hills round Syracuse, when it is mentioned that they consist of a tertiary limestone, very closely resembling the *calcaire grossier* of the neighbourhood of Paris. This limestone frequently breaks away into little cliffs on the sides of the hills, of no great height indeed, but quite precipitous, and those who remember the broken ground of the Butte de Chaumont, close to Paris, will have no very inadequate idea of the cliffs of Epipolæ.

The following examination of the Athenian operations before Syracuse will be divided into five parts. The first will embrace the operations of the autumn of the year 415, the landing effected in the great harbour, and the subsequent battle. The second will include all that took place from the

landing at Thapsus, in the spring of 414, to the arrival of Gylippus. The third will carry on the story to the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon. The fourth will comprise the night attack on Epipolæ, and the subsequent events to the commencement of the Athenian retreat. And the fifth will examine the operations of the retreat itself, ending with the surrender of Nicias in the valley of the Assinarus.

I.

Autumn of 415 B. C. [Olymp. 91. 2.]

Landing of the Athenians in the great harbour — Battle with the Syracusans

Thucyd. VI. 65—71

The spot where the Athenians encamped on their first landing is ascertained without difficulty. It is described as being "near the temple of Olympian Jupiter," (VI. 64, 1) as being "in a line with the temple," (VI. 65, 2) that is, at the point on the coast nearest to the temple, and as having some "cliffs" in its immediate neighbourhood, (VI. 66, 1). There is no doubt then that the landing was effected a little to the southward of the mouth of the Anapus, and the position in which the Athenians encamped was between the marshes and the cliff which terminates the ridge of the Olympiæum. Both their flanks were thus secured, for the cliffs were too abrupt to allow the cavalry from the Olympiæum to attack the Athenians without first descending into the valley by the road to Helorus, and so advancing not on the flank of the enemy, but directly in front of them.

The situation of Dascon, (VI. 66, 2) can only be determined generally. We know that it was at the bottom of the harbour, and probably it stood near the northern extremity of the bay of Madalena, where the ridge of the Olympiæum comes down to the shore, and forms a cliff immediately along the water's edge. The fortification spoken of by Thucydides seems to have been designed to cover the fleet against an attack on the land side, and was probably carried along the high ground so as to check an enemy advancing from the Olympiæum along the level of the ridge. And the bridge over the Anapus which the Athenians destroyed was apparently at no great distance from the mouth of the river, it being the object of Nicias to oblige the enemy to attack him only on his front, that is, by advancing from the Olympiæum.

The "road to Helorus" (VI. 66, 3. 70, 4) passed apparently by the Olympiæum, and was carried over the low ground of the valley upon a raised causeway. This I infer from the manner in which Thucydides speaks of it, saying, that the Syracusans, finding the Athenians unwilling to engage, "retreated, and crossed the road to Helorus, and then halted "for the night" (66, 3.) And again, after the battle, we find that the

Syracusans rallied on this same road. The crossing the road to Helorus would have been hardly worth noticing, had it not formed a marked line, capable of serving as a defence for an army stationed behind it. But we must suppose that the Syracusans crossed the road again when they saw the enemy advancing on the following morning, for they evidently fought with it in their rear, and made it their rallying point when they were beaten. It was by this road also that they fell back into the city, having first sent a party to move along it, in the opposite direction, to the Olympæum, in order to occupy the temple, which their retreat into Syracuse would otherwise have left at the mercy of the enemy.

It is a question whether the battle was fought on the right or left bank of the Anapus. I think it must have been on the right bank, as no mention is made of the Athenians repairing the bridge which they had destroyed, and the bridge on the road to Helorus, by which the Syracusans crossed it, was not within their reach. The Syracusans too stationed their cavalry on the right of their army, that is, if the battle was fought on the right bank of the Anapus, on the firm ground away from the river, and under the ridge of the Olympæum, but on the other supposition, it must have been in the low ground nearest to the river, where cavalry could scarcely act.

Thus, up to the time of the battle, the Olympæum seems to have been the base of the operations of the Syracusans, but this they abandoned after their defeat, and retired into the city, so that it then became necessary to secure the Olympæum with a garrison of its own, as the army would be no longer at hand to cover it.

II

Spring and early summer of 414 B. C.

The Athenians land at Thapsus, and occupy Epipolæ: their operations up to the time of the arrival of Gylippus

Thucyd VI 96—103

As the operations during this part of the siege were mostly carried on above Syracuse, on the heights of Epipolæ, it will be best to give, in the first place, a general description of the face of the ground, which I owe to my friend, Mr Stanley, of University College.

I. The rock on which the present city of Syracuse is built rises above the level of the ground immediately without it, like the rock on which the modern town of Tarentum stands, and which in ancient times was the citadel. Thus a considerable part at least of what Thucydides calls ἡ ἑξῶς πόλις, VI 3, 2, lay almost on the level of the sea, between the rock of Ortigia on one side and the rising ground of Epipolæ on the other.

II. The range of Epipolæ is a long, low wall of broad table land, extending from the mountains of Hybla to the sea, and dividing the plain of Thapsus from the plain of Syracuse, just as a similar wall divides the plain of Catana from that of Thapsus. From the flat surface of Acradina up to the highest point of Belvedere, (Euryelus, or nearly so,) the ascent is so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, except where it is broken by four decided slopes of rock.

The first and lowest of these is the rocky ground about the theatre (See the map.) A very little way west of the theatre is a street hewn out of the rock, and tombs in the rock on each side, like those outside the precincts of Delphi. This would seem to shew that the east end of this street, near the theatre, formed the limit of the ancient town, the streets of tombs being immediately without the walls, as at Pompeii, as in the tombs of the Appian way at Rome, those along the Piræic road at Athens, and the road near the gates of Corcyra, mentioned by Xenoph. Hellen. VI. 2, 20. The street of tombs at Syracuse issues in an open table flat, which continues over long fields covered with stones, and traces of ruts, and foundations of houses in the rock, till it comes to the second step or break, at the spot marked on the map "Latomæ," a small quarry, called "of Philoxenus," in the face of a low, but conspicuous hill.

From this, a series of undulations brings you to the third step marked "Mongibellisi," where on three or four craggy eminences are the remains of well-built stone walls, with a long subterranean passage beneath, much resembling in general appearance the fortress at Eleutheræ, in Attica.

The fourth and highest step is the conical rock of the telegraph of Belvedere, seen for at least twenty miles on the road to Catana. Here the range of Epipolæ abruptly ends, and an undulating gap ensues between it and the range of the Hyblæan hills, (Monte del Bosco.) This gap is evidently the only direct outlet into the plain of Thapsus for an army enclosed in the plain of Syracuse by the long wall of Epipolæ, though other valleys running up into the Hyblæan hills would offer escape into the interior. Here the cliffs towards the plain vary from ten to twenty feet, and the descent is still through a narrow lane winding amongst them. See VII. 44, 8.

From Mongibellisi to the theatre there still exists an ancient subterraneous tunnel of water, marked in the map as *aqueducts*, and the only very marked traces of ancient walls are between the Latomæ of Philoxenus and Mongibellisi.

This account I have given in Mr Stanley's own words, and its clearness is so great, that I could scarcely gain a more lively notion of the ground from personal observation. And thus we are in possession of all the existing data which can help us to understand the narrative of Thucydides, yet difficulties remain which it seems impossible fully to remove.

Labdalum, Mr Stanley thinks, must be placed at Mongibellisi, and not at Belvedere and the conical hill of Belvedere he supposes to be Euryelus. Both these positions will suit the narrative of Thucydides perfectly, but the situation of Hexapylum, so often mentioned by Livy in his account of the Roman siege of Syracuse, is extremely perplexing. Mr. Hughes, (*Travels in Sicily, &c.*) places it at Mongibellisi, yet Hexapylum was clearly the limit of the city even as enlarged by Dionysius, and if Euryelus was at Belvedere, it must have been *without* the city, whereas Livy describes it (XXV 25) as *within* it, though at its extremity, "tumulus est in extrema parte urbis, versus a mari."

This question, however, need not concern us here. It will be sufficient to say, that when the Athenians arrived before Syracuse, the city, properly speaking, did not extend beyond the site of the theatre, or the first step in the ascent of Epipolæ from the level of the plain. But beyond this there was a fortified barrier running apparently parallel to the city wall, at a certain distance without it, which had been constructed by the Syracusans for the purpose of enlarging their line of defence, and obliging the enemy to lengthen their circumvallation in proportion. This barrier, *πορείχισμα*, was carried probably on the level ground above the cliffs by the theatre, and it included within it what Thucydides calls τὸν Τεμενίτην, whether he means the statue of Apollo Temenites, or, as others think, a quarter called Temenites from its neighbourhood to the sacred ground of Apollo. But how far the inclosure was carried from the edge of the cliffs, in other words, how high it reached up the slope of Epipolæ, we have no information to determine.

The Athenians then sailed from Catana in the spring of 414 B. C. under cover of the night, and landed about daybreak opposite a place called Leon, "which is distant from Epipolæ," says Thucydides, "six or seven stadia." According to our present MSS. of Livy, Leon was five Roman miles distant from Hexapylum, XXIV 39 ad fin. a hopeless contradiction, if the text be right, but M₁ Botcher, of Dresden, has corrected it to "II millia passuum," supposing that the U which marks the distance in some of the MSS. is a corruption of II, and not of V (quinque). It is difficult to find any point on the coast which is not more than six or seven stadia from Epipolæ, if that name be meant to express the ascent by Euryelus, but if Thucydides meant that Leon was only six or seven stadia from the nearest point of the ridge of Epipolæ, and not from the point where the Athenians actually ascended, the statement may be tolerably correct.

The Syracusans, aware of the importance of the position of Epipolæ, had intended to secure the approaches to it, τὰς προσβάσεις (VI 96, 1). These, as we have seen, were the openings in the cliff at different points by which the ridge might be ascended, and particularly the ascent by Euryelus, where the roads, both from the plain of Thapsus and from that

of Syracuse, met in the gap already mentioned, just below the hill of Belvedere. But, from some neglect, the approaches had not been secured, and the Athenians ascended from the plain of Thapsus unobserved, and entered upon the ridge of Epipolæ by Euryelus, while the Syracusans were reviewing their men on the banks of the Anapus, in the plain on the south of the city.

The Syracusans, surprised by this sudden appearance of the enemy on the heights, hastened from the banks of the Anapus to attack them. The distance from the low ground to the Athenian position was not less than twenty-five stadia, that is, nearly two miles and three quarters. This corresponds exceedingly well with the distance from the lower part of the course of the Anapus to Euryelus, assuming that the roads in old times, like the actual roads marked on the map, could not go in a perfectly straight line. The Syracusans were defeated, and fell back into the city, and the Athenians on the following day, after having ineffectually descended the slope of Epipolæ towards Syracuse, to try to provoke the enemy to battle, returned to their former position, and built a fort at Labdalum, "on the highest part of the cliffs of Epipolæ," says Thucydides, "looking towards Megara."

Labdalum, according to Mr Stanley, must have stood, not on Belvedere, as I had formerly placed it, but at Mongibellisi. It appears that from Mongibellisi the view does open towards Megara and Thapsus, which the mere sight of the map had led me to doubt, and this being so, and it appearing that Euryelus must be passed by any one descending Epipolæ, before he could arrive at Labdalum, the position of Mongibellisi has the best claim to be considered as the site of Labdalum.

After the fortifying of Labdalum, the Athenians advanced to a place called Syka or Syca, from which they proposed to commence their wall of circumvallation, both towards the north and the south. The orthography of the name has been considered in the note on VI 98, 2. I am now only to consider its situation, and this I should place on the middle of the slope of Epipolæ, exactly to the southward of Targetta. From here the works were begun first on the northern side, towards Trogilus, and a certain portion at the centre of the line was probably completed, but as the width of the slope of Epipolæ is here more than a mile and a half, the wall was by no means carried as far as the cliff on either side, and on the north side it appears that it never was carried so far, as we shall see in the sequel.

Alarmed however by the progress of the work, the Syracusans began a counterwall, to intercept the intended course of the Athenian lines (VI 99, 3). The situation of this counterwork has been much disputed. I had expressed an opinion in the first edition of this work, that "it was carried in a north-west direction, parallel to and under the southern cliff of Epipolæ, on that lower elevation, half way between Epipolæ and the

"plain, which was partly occupied at a later period by the quarter called "Neapolis" Goller, on the contrary, thinks that it was carried on the north side, across Epipolæ, and that it is the same wall afterwards spoken of as ἐγκάρσιον τείχος in VII 4, 1 And Mr Dunbar, of Edinburgh, in a MS paper on the siege of Syracuse, which he has had the kindness to lend me, maintains also the same opinion Bishop Thirlwall, on the contrary, appears to think that it was carried along the terrace of Neapolis (Hist Gr vol III p 411)

Goller and Mr Dunbar urge chiefly that the Athenians at this time were bent on carrying their walls in the direction of Tiogilus, and had not yet made any demonstration of carrying them down into the plain on the south, so that the expression ἡ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τείχος would be most naturally understood of the north side of Epipolæ And they also say that what is here called τείχος ἐγκάρσιον cannot but be the wall which is again called by the very same name in VII 4, 1, and that although Thucydides says that it had been destroyed, VI 100, 3, τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον, yet that this cannot be taken literally, but must only mean that it was rendered defenceless, and not actually pulled down to the ground

On the other hand, the mention of the sacred ground, τὸ τέμενος, the olive trees of which were used for this counterwork, and which, mentioned thus nakedly, can hardly be any other than the famous sacred ground τέμενος, which gave to Apollo his title of "Temenites," seems a very strong argument in favour of my original opinion, because Apollo Temenites, as we know from Cicero's express testimony, had his temple in Neapolis (Verres, IV 53) And I think also that the ἐφοδοί, which the Syracusans meant to secure with a palisade, are best understood of the openings in the cliff of Epipolæ, through which the enemy might descend upon the terrace of Neapolis And although the Athenians were at this period immediately engaged with the northern part of their lines, yet as it was certain that the works would ultimately be carried across the plain on the south to the harbour, the words ἡ ἐκεῖνοι ἔμελλον ἄξειν τὸ τείχος appear applicable to the south side of Epipolæ without any violence to their meaning The argument with respect to the ἐγκάρσιον τείχος is, I confess, a strong one, because of the acknowledged difficulty of understanding the passages in VII 4, 1, and 7, 1, but yet it is obliged to tamper with Thucydides' words, where he says expressly τὴν ὑποτείχισιν καθεῖλον, and the difficult passages in the seventh book are perhaps susceptible of a different explanation

I am inclined still to adhere to my original opinion, that the counterwork mentioned in VI. 99, 3, was carried along the terrace of Neapolis But certainty is not attainable on this question. any more than on many others in ancient military geography, and it may be doubted whether Thucydides himself had a perfectly clear notion of the operations of the siege, which,

as well as the nature of the ground, must have been necessarily described to him by others

The attack of the Athenians on the counterwork has been explained in the notes on the text of Thucydides. But this attempt of the Syracusans, however unsuccessful, warned the Athenians of the importance of completing the southern part of their circumvallation, rather than the northern. Accordingly from henceforth they worked exclusively at the southern part of their line, from the cliffs of Epipolæ down into the valley, and so across the low ground to the sea. And having defeated a second attempt of the Syracusans to intercept their works by a counterwork carried across the marsh in the valley, they obliged the enemy to desist from any further enterprises of the same kind, and prosecuted their work with such activity, that from Epipolæ to the shore of the harbour the circumvallation was completed, with only the exception of a small space close upon the sea-side.

It appears, then, that had the Athenians been a little more attentive to what was going on in their rear, and had they secured the narrow approaches by which alone an enemy advancing from the interior could reach the summit of Epipolæ, the conquest of Syracuse was certain. But, as I have observed in the notes, no pains had been taken to complete their line across Epipolæ from cliff to cliff, because they calculated that the advantage of the ground would enable them easily to repel any sallies of the Syracusans in this quarter, and they never contemplated the possibility of having their whole position turned by an enemy arriving on the summit of Epipolæ in their rear, and so turning the advantage of the ground against them.

III

Summer of 414 B. C.

Gylippus relieves Syracuse — Third counterwork of the Syracusans, and various operations, till the arrival of the second Athenian armament under Demosthenes and Eurymedon

Thucyd. VII 1—6, 21—25, 36—41.

It must be supposed that the main force of the Athenians was engaged in completing their lines in the low ground near the city, and that only a few men were left on Epipolæ, not more than enough to guard the works, and too few to act offensively in the field. Accordingly the Syracusans marched out of their city up Epipolæ, and passed through the openings still left in the Athenian lines, without any opposition, when they were summoned by Gylippus to come out, and escort him into Syracuse. It

does not appear how far they marched before they met him, but he, as coming from the interior, reached Epipolæ by the gap already spoken of as dividing it from the hills further inland, and so passed by Euryelus, and descended upon the rear of the Athenians. He had no intention of attacking their works, but passed apparently through the opening in their lines, and then offered them battle in the space between their lines and the city. On their declining to attack him, he drew off his men to what Thucydides calls *τὴν ἄκραν τὴν Τεμενίτιν*, or the citadel of the quarter of Apollo Temenites, that is, the cliff of Epipolæ, just above Neapolis, to the north of the theatre, and the excavation called Dionysius' Ear, where, as appears from the map, the cliff rises to some height, and with considerable steepness. From this position he advanced again on the following day towards the Athenian lines, and while he thus diverted their attention, he dispatched a part of his force to ascend by the open ground on his right to the summit of Epipolæ, and then to attack the fort of Labdolum. Thucydides remarks that the fort was not visible from the Athenian lines, and this is true, even if it stood as low as Mongibellis, because the second of the four steps of Epipolæ, that namely by the quarry of Philoxenus, conceals all above it from the view of those who are between it and the town.

It was at this period of the siege that the Syracusans commenced another counterwork, which Thucydides thus describes, VII. 4, 1 *ἐτείχιζον οἱ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι διὰ τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀρξάμενοι ἄνω πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τείχος ἀπλοῦν*. The interpretations of this passage differ, some supposing that *τείχος* must be repeated twice over, *ἐτείχιζον πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον τείχος τείχος ἀπλοῦν*, and understanding by the *ἐγκάρσιον τείχος* the wall already so called in VI 99, 3, and which, according to this interpretation, had been dismantled only and not destroyed by the Athenians, while others translate *πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον* as signifying "in a cross or oblique direction," and understand Thucydides to mean "that they began to carry a single wall up through Epipolæ in a cross direction." That *πρὸς τὸ ἐγκάρσιον* may be thus interpreted I hold to be certain, it is proved by the expression *πρὸς ὀρθὰς* "at right angles" used by Polybius VI 28, and elsewhere, and by the quotation from Xenophon given by Dobree, Hellen IV 3, 23 *ἐπεχείρησαν πρὸς τὸ σιμὸν διώκειν*.

But the first interpretation certainly appears to be confirmed by VII. 7, 1, where we read that the Syracusans completed their wall which they had been carrying upwards across Epipolæ, *μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους*. And then the question is, what this *ἐγκάρσιον τείχος* can be?

I had ventured to understand it as meaning the Athenian circumvallation, which was running at right angles to the counterwork. And Bishop Thirlwall considers this interpretation as admissible. (Hist Gr vol III. p 418. note.) Mr Dunbar supposes it to mean the old counterwork of

the Syracusans, mentioned in VI 99, 3, and the wall which was carried to meet it he believes to have run parallel to the Athenian lines, as appears, he says, by the expressions *παροικοδομήσαντες καὶ παρελθόντες*. But this last notion appears to me to be quite erroneous.

Another explanation, suggested to me by a friend, is this that the *ἐγκάρσιον τείχος* of VII 4, 1, and VII 7, 1, is one which Thucydides omitted to mention in its proper place, and which he here supposes to be known to his readers, just as in VII 43, 3, we find a *τείχισμα* of the Syracusans near to Euryelus, which certainly could not have been there when the Athenians first ascended Epipolæ, and yet Thucydides has not mentioned its erection. This would be in itself probable enough, but the difficulty still recurs, what was the object, and what the direction of the *ἐγκάρσιον τείχος*, the formation of which had not before been mentioned? And to this question no satisfactory answer can, I think, be given.

On the whole I am inclined to believe that Thucydides speaks of one wall only, which is called *τείχος ἀπλοῦν* in VII. 4, 1, VII 11, 3, and in VII 42, 4, which is called "a cross-wall," or "a wall built cross-ways" in VII. 4, 1, and in VII 7, 1, and which is called *παρὰ τείχισμα* in VII. 11, 3 VII 42, 4, and VII 43, 1. And the direction of this wall cannot be doubted. It was to be carried up the slope of Epipolæ, and pass to the northward of the finished part of the Athenian lines, thus effectually preventing the enemy from carrying their lines across Epipolæ, and down to the sea-shore at Trogilus. It is mentioned that the Syracusans in the construction of this wall used the stones which the Athenians had laid down at intervals in the intended line of their own circumvallation. Now these stones had been laid down along the northern part of the line, from Syca to Trogilus, (VI. 99, 1 VII 2, 4) it is manifest therefore that the Syracusan counterwork was carried between the finished and unfinished part of the Athenian lines, and was intended to turn the northern extremity of that part which was as yet completed. Accordingly, while the Syracusans were carrying on their counterwork, the ground on their right was all open; and here therefore their cavalry were stationed, and in an action with the Athenians, charged their left wing so vigorously as to occasion the defeat of their whole army. And in consequence of this success, the Syracusans were enabled to carry their counterwork beyond the northern extremity of the Athenian lines, and thus to prevent them from ever completing their circumvallation to the sea at Trogilus.

We have thus, I think, only the difficulty of the famous passage in VII 7, 1, where Thucydides says that the twelve remaining ships expected from Greece arrived just after the Syracusan counterwork had been carried beyond the end of the Athenian lines, and he goes on to say, *ξυνετείχισαν τὸ λοιπὸν τοῖς Συρακοσίοις μέχρι τοῦ ἐγκαρσίου τείχους*. Now first the lan-

guage here is remarkable, for as the text now stands there is no other nominative to *ἐννερείχισαν* than *αἱ νῆες*,—and though it is easy to say that *αἱ νῆες* means the men out of the ships, yet this is not the way in which Thucydides commonly writes, and seems to shew either that something has dropped out of the text, or that the whole passage was written carelessly. Again, *τὸ λοιπὸν* when standing alone generally signifies either “for the time to come,” or “for the rest,” “for what remains.” But here it must mean “the remaining part of the work,” and yet no work had been specified. *Τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ προτείχισματος*, would have been intelligible, but *τὸ λοιπὸν* simply is obscure, and to my mind suspicious. I cannot but think then that the text in this place has sustained some injury, or else that Thucydides wrote carelessly and confusedly. But I believe his meaning to have been that from some other part of the city a wall was carried out to join the cross wall, and thus to form a new *προτείχισμα*. A part of the cross-wall extended no doubt beyond the *προτείχισμα*, and was still a single wall, with nothing to cover it as soon as it was attacked in the rear. But a part of it, we know not how large a part, was secured by the new wall, which had been carried from the city to join it, and it is likely that the *προτείχισμα* thus formed was one of the three mentioned in VII 43, 4, where the Syracusans and their allies lay encamped, to be ready on an instant if any attack should be made against the cross wall.

The consequence of this success of the Syracusans was the total evacuation of the high ground of Epipolæ by the enemy, as for the future the Athenians confined themselves to the part of their lines which they had completed between the southern cliffs of Epipolæ and the great harbour. And although we hear of the Athenians evacuating “their upper lines” at a much later period, (VII 60, 2, 3) yet the “upper lines” do not mean their lines on Epipolæ, but the upper part, or the part most distant from the sea, of that “double line of seven or eight stadia in length,” which had been completed across the valley. They were thus, as Nicias truly observed, more like a besieged than a besieging army for the enemy had a free communication with all the surrounding country by means of Epipolæ, and their cavalry could act on the rear of the Athenian lines, and prevent the Athenians from getting provisions, while the fortified post of Olym-pæum was always at hand to afford them a point of retreat.

It was thus made manifest that the key of Syracuse was Epipolæ, and if the siege was to be continued, Epipolæ must be recovered by the Athenians. But this could only be effected by a great superiority of force, and therefore Nicias remained quiet till the arrival of Demosthenes with his powerful armament enabled him again to resume the offensive.

IV

Summer of 414 B C

Night attack on Epipolæ—Defeats of the Athenians down to the final raising of the siege

Thucyd VII 42—77

The Syracusans, aware of the expected coming of Demosthenes, and taught by their former experience, were resolved not to leave Epipolæ a second time unguarded. On the contrary their whole force was stationed there in three divisions, one consisting of the Syracusans themselves, another of their allies from the Greek cities of Sicily, and a third of the Peloponnesians and others from old Greece. These troops were stationed outside of the city walls, at the lower part of the slope of Epipolæ, in a sort of large external barrier, or barriers, *παρατειχίσματα*, which had been formed in this quarter, one of them being perhaps the fortified enclosure of Tementes, and another the enclosed space formed by the meeting of the cross-wall with another wall carried out from a different part of the city, as already described. In advance of the main army, probably near the termination of the important counterwork, was a select body of six hundred men, the same apparently which had been formed at the beginning of the siege, to be constantly on the alert, and ready to act on the first alarm. While still higher on the hill, close by Euryelus, was another small force, occupying some sort of fortification, *τείχισμα*, intended to secure the key of the whole position. And accordingly the first attempts of Demosthenes to carry the counterwork by a direct assault in front were easily repelled. The advantage of the ground being so entirely on the side of the Syracusans, that the Athenian operations were all overlooked and commanded, besides the ordinary superiority enjoyed by a defending party against assailants in the state of military science in that age.

Demosthenes then resolved to endeavour to turn the enemy's position by a night attack. The operation was conceived on a scale of boldness and greatness very unusual in the Peloponnesian war. The troops employed were to carry with them five days' provisions, and to be accompanied by all the workmen of the armament, with their tools, and such other resources as they could command, to begin to form their lines the instant that they should have established themselves on Epipolæ. Early in the night the army commenced its march. Its course at first was inland in a westerly direction, till it turned to the right to begin the ascent by some of those roads or paths which probably then, as now, led to Epipolæ from the upper parts of the valley of the Anapus. The surprise was complete, the Athenians gained the summit of the ridge unperceived,

attacked and carried immediately the fortified post of the Syracusans close to Euryelus, and then hastened to descend the slope, turn the end of the counterwork, and attack it on the rear where it was without defence

At first all was encouraging when they reached the extremity of the counterwork they encountered the party of six hundred Syracusans, who had been stationed there to guard it, but these they presently overpowered, whilst the soldiers who manned the parapet of the counterwork, finding themselves exposed by the defeat of their covering body, fled at once from their posts, and abandoned the wall to the conquerors. Some of the Athenians immediately began to pull down its parapet, to dismantle it at least if they could not retain it; while the main body still pressed forward, passed along parallel to the counterwork, and attacked the three great divisions of the Syracusans and their allies, whose position was lower down the hill, under the walls of the city. These, alarmed by the reports of the fugitives from the upper part of the hill, marched out of their barriers to meet the enemy. But the Athenians had the advantage of the ground, and of the confidence inspired by victory, the allies moved on in some confusion, their attack upon the advancing Athenians was presently repulsed, they gave way, and fell back towards their barriers.

The Syracusans and their Sicilian allies had too little discipline to rally with readiness after a repulse, nor did the Athenians give them time, but still pressed on, eager to disperse every part of the enemy's army which might still keep its ground unbroken. But their own movements now became disordered, from a too confident assurance of victory. In this state a body of heavy armed Boeotians, whose Russian-like steadiness and solidity here as at Leuctra changed the history of Greece and of the world, attacked and drove them back in confusion.

From this moment the whole engagement was one scene of disorder, and no one could give any distinct account of its details. The Athenians who were repulsed fell in with their friends behind them who were still advancing, these, supposing that all who approached them from the side of Syracuse must be enemies, received them with levelled spears, they endeavoured to make themselves known by shouting out the watchword, but thus the enemy learnt what it was, and lured the scattered parties of the Athenians into their power by repeating it. The stream of the battle turned, and the whole Athenian army was driven up the slope of Epipolæ, to the summit by which they had at first ascended. But the road from the valley was narrow, and as the Athenians hurried down it in their flight many were forced off it over the cliffs below, and many jumped down themselves in their terror, and were dashed to pieces. When they reached the plain, whither the enemy made no attempt to pursue them, the soldiers of the first armament, being by this time well acquainted with the country, mostly found their way to the lines, but those who had lately arrived

with Demosthenes wandered about, not knowing what path to take, till the next morning, when the Syracusan cavalry from Olympæum, seeing their condition, scoured the plain, and busied themselves in putting them to the sword

After this great defeat the operations of the Athenian land forces down to the commencement of the retreat were necessarily insignificant. Unable to attempt any thing against the enemy, they remained quiet within their lines, nor do we hear of them, except as repulsing one or two attacks of the Syracusans. At last the lines themselves were evacuated; and previously to the final engagement in the great harbour, the Athenians retained only a small fortified camp on the sea-shore, between the walls of Syracuse and the mouth of the Anapus. Here they were spectators of the ruin of their fleet in the last great battle, when the whole shore of the harbour was lined with the soldiers of one side or the other, the Athenians occupying, as I have said, a portion of the shore between the city and the Anapus, while the Syracusans were on one side under the walls of Syracuse, and occupied on the other the ground to the south of the Anapus, Dascon at the inner extremity of the harbour, and Plemmyrium the headland which forms the southern boundary of its entrance.

V

Summer and Autumn of 414 B. C.

Retreat of the Athenians

Thucyd. VII. 78—85.

When the Athenians were so utterly broken by their defeats at sea as to "place their reliance on their soldiers rather than on their seamen," and when the resolution was formed to retreat by land, it was decided that the point which they should endeavour to reach should be the country of the native Sikeliens, in the interior of the island. It would be impossible, I suppose, to define exactly the boundary line which divided the Greek and Sikelian countries from each other, nor do we know the distance from Syracuse to the nearest Sikelian settlement. But the upper parts of all the more considerable valleys were undoubtedly without the Greek pale, and this was probably the case with the valley of the Anapus. Accordingly the original plan of the Athenians was to ascend this valley by its southern branch, which would bring them out on the high grounds not far from the source of the Cacyparis, and which runs inland from Syracuse in a direction nearly due west.

On the first day of the retreat the Athenians accomplished a march of not quite four miles and a half, so incessant was the annoyance caused

by the Syracusan cavalry and light troops. They first crossed the Anapus, some way above its junction with the Cyane, and halted for the night on a hill belonging, it should seem, to that flat ridge which divides the two branches of the valley from one another.

On the second day they advanced a little more than two miles on the top of the ridge, and then descended into the valley which I have called the southern branch of that of the Anapus. This valley, it will be observed, has no regular stream running through it, but threads of water in the bottoms, so scanty, except after rains, that they sink into the thirsty soil long before they reach the sea. Higher up, even these would become fewer and fainter till they ceased altogether, and nothing could be drier than the limestone table land which formed all the higher grounds. Accordingly the Athenians remained for the whole day in the place where they first descended into the valley, to supply themselves with water, and to get some provisions from the houses which were here scattered about. For some way on the line of their intended march, "water," says Thucydides, "was scarce," and of course population would be proportionably thin, and food therefore, as well as water, proportionably difficult to procure.

These considerations may have justified the early halt and consequent shortness of the march on the second day, but the third day's movements seem to savour of indecision and weakness. The enemy were fortifying a difficult part of the road by which the Athenians must necessarily pass: every hour's loss of time was of the utmost importance, yet without even reaching the spot where these works were going on, the Athenians were so harassed by the attacks of the enemy's light troops, that they turned about in despair, and passed the night again on the same spot which they had left in the morning.

On the fourth day, however, they began their march early, determined to make a fresh attempt to overcome the obstacles opposed to their progress. They made their way accordingly to the spot which the enemy had occupied. It was a narrow ridge, or *hog's back*, to which the road ascended from the valley, and terminating on both sides in a steep and precipitous ravine. Here the Syracusans had stationed their infantry, which the nature of the ground compressed into a solid column of great depth, and from this commanding position they showered down their missiles on the heads of the Athenians, as they advanced to assault it. After striving in vain to force the passage, the Athenians fell back in despair, and halted in the valley, but the enemy would not allow them to rest, and, taking advantage of the nature of the country, they detached a part of their force to throw up a wall across a narrow part of the valley, lower down than the point where the Athenians were halting, so as to cut off their retreat. The Athenians, however, dispersed the party employed

on this service, and, to avoid a recurrence of the danger, retreated below the narrow part of the valley, to the point where it opens into the plain towards the coast, and here they halted for the night, determined to make a third attempt to continue their retreat on the following day

But the operations of the fifth day were as unsatisfactory as those of the preceding days. It appears that the Athenians again attempted to ascend the valley, but the Syracusans so harrassed them, that they could not even reach the entrance of it, so that, after an advance of less than a mile from their position of the morning, they halted for the night while still in the plain.

It was now manifest that to reach the Sicilian country by ascending the valley from Syracuse was utterly hopeless. The generals accordingly resolved to change their line of retreat, and to penetrate into the interior by the valley of the Cacyparis, which terminates on the sea-coast, about six or seven miles to the southward of the Anapus. In order to effect this, they proposed to gain a march upon the enemy, by setting out at night, and falling back towards the sea till they came into the road from Syracuse to Helorus. Then they proposed to follow this road, in a direction parallel to the coast, till they reached the Cacyparis, where they would turn again to their right, and move towards the interior.

Worn and exhausted as the men were, they left their position accordingly in the night, leaving numerous fires burning in order to mislead the enemy, and although their march was delayed by a panic which invaded them, and caused great disorder, yet still they reached the Helorus road by day-break, and followed it till it brought them to the banks of the Cacyparis. Here they found a detached party of Syracusans raising works to obstruct the passage of the river, but these they quickly dispersed, and crossed it without difficulty. But instead of turning at once, as they had intended, towards the interior, their guides persuaded them to follow the coast-road a little further, till they should reach the valley, or rather the combe, of the Erneus. What reasons were given for this advice we know not. but the Athenians, tired and hungry as they were, continued their retreat in the plain, and pressed forwards to reach the Erneus.

Between the Cacyparis then and the Erneus the final separation of the two divisions of the Athenian army took place. Demosthenes, who was about five miles and a half behind Nicias, was first overtaken by the Syracusan cavalry, and while he halted, to offer battle, some of the enemy passed by him, and he was presently surrounded. The Athenians were driven^a in confusion into a place somewhat resembling that in which a

^a Mitford represents the Athenians as occupying this place purposely, to be in security from the enemy's cavalry. This advantage the wall and the olive trees would have undoubtedly afforded them, but "the road on each side of it" is surely

Corinthian army had formerly been destroyed near Megara (Thucyd I 106) It was a piece of ground thickly planted with olive trees, and nearly surrounded by a wall, while a road ran along on each side of it. Here the Athenians were assailed from every quarter by the enemy's missiles, till at last, towards evening, on the sixth day of the retreat, the whole division, amounting to six thousand fighting men, laid down their arms, and were marched off to Syracuse as prisoners.

Meanwhile Nicias with his division had reached the Erineus, had crossed it, and halted his army on a height on the southern side of it. But the next morning, the seventh day of the retreat, he too was overtaken by the enemy, and summoned to surrender. Such terms, however, as they would grant, he could not yet prevail on himself to accept, and as his men absolutely required some rest, after having been marching for nearly two days and a night without intermission, he endured all the annoyance of the enemy's desultory attacks during the day without moving from his position, intending to continue his retreat as soon as it should be dark. Want of provisions was added to their other sufferings, so that the men were out of heart, and had lost all their energy. They were beginning to march under cover of the night, when the loud pean, or song of onset, which suddenly broke upon the stillness of the night from the neighbouring position of the enemy, announced to them that their intention was discovered. Utterly dispirited by all that they had undergone, the Athenians again piled their arms, and remained in their camp till the morning.

The eighth day brought at last the close of the struggle. As soon as it was light, the Athenians commenced their march, but no longer with the intention of turning at once inland by the valley of the Erineus. on the contrary, they continued to follow the coast-road, with the immediate object of reaching the valley of the Assinarus. This was not only a better natural barrier against the enemy, could they succeed in crossing it before they were overtaken, but the river, being more of a stream than the Erineus, was likely to yield a supply of water even at this late period of the summer. It is called by Cluverius the Falconara, but captain Smyth speaks of it by the name of the Asinaro, and describes it as falling into

mentioned as an advantage to the enemy, and the word *ἀνελθόντες* implies that they were driven back in disorder, and forced into the enclosure without being aware of the nature of the ground, rather than that they chose the position deliberately. Possibly the sight of a piece of ground covered with trees, and with a wall in front of it, may have allured the Athenians to retreat towards it, without knowing that the wall went so far round it as to leave them no outlet on the other side, and without being

aware of its being approachable on both sides to the enemy, from the circumstance of the two roads running along it. And the retreat became at last so hurried and disorderly, that even had they perceived the disadvantages of the ground before the whole army had entered it, yet it was then impossible to remedy the mischief, as the enemy were pressing them so closely in the rear, and allowed them no freedom in their movements.

the sea near the Ballata di Noto, a small anchorage near a point of land, which is distinctly laid down in the map of Sicily published by the Useful Knowledge Society. Its banks are high and precipitous, so that the stream itself flowed at the bottom of a deep ravine.

The Athenians reached this river, but were never able to cross it. Overtaken and surrounded by the enemy, trampled upon by each other in their confusion, overwhelmed by missiles, and at last slaughtered by the heavy-armed infantry in closer conflict, the whole army was destroyed in the valley of the Assinarus, and the military operations of both parties were terminated on that spot, by the complete victory of the one, and the utter annihilation of the other.

APPENDIX.

MR KENRICK'S LETTER.

REV. SIR,

York, Dec 31, 1840.

My publisher, Mr Fellowes, has usually, I believe, sent copies of my various publications to the heads of the great public schools in his own name. I have so far departed from the usual course as to address myself directly to you, and request your acceptance of a copy of my Herodotus, because I wished to avail myself of this opportunity to offer to your consideration some remarks on a passage in the Preface to your edition of Thucydides, and suggest an explanation of a difficulty which, at the time when it was published, you represent as an insuperable obstacle to the progress of your grammatical analysis.

The passage to which I refer is the following, Vol. III. Pref. p. v. "I went far enough to ascertain the different uses of *ei* and *ἥν* in Thucydides as a matter of fact; but my ignorance of the etymology of the two words made me unable to ascend higher and to explain the principle of this difference," &c. The etymology which I propose is, to derive *ei* from the dative feminine of the relative, which of course, before the introduction of the long vowel, would be written *HEI*, or, if we suppose an unaspirated form of the relative, of which, I think, I can shew other traces, *EI*. It can hardly be doubted, I think, that *ῆ* stands in the same relation to the relative in Greek, as *quam* to *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* in Latin, whether the case has been originally the accusative, and has lost its final *u*, as *ῆν* became *ῆ*, or originally the dative. An aspiration is so easily lost or added, especially the former, that a difference in this point cannot be reasonably objected to an etymology in other respects satisfactory. I will not undertake to say what substantive has been left out which caused the form of the particle to be feminine, any more than what ellipsis of a masculine or neuter noun has caused *ποῦ* and *ποῖ* κ τ λ, not believing that every adjective form, which now stands alone, was once supported by a substantive; but it would be easy to fill up the gap, if any be thought to exist. *Ei* then, according to my view of it, is a case of the relative, and is equivalent to "*in what circumstance*." Let us see how this assumed meaning will answer to its actual use. First, when an assumption is made

and argued upon as a fact $\epsilon\iota$ εἰς βωμοὶ, εἰς καὶ θεοί, the case οἱ circumstance of the existence of altars being assumed, in that case οἱ circumstance the existence of gods is true. You might substitute the acknowledged relative particle $\delta\pi\omicron\nu$ with so little change of meaning as to afford a strong presumption that $\epsilon\iota$ is a relative particle also. Second, when a fact is assumed, and a certain course of conduct announced thereupon. $\epsilon\iota$ τοῦτο ἄμεινον ἐπανελθεῖν θέλω, "in case this is better, I am ready to return." Third, of a past case supposed not realized. Σωκράτει $\epsilon\iota$ προσείχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐγένοντο ἂν εὐδαίμονες, "in the circumstance οἱ case in which the Athenians attended to Socrates, they would have been fortunate." Fourth, of a possible future case. $\epsilon\iota$ τις ταῦτα πράττει μέγα μ' ἂν ὠφελήσειε. Here again the substitution of "in case," "under the circumstance that," though somewhat awkward English, would be quite an adequate expression of the substantial meaning. So where in English we might use *whether*, οὐκ οἶδ' $\epsilon\iota$ θεός ἐστι, when analyzed, the thing declared amounts to this, "that 'in case he is a god,' or 'there is a god, you do not know it.'" In such a phrase as φόβος $\epsilon\iota$ πείσω δέσποιναν ἐμάν, only one case is expressed, the case of *persuasion*, but the very nature of *fear* implies the possibility of another, and hence $\epsilon\iota$ acquires the sense of *utrum* or *whether*, as involving a double supposition, and the English rendering, "I fear that I *shall not*," only differs from the Greek, by bringing into view the negative part of the alternative. Similar usages are found in regard to words of this class. "I doubt you are false," here *doubt* clearly implies an alternative, yet only one part of it, the affirmative, is expressed, and this seems to be declared absolutely, as the preponderant probability.

$\epsilon\iota$ compounded with $\delta\upsilon$ becomes ἐάν, ἥν, as ἐπεῖ, ἐπεάν, ἐπήν Ionic, and we have to regard the cases of the use of $\eta\upsilon$ with certain moods, as analogous to the combination of other relatives with this same particle, $\delta\upsilon$. Now I believe it will hold good throughout, that whatever distinction there is between the use of the relatives and relative particles, with or without $\delta\upsilon$, is preserved in regard to $\epsilon\iota$ and ἐάν, ἥν. Used of a single fact, stated or assumed, you have the indicative without $\delta\upsilon$, and you have $\epsilon\iota$. Of an event repeated in past time, you have the relative with the optative, with $\epsilon\iota$ of an indefinite possibility, of course involving repetitions, you have the same mood. Of an action repeated in present or future time, you would equally say οὗς $\delta\upsilon$ αἰσθανόμεθα φιλοπόνως ἔχοντας τιμῶμεν δόροις, or ἐάν τις αἰσθανόμεθα κ.τ.λ. I wish I could offer any plausible explanation of the inherent force of $\delta\upsilon$, that we might see what was the precise modification which its use superinduces, this I confess I cannot. It seems to be equivalent in meaning to the English "ever," but a knowledge of its etymology is not essential to the explanation of the difference of usage between $\epsilon\iota$ and ἐάν. The subjunctive is not *caused* by $\delta\upsilon$ with the relative, but by the mode of conception of the relation which exists between the

two propositions which the relative or particle brings into dependence on each other, as more or less remote from actuality. It is convenient to have three entirely distinct modes, relative without particle *ἄν* with indicative, relative with *ἄν*, subjunctive, relative without *ἄν*, optative, but the use of *ἄν* with the subjunctive, though tending to distinctness, is no more *necessary* in Greek than in Latin, where no such particle was ever used. In the same way *εἰ* is in itself capable of junction with all three moods, and is joined with them, with the subjunctive rarely, but most frequently in Homer, as if the Greek had originally resembled the Latin, next in frequency in the Attic poets, very rarely, but yet in unquestionable instances, in Herodotus and Thucydides. But though *εἰ* may thus express, perhaps with a slight shade of difference, what *ἰάν* more distinctly denotes, and therefore be found occasionally, where we should have looked for *ἰάν*, it by no means follows that *ἰάν* could be used for *εἰ*. *Εἰ* is general, and *includes* the peculiar modification which *ἰάν* expresses, and therefore may stand for it when the connexion prevents ambiguity, *ἰάν* is special, and *excludes* single actions, such as *εἰ* with the indic. present denotes. If therefore *ἰάν* should be found in two or three passages with an indicative, I should not hesitate to pronounce it wrong, but whether *εἰ* should stand with a subjunctive is a question to be decided by MS. authority. "*Ἦν*, the connexion of which with *ἄν* is not so obvious, is found in Herodotus II. 13. See my note.

Confirmatory evidence may be produced in favour of this etymology of *εἰ*. The Dorians formed the dat. fem. of the relative in *εἰ*, (see Passow,) and that the circumflex should be lost, when it assumed the less emphatic character of a particle, is not surprising. *Ἐπεὶ* is a word of similar derivation, as its uses also are analogous. The etymology which assigns it to *ἐπὶ* as its root is quite false, it is the dat. of the old demonstrative and relative, variously written *προς*, *κος*, *τος*, the *ε* being no part of the root, any more than in *ἐκεῖ*, for which you might substitute *τῇ* without any change of sense. *Sz* in Latin ("set quips hemonem mortis duit," in the law of Numa) is *εἰ* with the aspirate, which has been lost in Greek, converted into a sibilant as in *sex*. I believe that the relative and demonstrative had once in Greek a form *σος* as well as *τος*, whence *σῆτες* (*σος*, *ἔτος*) *σήμερον*, at all events, a change from *τ* to *σ* may be readily admitted in one case when it has been shewn in another. Of this form we have traces in the Gothic *so*, *so*, *thata*, answering to the German *der*, *da*, *das*, and the Anglo-Saxon *se*, *seo*, that. Familiarly we say, "so you pay your debts, I don't care" what is *so* here but *εἰ*? About our *if* I am uncertain, though I do not believe in Horne Tooke's etymology of *gyf*, but the German *wenn* is clearly the case of the relative *wer*, and the Latin *quum*, so nearly allied to *sz* that in some of its uses a substitution might take place, as is evidently derived from *quus*, *kos*.—Throughout the

preceding remarks, I have taken it for granted that the demonstrative and relative are radically the same, though convenience dictated the allotment of separate forms to them. The double use of *that* in English is sufficient to shew that they are in original force interchangeable, and that part of Greek grammar which treats of relatives and relative particles will afford numerous confirmations. It would be an improvement in grammar to consider *ei* as a relative particle, and make the rules for its use with the different moods a part of the general doctrine of the dependence of clauses on the relative

* * * * * * *

Should you hereafter enter into an examination of my hypothesis respecting the pronominal origin of *ei*, I would call your attention to a passage in Donaldson's *New Cratylus*, p 172, 274, which has been pointed out to me since I wrote my remarks, in which he assigns the sense of *by this that, on this condition*, to *ei*, and so far confirms my view, though I think his derivation, from *i* answering to the Latin *is*, less probable than mine. To the same suggestion I owe a reference to Grimm, *Deutsch Gramm* III 43, 163 who points out in the Gothic a particle *ei*, answering to the Latin *ut, quod*, and therefore clearly pronominal. As a confirmation also of the connexion between *ei* and *sei* (*si*), I should have mentioned the probability that *sic* stands in a similar relation to *si* as *tunc* (*tunc*) to *tum* or *hunc* to *oi* (HOI), the C being in all these cases a strengthening affix, while the root is demonstrative or relative interchangeably. This affix has disappeared in Italian, where the affirmative *si* is evidently *sic*, ("it is so,") while the comparative *si* (*si buono*) is the same particle, used for *tam* with that neglect of discrimination which is often found when we confront *classic* usage with the corrupt Latinity from which the Romance languages have sprung. So the French *quand* confounds the classical distinction of *quum* and *quando*.

The absence of the aspirate in *ei* will seem a less formidable objection to its derivation from the relative, if we consider that *εἶτε*, in which it is wanting, is generally admitted to be in origin relative, and that *εἴθε*, and that family of words, can be plausibly etymologized from no other root than one which combines a relative and demonstrative meaning, a root connected with *εἴα*, the *i* being exchanged with *ε*, as *in* and *ἐν* are the same. For what can be made of Passow's etymology of *εἴθε* from the preposition *ἐν*?

I have the honour to be,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN KENRICK.

The Second Part of this Volume will contain an Historical and Geographical Index, and another of Constructions and Phraseology, referring to Dr. Arnold's Notes and the Papers annexed to each Volume. The addition of such Indexes had been contemplated by Dr Arnold, and they are now in course of preparation by the Rev R P G Tiddeman, to whom Dr Arnold entrusted the revision of the second edition.

OXFORD, *January* 1847

ARNOLD'S
THUCYDIDES.

VOLUME III. PART II.

THE INDEXES.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΗΣ.

THE HISTORY OF
THE PELOPONNESIAN WAR,
BY THUCYDIDES:

ILLUSTRATED BY MAPS, TAKEN ENTIRELY FROM ACTUAL SURVEYS;

WITH NOTES,
CHIEFLY HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL,

BY

THOMAS ARNOLD, D D

LATE HEAD MASTER OF RUGBY SCHOOL, AND FORMERLY FELLOW
OF ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD

THIRD EDITION.

VOL. III PART II
CONTAINING THE INDEXES,
BY THE REV R P G TIDDEMAN, M A

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PREFACE.

INDEX OF WORDS, PHRASES AND CONSTRUCTIONS

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A NEW RECENSION OF THUCYDIDES, BY L DINDORF,
COLLATED WITH BEKKER'S AND ARNOLD'S TEXTS.

P R E F A C E

IN stating the service which I hope the accompanying Indexes may be found to do to the reader, I must be understood of course to speak chiefly, though not merely, with reference to his first perusal of Thucydides; when the chief impediment will be found to be,—as regards the text, the periodical change of scene, and consequent interruption of the narrative at the conclusion of each summer or winter season;—and as regards a considerable portion of the notes, original or selected by Dr. Arnold, the fact that there is not in them sufficient reference made to the parallel notes or passages; and that frequently the references which *are* given, are only made by figures, involving the expenditure of more time, in turning out the passages, than can well be spared by the junior student who has various lectures to prepare for;—and leaving him to discover, as he may, the precise portions of a passage (with perhaps much parenthetical matter interposed) which belong to the illustration of the subject of the note

In removal of the former difficulty, a single consultation of the Historical Index will present him with a connected and I trust complete view of all the passages in which the subject of his search has been noticed by the author. The causes, manifestations, effects and changes of the interests, sympathies, or enmities of the agents, principal or subordinate, in the great war here chronicled, will be traceable from

first to last as recorded by Thucydides. The scattered, and therefore, on a first reading but feeble lights occurring here and there in our author's incidental mention of an institution or office will now be found to converge with united power upon its illustration.

In regard to exegetical or grammatical notes, in many of which reference was made by figures only, portions of the text have been given in the Index, sufficient to exemplify the usages, constructions, or phrases in question, and to enable the student the more readily to apprehend the force of the inductions drawn by the several annotators

The Collation with the texts of Bekker and Arnold of a New Recension of Thucydides by Louis Dindorf, which concludes this volume, will at once commend itself to the favour of all who have benefited by the many former labours of that distinguished scholar.

MAGDALEN HALL,
JUNE 9, 1854.

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL

I N D E X

TO

ARNOLD'S THUCYDIDES.

ABDERA, a city on the coast of Thrace (acc to Herod 1 168, a colony from Teos) N E of Thasos distance in a straight line from the Ister (or Danube) 11 97, 1 nn Nymphodorus an Abdente, Ath proxenus, father-in-law of Sitalkes k. of Thrace, 11 29, 1 n

Abydus, a city in Asia, on the Hellespont, a colony from Miletus, viii 61, 1 n revolts from Athens, 61, 1 62, 1 repulses Strombichides the Ath. 62, 2, 3 Strombichides called away, 69, 3 n a Pelop squadron there, eluded by the Ath 102, 2 n, joins Mindarus' fleet against Elæus, and returns to Ab 103, 1 the Pelop fleet stands out from Ab against the Ath, 104, 1, 2 defeated takes refuge at Ab 106, 1 sails from Ab to Elæus, 107, 3 heavy armed troops brought from Ab. to Antandrus, to expel a Persian garrison, 108, 4, 5

Acamantis, an Ath tribe (so called, acc to Suid and Steph Byzant from Acamas son of Theseus), the prytany held by that tribe, when the one year's truce was ratified, iv 118, 7 n

Acanthus, a Lac swears to the fifty years' peace, v 19, 2, and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1.

Acanthus and Acanthians, in Chalcidice, N. side of the Isthmus of Athos, a colony from Andros, a subject ally of Athens, iv 84, 1 n Brasidas marches against it, nearly at the time of vintage, 1b they give him a hearing, § 2 85-87. revolt from the Ath 88, 1. the Toronæans and the Scionæans addressed in like manner, 114, 3 120, 3 Acanthian troops on Brasidas' second expedition into Lynceus, 124, 1 its condition as settled by the fifty years' peace, v 18, 5 n

Acarnan, son of Alcmæon, name of Acarnania derived from, 11 102, 9 n.

Acarnania, a country on the W. coast of N Greece (opposite to Cephallemia 11 30, 3), between the Achelous and the Ambracian gulf Arms constantly worn by the Acarnanians, 1 5, 3, 4 the Ac skilful slingers, 11 81, 8, 9 Ath envoys sent thither, 11 7, 3 all allies of the Ath (except Œniadæ, 1 111, 4 11 102, 3 11 94, 1), 11 9, 5 Solium city and territory taken by the Ath and given to the Ac of Palærus, 11 30, 1. Astacus in Acarn. brought into the Ath. alliance, § 2. Euarchus, an Ac tyrant of Astacus, restored by the Cor.; attempts

on other Ac towns fail, 33, 1, 2 the Amphilocheians ejected by the Ambraciots seek protection of the Ac both, aided by the Ath under Phormio, take and occupy Amphilocheian Argos, 68, 6, 7 first alliance between Acarnania and Athens, § 8 expedition of Ambraciots with barbarian allies and Pelop into Acarnania, to Stratus, 80 nn Acarn of the coast, n 80, 1 83, 1 n measures adopted by the Ac n 81, 1 the Ac of Stratus defeat the barbarian forces, § 4-6 political expedition of Phormio into the interior of Acarn n 102 nn the Ac request of the Ath succours under a commander of the family of Phormio, in 7, 1 the whole force of Acarnania invades and wastes the territory, and Asopius approaches the city Cēniadæ by the r Achelous without effect, § 3, 4 the Ac with the Ath and allies devastate the territory of Leucas, and urge Demosthenes to besiege it, 94, 1, 2 the forces retire, to the great displeasure of the Ac 95, 1 they refuse to join the expedition into Ætolia, § 2 at Demosthenes' request save Neupactus, reinforcing its garrison, in 102, 3-6. the Ambraciots persuade the Pelop. to join in an expedition against Acarn. and Amphilocheian Argos, § 7. Olpæ the seat of the ancient national court of the Ac occupied by the Ambraciot invaders, 105, 1 n cf. n to 107, 1 the Ac muster at Amphil. Argos, and at Crenæ, and send for Demosthenes and an Ath squadron, 105, 2 n the Pelop march through Acarn elude the Ac and reach Olpæ, 106, nn the Ac appoint Demosthenes commander of all their forces, 107, 3 the Ac at battle of Olpæ attack in the rear and rout the Pelop 108, 1. press upon the retreat of the Ambraciots, § 4. Ac commanders with Demosth. conclude a secret

agreement for the safe retreat of the Pelop 109 send to cut off an Ambraciot reinforcement, 110 the Ac scarcely prevailed on to spare the Pelop pursue and cut off the Ambraciots, 111, 3-5 nn under Demosthenes cut off the Ambraciot reinforcement at Idomene, 112 might have taken Ambracia, 113, 3. assigned a portion of the spoils to the Ath. and to Demosthenes, 114, 1, 2. treaty of defensive alliance between the Ac. and Ambraciots, 114, 5, 6 aided by the Ath occupy Anactorium, iv 49 n. the Ac reduce Cēniadæ to join the Ath alliance, with Demosthenes reduce Salynthus and the Agræans also, 77, 2 n. go by sea under Demosth against Siphæ, but fail, 89, 1. with him land on the coast of Sicyon, 101, 3, 4 Demosthenes on his way to Sicily, touches on the Ac coast, vii 31, 2 assembles slingers and darters, § 5 motives of the Ac. serving under the Ath 57, 10. Ac darters on board the Ath fleet, in the last battle at Syracuse, 60, 4 n 67, 2 n

ACESINES (acc to Pliny ASINES), a 1. in the territory of Naxos, E coast of Sicily, iv 25, 8

Achaia, a region on the N coast of Pelop. consisting of twelve states (see Herod 1 145, 2 Strabo ix) Achaians used by Homer as a denomination of one only of the various races inhabiting the country afterwards called Hellas, 1 3, 3, 5 n. suffered in a storm on their return from Troy, iv 120, 1 Achaians accompany Demosth against Cēniadæ, 1. 111, 4. Achaia given up by the Ath 115, 1 n. on amicable terms with both Pelop and Ath. at the beginning of the war, n. 9, 2 n. Zacynthus colonized by the Ach 66, 1. Patræ in Achaia, 83, 3 n. Dyme in Achaia, 84, 3 Achaians excluded from the Lac colony Heraclæa, in. 92, 7. Achaia demanded by the

Ath iv 21, 3. its political arrangements altered by the Lac, v 82, 1 Pelop fleet off its coast supported by the Ach as allies, vii 34, 1, 2 n.

Achaia, used for Achaia Phthiotis, iv 78, 1 n the Phthiot Achaians subject to the Thessalians, viii 3, 1 n

Acharnæ, N by W. of Athens, a very important demus of Attica, furnishing 3000 heavy-armed men, more than one-tenth of the whole amount of the Ath heavy armed, ii. 19, 2 20, 3 cf 13, 6 the Pelop encamp there and ravage it, 19, 5 continue there, their object, 20 effect on the Ath and the Acharnians, 21. the Pelop break up thence, ii 23, 1.

Achelous, a r of W Greece its course from m Pindus through Dolopia, the Agiæans and Amphilo-chians, along the plain of Acarnania to the sea at CEnadæ, a defence in winter to that city, ii 102, 3 n its alluvial deposit, and formation of islands, § 4-6 crossed by the Pelop. expedition against Amphilo-chian Argos, iii, 106, 1 the boundary between Ætolia and Acarnania, ib n

Acheron, a river of Thesprotis in W Greece, and the Acherusian lake formed by it, discharges itself into the sea near Ephyre, i 46, 5, 6

Achilles, his followers from Phthiotus alone called Hellenes by Homer, i 3, 3 n

Acraë, a town in Sicily, a colony of Syracuse, W of it, date of foundation, vi 5, 2

Acraëum Lepas, a strong position of the Syracusans on the Ath. line of retreat, vii 78, 5 n the Ath. in vain attempt to force it, 79, 1-3

Acragas, on S coast of Sicily, between Gela and Selinus, vii 58, 1. a colony from Gela, vi 4, 4 Acragantines persuaded by Phæax join the Ath alliance against Syracuse, v 4, 5, 6 allowed no aids to Syrac.

to pass through then territory, vii 32, 1 neutral in the Syrac war, 33, 2 58, 1 disturbed by a faction favourable to Syracuse, 46 it is expelled, 50, 1.

Acropolis of Athens, seized by Cylon, i 126, 4, 5 the original city, ii 15, 4, 8 called simply πόλις, the temples there, v 18, 9 n 23, 5. 47, 11 secured from occupation during the plague, ii 17, 1 its Propylæa, ii 13, 3 inscribed στῆλη there recording the tyrants' injustice, vi 55, 1, 2 nn recording the fifty years' peace, v 18, 9.

Acrothoi, one of the 6 small towns of the Acte of m Athos, iv 109, 3

Actæan cities, on the coast of Asia, belonging to Mytilene, iv 52, 3 n. cf iii 50, 4.

Acte, the peninsula of m Athos, iv 109, 1 n contains six cities, elements of their population, § 3 n

Actium, a town in the territory of Anactorium, a Corcyrean herald meets the Corinthian fleet there, i. 29, 2. Corinthian camp there, 30, 3

Ademantus, f of Aristeus, a Cor. i. 60, 2

Admetus, k of the Molossians, i 136, 3 receives Themistocles, § 7 protects and aids him in his flight, 137, 1

Adramyttium, see Atramyttium

Adriatic, name unknown to Thuc S part of it called by him Ionian Gulf, i 24, 1 n

Æantides, son of Hippoclus (Herod iv 138, 1) tyrant of Lampsacus, and son-in-law of Hippias tyrant of Athens, vi 59, 3, 4

Ædolian lochus of the Lac n. to iv. 8, 9.

Ægæan sea, i 98, 2 iv 109, 2

Ægaleōn (in Herod. viii 90, 6. Ægaleōs), a m of Attica, ii 19, 2 n

Ægina, island, and Ægnetans, fleet before Median war chiefly of fifty-oared vessels, half-decked, war with Æg. caused the building of the Ath fleet, i.

14, 4 n. Æg defeated by the Ath 41, 2 n defeated in a sea-fight, and besieged by the Ath. 105, 3 aided by the Pelop § 4 submit to the Ath 108, 3 complain to the Lac of subjection to the Ath 67, 2 n. their independence demanded by the Lac 139, 1 140, 6 expelled by the Ath from Æg which is occupied by Ath settlers, 11 27, 1, 2 most of the Æg settled by the Lac in Thyrea § 3-5 n Ath fleet touches at Æg 31, 2 Corcyraean envoys confined there, 11 72, 1. Thyrea, the new abode of the Æg visited by an Ath fleet, 11 56, 2 57, 1, 2 taken, pillaged and burnt, the survivors sent to Athens, and slain by decree, § 3. 4 shortest route of Ath succours to Argos, from Æg through Epidaurus, v. 53 Ath. settlers in Æg called Æginetans, v 74, 3 n, serve at the siege of Syracuse, vii 57, 2 n, engaged in the oligarchical conspiracy at Athens, viii 69 3 their motive 11 n Ath. expedition to Sicily tries its speed as far as Æg vi 32, 3 n the second expedition proceeds to Æg vii 20, 2 leaves Æg 26, 1. a Lac fleet overruns Æg viii 92, 3 Æginetan Drachma and Obolus, see Drachma, and Obolus

Ægitiūm, a town of Ætolia, defeat and loss of the Ath. there under Demosthenes, 11. 97, 2, 3 n

Aemnestus, a Platean f. of Lacon, 11. 52, 7.

Æneas, a Cor. son of Ocytas or Ocytus, signs the one year's Truce, 11. 119, 2.

Ænesias, Ephor of Sparta at commencement of the Pelop War, 11 2, 1

Æmanes, a people inhabiting the N side of the valley of the r. Spercheus, v. 51, 1.

Ænus, an Æolic city on the coast of Thrace E of the r Hebrus, (Herod. 11 90, 4 vii. 58, 5) Targeteers thence at Athens, 11 28, 4. the Æ-

nians a colony from Boeotia, tributary allies of Athens, Æmanes serving against Syracuse, vii 57, 5

Æoladas, a Theban, f of Pagon-das, 11 91

Æolis, afterwards called Calydon and Pleuron, 11 102, 6 n Æolians possessors of Corinth before the Dorians, 11 42, 2 n the Æolic or Æolian the most ancient of the Hellenian nations or races, notes to 11 2, 3, and 11 42, 2 Æolic towns on the Asiatic continent as opposed to those in Lesbos, 11 52, 3 n Cume or Cyme in Æolia, 11 31, 1 the Boeotians, Lesbians, Tenedians and Æmanians (of Ænus, not Æmanes) are Æolians, 11 2, 3 n vii 57, 5. viii. 100, 3 n, and the Antandrians, 108, 4 Æolians serving under the Ath at Syracuse, vii 57, 5

Æolus, islands of, off the Sicel or N coast of Sicily are arid, Lipara alone inhabited, colonized from Cnidus, 11 the Syrac alliance, ravaged by the Ath 11 88, 1-6 nn second Ath expedition against, 115, 1. superstition respecting Hiera, it is volcanic, 83, 3, 4

Æsimides, a Corcyraean naval commander, 1 47, 1.

Æson, an Argive ambassador to Lacedæmon, v 40, 3.

Æthæans, Laconian Perioeci or provincials, 1. 101, 2 and n. their town, accord to Steph Byz., *Αἰθαία, πόλις Λακωνικῆς μία τῶν ἐκατόν*

Æthiopia, above or inland of Egypt, the plague said to have begun there, 11 48, 1; see Strabo, 11.

Ætna, a volcanic mountain of Sicily, 11 116 three eruptions from, § 3.

Ætolia, and Ætolians features of the country indicated, 11. 97, 3. 98, 1, 2 Ætolian unwall'd towns or villages, 94, 4. Potidania, Crocyleium, Teichium, 96, 2, Ægitiūm, 97, 2 the people described, 94, 4, (comp 1

5, 3, 4) principal divisions of, 94, 5 subdivisions or tribes of the Ophionian division, 96, 3. Ath expedition for conquest of, suggested to Demosthenes by Messenians of Naupactus, 94, 3-5 starts from Ceneōn in Locris, 95, 3 its progress, 96, 1, 2 the Æt assemble against it, 96, 3 attack it at Ægittium, 97, 4 drive it back with carnage to Ceneōn, 98 Æt embassy to Corinth and Lacedæmon solicits aid to reduce Naupactus, 100, 1, n expedition with that object from Delphi through Locris, 101, 1-102, 1 Ætolians join it in the territory of Naupactus, 102, 2 it fails from Naupactus being reinforced, 102, 3, 6 Ætolians in the pay of Athens at Syracuse, vii 57, 9

Africa, see Libya

Agamemnon's fleet, i 9, 3-5 power its origin, 9, 1, 2 sceptre, 9, 5 n

Agatharchidas, a Corinthian commander in the first sea-fight against Phormion, ii 83, 4

Agatharchus, commander of a Syracusan squadron sent out to intercept the Athenian convoys, vii 25, 1. commanded one wing of the Syracusan fleet in the last engagement in the harbour, 70, 1.

Agesander, a Spartan, one of three envoys from Lacedæmon with the ultimate proposal to Athens, i 139, 3
Agesander, f of Pasitolidas, a Lac iv 132, 3.

Agesandridas, son of Agesander, a Spartan, commander of the expedition from Las against Eubœa, viii 91, 2 94, 1, 2. 95, 3 defeats the Ath off Eretria, and effects the revolt of Eubœa, 95, 4-7

Agesippidas or Hegesippidas, Lac. commander of Heracleia in Trachis, v 52, 1 sent to reinforce the garrison of Epidaurus, 56, 1

Agis (*Αγῖς, or with Bekker and Poppeo *Αγῖς), son of Archidamus, k

of the Lac ; in the sixth year of the war leads the expedition for the yearly invasion of Attica, prevented by earthquakes, iii 89, 1 invades and lays it waste, iv 2, 1 returns, 6, 1 swears to treaties, v 19, 2 24, 1 n stopped on his march at Leuctra by the sacrifices proving unfavourable, 54, 1 begins his campaign against the Argives, 57, 1 meets and eludes the Argives and their allies at Methydrium in Arcadia, 58, 2 his dispositions for invading Argolis, 58, 4 interposing between the Argives and their city, places his allies in their rear, 59, 3 concludes a four months' truce, and leads off his forces, 60, 1 much blamed by them, § 2, 3 the Lacedæmonians deliberate on fining him and razing his house to the ground, 63, 1 appoint a council of ten Spartans to accompany him on expeditions, 63, 4 about to attack the Argives strongly posted, is rebuked, and forbears, 65, 2. turns the water from the Tegean into the Mantinic territory, 65, 4 hastily makes his dispositions for the battle of Mantinea, 66, 2-67, 1 orders a flank movement to extend his left wing, 71, 3 n orders imperfectly executed, and his left driven back with loss, 72, 1-3 he is victorious in the centre and right, 72, 4-73, 1 marches to the relief of the left, 73, 2 heads the expedition of Lacedæmonians and allies which destroys the Long Walls of Aigis, and slaughters all the free inhabitants of Hysia, 83, 1, 2 lays waste the plain country of Attica and fortifies Decelæia, vii 19, 1, 2 continues there, making the conduct of the war his main object, 27, 3-5 levies contributions on the allies, takes most of the Ceteans' stock, who redeem it; in spite of the Thessalians' remonstrances, exacts from the Phthiot Achæans and their other subjects

money and hostages, whom he deposits at Corinth, endeavouring to make them join the Lacedæmonian confederacy, viii 3, 1 the Eubœans, 5, 1, and Lesbians seek his aid in revolting from Athens, he prefers aiding the Lesbians, 5, 2 acts without sanction of the Lac government, extent of his power and obedience of allies to him at Decelia, 5, 3 falls in with the Lacedæmonians' determination to aid Chios first, 8, 2 unable to overcome the Corinthians' scruples to embark before the expiation of the Isthmian Festival and Truce, 9, 1 sends Thermon, a Spartan, to the squadron blockaded by the Ath at Peiræum on the Isthmus, 11, 2 at variance with Alcibiades, 12, 2 his enemy, 45, 1 the Four Hundred desire to treat with him, 70, 2 disregards their overtures, and marches to Athens, 71, 1 repulsed, 71, 2 receiving a second embassy from the Four Hundred advises their sending envoys to Sparta, 71, 3

Aggræans, Ἀγραῖοι (an Ætolian people), situate on the upper part of 1 Achelous, 1102, 3 in 106, 2 their territory, Ἀγραῖς, 111, 5 their king Salynthius, friendly to the Peloponnesians and Ambraciots, to whom they afford refuge, 1113, 1 114, 4 Demosthenes marches against and brings them into alliance with Athens, iv. 77, 2. Aggræans take part in his landing on the coast of Sicily, 101, 3

Agrænes a Pæonic tribe, 1196, 3, see Herod. v. 16, 1.

Agroargentum, see Acragas

Alcæus, archon at Athens at the signing of the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 1, and the fifty years' Alliance, 25, 1, see Diod Sicul xii

Alcamenes, a Lac son of Sthenelaidas, destined by Agis, viii 5, 1, and finally by the Lac confederacy, to aid the Ath allies in revolt, 8, 2

sets sail with a squadron, 10, 2 defeated and slain by the Athenians at Peiræum in the Corinthian territory, 10, 3, 4

Alcibiades, a Laconian name, viii. 6, 3 Alcibiades, an Ath son of Cleinias, of illustrious ancestry, slighted by the Lacedæmonians, v 43, 2 instigates the Argives, Mantineans and Eleians to send an embassy to Athens to seek an alliance, 43, 3 deceives the Laced envoys, involving them in inconsistency, and charges them with double-dealing, 45, 2-4 envoys of the Argives, Mantineans and Eleians, introduced to the assembly by Alcibiades, conclude a treaty of alliance with Athens, 46, 5 his expedition into Peloponnesus, v 52, 2 his motives for wishing the Argives to possess Epidaurus, 53 comes to aid them, 55, 4 induces the Ath to pronounce the Lac perjured, and to reintroduce the Helots into Pylus, 56, 3 as envoy from Athens persuades the Argives to disown the truce made (59, 5) with Agis, and recommence hostilities, 61, 2, 3 fails to prevent a peace between Argos and Lacedæmon, 76, 3 seizes 300 Argives as favouring the Lac interest, v 84, 1. appointed with Nicias and Lamachus to command the first great Ath expedition to Sicily, vi 8, 2 Nicias' insinuations against him, 12, 2. Alcibiades' motives for advocating the expedition, 15, 2. his expensive habits, § 3. suspected of aiming at tyranny, § 4 his speech, 16-18 unequalled magnificence and victories at Olympia, 16, 2 Argive confederacy the result of his diplomacy, § 6 accused of mutilation of images and mock celebration of the Mysteries as connected with a plot against the constitution, 28 desires immediate trial, 29, 1, 2 compelled to sail for Sicily, 29, 3 his plan of operations,

48 assented to by Lamachus, 50, 1. negotiates unsuccessfully with Messana, 1b during his speech to the Catanæans the soldiers enter the town, 51, 1 he and others recalled to Athens for trial, 53, 1 suspicion against him gains strength, 61, 1-4 why not arrested when recalled, § 5 escapes at Thurii, § 6. passes over into Peloponnesus, condemned for non-appearance at Athens, § 7. had betrayed the Athenians' design upon Messana, 74, 1 meets the Syrac and Corinthian envoys at Sparta, and incites the Lacedæmonians to aid Syracuse, 88, 9, 10 his speech, 89-92 obviates then prejudices against him, 89 states the ultimate object of Athens in attacking Sicily, 90 urges the necessity of promptly succouring it, 91, 1-4, of carrying on the war in Greece with vigour, § 5, of fortifying and occupying Deceleia in Attica, § 6, 7 they should not think worse of him for his present hostility to Athens, 92 1-3, but fully avail themselves of his services, § 4 urgently exhorts the Lac to fortify Deceleia and prosecute the war, vii 18, 1 exerts his interest with the Lac to obtain aid for the Chians and Tissaphernes against Athens, viii 6, 3 hereditary friendship between the families of Alcibiades and of Endius a Lac. Ephor, 1b Alcibiades, by arguments addressed to the Ephors generally, 12, 1, and to Endius specially, § 2 persuades them to dispatch him with Chalcideus and five ships to Chios, § 3 chased by the Ath under Strombichides, (see 17, 1) 15, 1. on arrival, 14, 1, they draw Chios, Erythræ, § 2, and Clazomenæ into revolt from Athens, § 3 Alcibiades and Chalcideus reinforced chase Strombichides from Teos, viii. 16, 3, 3 arm their Peloponnesian crews and leave them at Chios for land service, reman their fleet and sail to

Miletus, 17, 1 Alcibiades desires to secure the credit of the Ionian revolt to himself, Chalcideus, and Endius, § 2 effect the revolt of Miletus, § 3. Alcibiades brings news of the battle of Miletus to the Pelop and Sicilian fleet, urging them to relieve that city, 26, 3 suspected by the Pelop, and his execution ordered by the Lac, takes refuge with Tissaphernes, and prejudices him against them, 45, 1. persuades him to retrench their pay, § 2 and bribe their officers into acquiescence, § 3 endeavours to shame the Chians and other states out of demanding pay, § 4, 5 dissuades Tissaphernes from hastening the war to a conclusion, or giving either Pelop or Ath the command by both land and sea, 46, 1, 2 why the Ath were the more, and the Lac the less fit, of the two, to share dominion with the king, § 3 practical conclusion, § 4 Tissaphernes confides in and acts on his advice, § 5. views of Alcibiades in giving this advice, 47, 1 effect, on the Ath armament at Samos, of his influence with Tissaphernes, § 2 he intrigues with the oligarchical party there for his own recall, and the subversion of the democracy, 1b. holds out hopes of conciliating Tissaphernes and the king, 48, 1, 2 distrusted by Phrynichus, § 3, 6 the conspirators send a deputation to Athens to negotiate for Alcibiades' recall, 49. why Phrynichus sends information to Astyochus against Alc 50, 1, 2 Alc informs the commanders at Samos of Phrynichus' treason, § 4 informed by Astyochus of Phrynichus' proposal to betray Samos, § 5, writes word of it to Samos, 51, 1, through Phrynichus' address, 1s disbelieved, § 2 endeavours to win Tissaphernes over to the Ath 52 Persander, and the oligarchical deputation from Samos, at

Athens, advocate his recall, 53, 1. notwithstanding the protest of the Eumolpidæ and the Ceryces (or heralds), § 2, 3 the Ath decree negotiations for his return, 54, 2 Phrynichus traduced because advise to it, § 3 Alcibiades' extravagant demands on behalf of Tissaphernes lead the Ath deputation to close the conference, 56 the Ath at Samos resolve to act without him, 63, 4 Androcles, a personal enemy to Alcibiades, assassinated at Athens, 55, 2 Phrynichus, from fear of Alc, most zealous for oligarchy, 68, 3 on Alcibiades' account, the Four Hundred recall no exiles, 70, 1 the armament of Samos expect him to procure the king's alliance for them, 76, 7 recalled to Samos, 81, 1 by boasts and promises encourages the armament, § 2, 3 elected one of their commanders, 82, 1 forbids their sailing against Peiræus, § 2 goes professedly to concert measures with Tissaphernes, awes him and the Ath each by the other, § 3. his recall increases the Peloponnesians' distrust and dislike of Tissaphernes, 83, 1, 2. returns from Tissaphernes to Samos, 85, 4 again prevents the Ath. at Samos from sailing against their countrymen, 86, 4 answer and advice to the oligarchical deputation from Athens, § 6, 7 answers the Argives' offer of aid to the armament, § 8 professed, and probably real object in following Tissaphernes towards Aspendus, 88. his answer to the deputation from the Four Hundred reported at Athens; and its effects there, 89, 1-3 his strong position at Samos encourages the friends of democracy at Athens, § 4 his recall decreed at Athens, 97, 3. returns from Phaselis and Caunus, professing to have prevented the junction of the Phœnician and Pelop. fleets, and rendered Tissaphernes

more friendly to the Ath, 108, 1 mans a squadron, exacts contributions from Halicarnassus, fortifies Cos, appoints a governor to it, and returns to Samos, § 2

Alcidas, a Lac commander of the Pelop fleet for the relief of Lesbos, 116, 3 sails, 26, 1 rejects the advice of Teutiaplus and the Ionian exiles and the Lesbians, 30 31, 1. resolves to return, § 2 butchers most of his prisoners, 32, 1 but on remonstrance of the Samian envoys, sets the survivors at liberty, § 2, 3 runs from Ephesus straight for Peloponnesus, 33, 1 Paches chases him, § 4 reinforced at Cyllene, and with Brasidas for his adviser (69, 1), arrives off Corcyra, 76 defeats the Corcyræans, 77 78 afraid to pursue his advantage, 79, 2, 3 on report of the approach of an Ath fleet, 80, 3, gets clear off, 81, 1 commissioned, with Leôn and Damagôn, to found Heracleia in Trachina, 92, 1, 8

Alcinadas, or Alcimidas, a Lac swears to the Treaty of Peace, v 19, 2, and the Treaty of Alliance, for fifty years between Athens and Lacedæmon, 24

Alcinous, his *τέμενος*, or consecrated ground, at Corcyra, 1170, 5 n

Alciphron, an Argive, (*πρόξενος*, or public friend, of the Lac,) unauthorized by the state, prevails upon Agis to conclude a four months' truce with Argos, v 59, 5.

Alcisthenes, an Ath. f of Demosthenes, 1191, 1 iv 66, 3 vii 16, 1.

Alcmæon, son of Amphiaræus, having murdered his mother, in consequence of an oracle, 11102, 78, settles near Ceniadæ in Acarnania, § 9, 10.

Alcmæonidæ, an Ath family, expel the Peisistratidæ from Athens, vi 59, 4 for their history see Herod. vi 125-131

Aleuadæ, a family of Larisa 11

Thessaly, according to Herod kings of Thessaly, n 111, 1

Alexander, k of Macedon, f of Peidiccas, 1 57, 1 137, 1 descended from Temenus of Argos, 11 99, 3, and n

Alexarchus, commander of the Corinthian division of the troops sent to the aid of Syracuse, vii 19, 4

Alexicles, an Ath general of oligarchical sentiments, seized and placed in confinement, viii 92, 4 let go, 93, 1 withdraws with Pelsander to Decelæia, 98, 1

Alexippidas, Ephor at Lacedæmon, viii 58, 1.

Alicyæi, a Sicel people, vii 32, 1

Allies of Athens and Lacedæmon, 11 9 of Athens and Syacuse, vii 57 58

Almopes, a people expelled by the Macedonians from Almopia, an inland region of Macedonia, 11 99, 4, see Ptolemy and Pliny.

Alope, a city on the N. coast of Opuntian Locris, 11 26, 2, see *Palmern Græc Antiq* p 584

Altar, (see also Sanctuary,) of the Eumenides or Furies, 1 126, 11 of Olympian Zeus, v 50, 1. of Apollo Archegetes, vi 3, 1 of Pythian Apollo at Athens, 54, 6, 7 of Athene in the acropolis at Athens, 1 126, 10 of the twelve gods in the Agora, vi. 54, 6 altars a refuge in the case of unintentional transgressions, iv 98, 6 n, from danger in tumults, viii 84, 3

Alyzia, a city on the Acarnanian coast, opposite to Leucadia, vii 31, 2 n

Ambracia, *Ἀμπρακία*, a colony of Corinth, 11 80, 3 Ambracian Gulf, 1 29, 2. 55, 1. Ambraciots sent by the Corinthians to garrison Epidamnus, 1 26, 1 furnish eight ships to the expedition for its relief, 27, 4 furnish to the Corinthian expedition against Corcyra twenty-seven ships, 46, 2. on the right wing in the sea-

fight off Sybota, 48, 3 beaten and chased to their camp, 49, 5 belong to the Lac Confederacy, 11 9, 2. furnish ships, § 3 march against Argos Amphilochicum and Amphilochia, 68, 1 origin of then enmity against Argos Amphilochicum 68, 2-8 with Chaonians and other barbarian allies overrun the country, cannot take the city return home and disband, 68, 9 with the Chaonians, and aid from the Pelop plan the conquest of Acarnania, their designs against Zacynthus, Cephallenia and Naupactus, 80, 1 on assemblage of then land-forces, 80, 5-10, proceed and take Limnæa, § 11 march against Stratus, § 12 their barbarian allies defeated, 11 81, 5-8 they hastily retreat and disband, 82, 1, 2 their ships reinforce the Pelop fleet under Alcidas at Cyllene on its way to Corcyra, 111 69, 1 concert with Eurylochus an attack upon Argos Amphilochicum and Acarnania, 102, 7, 8. take Olpæ, 105, 1 send home for reinforcements, 105, 3. joined by Eurylochus, 106, 1-3 post themselves at Metropolis, 107, 1 rout the Acarnanians and Amphilochians (see 107, 7) opposed to them, 108, 3 but, from the defeat of Eurylochus and his troops, retreat with great loss to Olpæ, 108, 4 the whole disposable force of Ambracia marches to join them, 110, 1 of those at Olpæ (abandoned by the Pelop) about 200 slain in flight into Agræa, 111, 2-5 the forces from Ambracia reach Idomene and occupy its smaller summit, 112, 1, 2 surprised by the Acarnanians under Demosthenes, 112, 4. most of them slain, 112, 5. but few get back to Ambracia, 112, 6-8. the Ambraciots who had fled from Olpæ (111, 5) send a herald for leave to bury their dead, 113, 1 he learns the destruc-

tion of the troops from Ambriacia, 113, 2-10. Ambriacia is at the mercy of the Acarnanians and Amphilocheians, then reason for sparing it, 113, 11-13 the fugitive Ambriaciots are allowed to return home from Cēmadā, 114, 4 the Ambriaciots conclude a defensive alliance with the Acarnanians and Amphilocheians, 114, 5 Ambriacia receives a garrison of Corinthians 114, 7, and iv 42, 3 three Ambriaciot ships sent to aid Syracuse, vi 104, 1 arrive there, vii 7, 1 Ambriaciot envoys sent from Syracuse to the Sicilian states to announce the taking of Plemymium, and urge them to send reinforcements, 25, 9, on their way back to Syracuse slain by the Sicels, 32, 2 Ambriaciots among the Greeks who came to aid Syracuse, 58, 3 two Ambriaciot ships taken by the Ath. in the sea-fight off Cynossema, viii 106, 3

Amemades, son of Philemon, an Ath ambassador to Seuthes, concerned in the seizure of the Lac and other ambassadors on their way to Persia, ii 67, 2, 3

Ameinias, a Lac, commissioned to ascertain the state of affairs in Thrace, iv 132, 3

Ameinocles, a Corinthian shipwright, builds four ships for the Samians, i 13, 3

Ammeas, son of Corœbus, the first Platean who mounts the besiegers' wall, iii 22, 4.

Amorges, illegitimate son of Pisuthnes, revolts from the k. of Persia, viii 5, 5, reported to be approaching Anœa, 19, 1, 2 taken by the Pelop at Iasus, and delivered up to Tissaphernes, 28, 2, 3 Phrynichus charged by Pisander with having betrayed him, 54, 3

Ampelidas, a Lac envoy sent to Argos for the renewal of the thirty years' truce, v 22, 2, cf 14, 3.

Amphiarus, of Argos, father of Amphilocheus, ii 68, 3, and of Alcmaeon, 102, 7

Amphas, son of Eupaides, an Epidaurian, signs, on behalf of Epidaurus, the truce for a year between the Lac and Ath confederacies iv 119, 2

Amphidorus, father of Meneciates, a Megarian, *ibid*

Amphilochia, on the Ambracian Gulf, with Amphilocheian Argos, colonized by Amphilocheus, son of Amphiarus, ii 68, 3 (see Strabo v. and Palmerii Gr Ant p 440) the river Achelous flows through it, 102, 3. the Amphilocheians regarded by the Ambraciots as barbarians, iii 112, 7 n, compare ii. 68, 5 receive Ambraciots to dwell with them, and learn the Greek language from them, ii 68, 5 are expelled by them, 68, 6. by aid of Acarnanians and Ath recover their city and enslave the Ambraciots who had seized it, 68, 8 hence regarded with enmity and invaded by the Ambraciots, 68, 9 (see Ambriacia) again invaded by the Ambraciots, iii 105 are, all but a few, prevented by them from assembling in arms, 107, 3 those who were at the battle of Olpæ darters, 107, 7 beaten and pursued to Argos Amph 108, 3. they cut off the Ambraciots who had escaped from the carnage at Idomene, 112, 6, 7. would not take Ambriacia, their reason for this, 113, 13 make a defensive alliance with the Ambraciots, 114, 5. Amphilocheian mountains, 112, 3, 5. Amphilocheian territory, and people, called simply Argive, and Argos Amphilocheicum simply Argos, 105, 1, 2 106, 1 107, 2, 3 108, 3, see also Argos Amphilocheicum and Argos.

Amphipolis, a city (an Ath colony) on the N E bank of the r Strymon, formerly called Ἐννέα ὀδοί, i 100, 3. iv. 102, 1 (see Herod. vii 114.) the

various attempts to found it, *ii* 102, 2, 3, and § 1 *n* named from its situation in a bend of the *r.* Strymon (see Arnold's memoir on Amphipolis in vol *ii* p. 450), *iv* 102, 4 its approaches, 103, 3, 4, *n* its Thracian, or Thrace-ward gates, *v* 10, 1 *n* and Arnold's memoir on Amphipolis its gates opening on the palisade, 10, 6 and Arnold's memoir, and § 7 temple of Athene there, *v* 10, 2 Brasidas marches from Anæ against it, *iv* 102, 1 103 the Athenian party there send for aid to Thucydides, to Thasos, 104, 3 moderate terms offered by Brasidas 105, 2 it surrenders, 106. Cleonidas appointed governor, 132, 4. Cleon sails from Torone against Amphipolis, *v* 3, 6 amount of forces under Brasidas and Cleonidas at Amphipolis, 6, 4, 5 Cleon marches from Eion, 7, 2 posts his army on a hill fronting Amph, and views its position, 7, 4 Brasidas enters Amph, 8, 1 his plan of attack, 8, 4 9, 4 battle of Amphipolis, 10 Brasidas attacks Cleon's centre, 10, 6, Cleonidas his right, 10, 7-9 the Ath totally routed fly to Eion, 10, 10 burial of Brasidas in Amph, honours paid to him as to a hero and founder of the city, destruction of all memorials of Hagnon, 11, 1 disparity of the loss of men on each side, 11, 2 restoration of Amphipolis to the Ath stipulated by the fifty years' truce, 18, 5 it is not restored, 21 35, 3, 5. 46, 2 an Ath expedition in preparation against it under Nicias frustrated by Perdiccas' failing to cooperate, 83, 4 Eucition, an Ath general, blockades it with triremes, *vii* 9

Amphissians (*Ἀμφισσῆς*), a tribe or state of the Ozolian Locrians, *iii* 101, 2 of Amphissa see Herodotus, *viii* 32, 3 Strabo ix. and Palmeri Gr Ant p 546, &c

Amyclæum, a temple of Apollo at

Amyclæ near Sparta, *v* 18, 9 *n*. 23, 5. see Moursu Miscell Lacon *iv* 2

Amyntas, son of Philip the brother of Perdiccas the k of Macedon, *ii* 95, 2, 3 100, 3 see Herod. and Diod. Siculus

Amytæus, king in the marshes of Egypt, *i* 112, 3 see Herod., *ii* 140, 3.

Anaceium (*Ἀνάκειον*), a temple of Castor and Polydeuces, or Pollux, at Athens, *viii* 93, 1 *n*

Anactorium, on the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, a joint possession of the Corinthians and Corcyreans, *i* 55, 1 sends one ship to the Cor expedition against Corcyra, *i* 46, 2 belongs to the Pelop confederacy, *ii* 9, 2. aids the Ambraciots and Pelop expedition, under Cnemus, against Acarnania, *ii* 80, 4, 6 Anactorians in the right wing at the battle of Stratus, *ii* 81, 3 Anactorium (see Palmeri Gr Ant p 377) taken by the Corinthians, *i* 55, 1 *n* regarded as hostile by the Acarnanians, who stipulate that it shall have no aid from Ambracia, *iii* 114, 6 taken again by the Athenians and Acarnanians, and occupied solely by the latter, *iv* 49 *vii* 31, 2 its not being recovered alienates the Corinthians from Laced., *v* 30, 2 Anactorian territory, *i* 29, 2

Anæa, τὰ Ἀνάα, (in Paus *vii* 4, 3. Steph Byz and Eustath on Dionys. Perieg 828 ἡ Ἀνάα) on the Ionian coast opp to Samos Samian envoys from Anæa remonstrate with Alcidas on slaughtering his prisoners, *iii* 32, 2 *n* cf *iv* 75, 1 *n* the Samian exiles settle there and aid the Pelop., *iv*. 75, 1 a Chian squadron sails thither for intelligence on its way to promote the Ionian revolt, *viii* 19, 1 Lysicles an Ath., levying contributions from the allies in Asia, slain by the Anætiæ, *iii* 19, 2 *n* an Anæite ship reinforces the Chians, *viii* 61, 2.

Anapus, a small *r.* in Arcanania,

tributary to the r Achelous, ii 82, 1
see Palæmon Gi Ant p 385 421

Anapus, a r of Sicily falling into the great harbour of Syracuse bridge over it broken up by the Ath on their first landing, vi 66, 2 Syracusan forces reviewed in the adjacent meadow, 96, 3 country on its banks ravaged, vii 42, 6 fold of the Anapus, 78, 3 see Cluverii Sic p 157

Anaxander, a Theban, leads Methymnean exiles against Methymna, and induces Eresus to revolt, viii 100, 3 n.

Anaxilas, tyrant of Rhegium in Italy, founder of Messana, in Sicily, vi 4, 5 see Herod, vi 23 vii 165, 2, 3 Pausan, iv. Strabo, vi and Diod Sic, xi

Andocides (the celebrated orator, son of Leogoras), an Ath with twenty ships reinforces the Coicyræan fleet after the action off Sybota, i 51, 4, see Plutarch's Nicias, Nepos' Alcibiades

Androcles, an Ath, a very prominent popular leader, and procurer of Alcibiades' banishment, assassinated by an oligarchical conspiracy at Athens, viii 65, 2

Androcrates, fane of, near Platea, iii 24, 1 n, see Herod, i 25, 5

Andromedes, one of three Lac commissioned to receive Panactum and Ath prisoners from the Bæot. and deliver them to the Ath, v 42, 1.

Androsthenes, an Arcadian, victor at Olympia in the pancratium, when the Lac were excluded, in Ol. xc v 49, 1 n.

Andros, an island due E of S. Attica, ii 55, 2; see Strabo, x. Andrian troops attend the Ath expedition against the coast of Corinth, iv 42, 1. the And subject and tributary to Athens vii. 57, 4 And employed by the Four Hundred at Athens for the violent dissolution of the Council

of Five Hundred, viii 69, 3 colonies of Andros, Acanthus, iv 84, 1 n, Stageirus, 88, 2, Argilus, 103, 2 v 18, 5, Sane, iv 109, 3 Diomilus, an And exile, commands six hundred Syracusans, vi 96, 3

Aneristus, a Lac envoy to Persia, seized in Thrace and executed at Athens, ii 67, 1 cf Herod vii. 137.

Antandros, one of the Ἀκταῖαι πόλεις, or cities of the coast, opposite to Lesbos, seized by Lesbian exiles for the purpose of fortifying it, iv 52, 3 (see Strab viii) reduced by the Ath. 75, 1 Antandrians, Æolian by descent, viii 108, 4 they obtain troops from the Peloponnesians, and expel Aisaces' garrison from their citadel, in dread of his treachery, 108, 4, 5

Anthemus, ὁ Ἀνθεμῶν, a city, region, and r of Macedonia, E of the head of the Thermæan Gulf, ii 99, 5. devastated by Sitalkes k of the Odrysæ, 100, 5, see Strabo, iiv Herod. v 94, 1

Anthene, a town in the Cynurian territory, E coast of Pelop, v 41, 2, see Pausanias, ii 38, 6

Anthesterion, Ἀνθεστηρίων, eighth month of the Attic year, on the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth of which was celebrated the Anthesteria, according to Buttmann, Exc I ad Demosth c Mid, a festival distinct from the Lenæa, which was celebrated in the month Gamelion, called by the Ionians Lenæon, ii 15, 5 n

Anticles, an Ath. naval commander, reinforced Pericles at the siege of Samos, i 117, 3.

Antigenes, father of Socrates, an Ath ii 23, 2

Antimenidas, one of three Lac. commissioned to execute the fifth and seventh articles of the fifty years' peace, v 42, 1.

Antimnestus, father of Hierophon, an Ath, iii 105, 2

Antiochus, k of the Orestæ, barbarian allies of the Ambraciots in their expedition under Cnemus against Acarnania, i 80, 9

Antiphemus, a Rhodian joint founder of Gela in Sicily, vi 4, 3, see Cluver Sic 1 75

Antiphon, the Ath orator, of high eminence as a politician, vii 68, 1, 2. contriver of the oligarchical revolution at Athens, 1b made the most able defence when put on trial, 1b one of the Four Hundred most opposed to popular government, 90, 1 on an embassy to Lacedæmon to negotiate a peace, 90, 2

Antippus, a Lac, swore to the fifty years' truce with Athens, v 19, 2 and the fifty years' alliance, 24, 1

Antissa, a city of Lesbos, iii 18, 1 n secured and strengthened by the Mytilenæans, 1b repels an attack of the Methymnæans, § 2, (see Strabo, xiii) iii 18, 2 taken by the Athenians, 28, 3. an expedition of Lacedæmonians against it fails, vii 23, 4.

Antisthenes, a Spartan, his expedition to the Hellespont in aid of Pharnabazus, viii 39, 1, 2. 61, 2

Antitanes, see Atintanes

Aphrodisia, a town of Laconia on the E side of the Sinus Bœoticus, iv 56, 1

Aphytis, a town on the N E coast of Pallene, 1 64, 3, see Herod, vii 123, 1 Pausan, iii Strabo Epit in fine, vii

Apidanus, r of Thessaly, Brasidas encamps by, iv 78, 5, Strabo, viii 1x

Apodoti, Ἀποδοῖται, a nation of Ætolia, iii 94, 5, see Palmeri Gr Ant p 437.

Apollo Archegetes, altar of, at Navos in Sicily, vi 3, 1 n. Ap Temenites, statue of at Syracuse, vii 75, 1 n. Ap temple of, in Actium, mouth of the Ambracian Gulf, 1 29, 2. in Leucadia, iii 94, 2 in Tio-

pium, viii 35, 2. at Naupactus, ii 91, 2 Ap Pythian, temple of, at Delphi, iv 118, 1 n v 18, 2 at Athens, ii 15, 5 n altar there, dedicated by Peisistratus, vi 54, 6, 7 n Ap Pythæus, temple of, probably at Argos, v 53 n temple of Ap at Amyclæ, copies of the fifty years' peace and fifty years' alliance deposited there, v 18, 9 n 23, 5. temple of, on Lac coast, opposite to Cythera, vii 26, 1 Ap Maloeis, feast of, at Mytilene, iii 3, 3 oracle of Ap. to Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaraus, ii 102, 7 Delium, a temple of Ap on the Bœotian coast, iv 90, 1 97, 2 Rheneia consecrated to Delian Ap, 1 13, 7 iii 104, 4 Homer's Proem or Hymn to Ap, 1b

Apollodorus, f of Charicles, an Ath, vii 20, 1

Apollonia, a Cor. colony S of Epidamnus, near the r. Aous, 1 26, 2, see Palmeri Gr Ant p 149, &c

Arcadia, never changed its inhabitants, 1 2, 3 Arcadians supplied with ships by Agamemnon for the Trojan war, 1 9, 4 Arcadians in the service of Pissuthnes garrison at Notium, iii. 34, 2, 3 part of Arcadia subdued by the Mantineans during the Pelop war, v 29, 1 war between some Arc and the Lepreatæ, v 31, 2 Androsthenes, an Arc victor in the Pancratium, v 49, 1 n Arc allies of Lac join in invasion of Argolis, 57, 2. at Methydrum in Arc Agis eludes the Argives, 58, 2 n Arc allies march with the Lac division, 58, 4 60, 3 follow the Lac to Tegea, 64, 3 with them invade and devastate the Mantinic territory, § 5 in centre and right wing at Battle of MANTINEIA, 67, 1, 2 Arc hired by the Cor serve at Syracuse, vii 19, 4 58, 3 Mantineans and other Arc hired by the Ath. serve at Syracuse, 57, 9 Arc. required conjointly with the Sicyonians and Pellensians to furnish ten ships to

the Lac confederacy, viii 3, 2, see also Mantinea, Tegea, Orchomenos, Mænalia, Heræans, Parrhasians

Arcesilaus, f of Lichas, a Lac, v 50, 4 n 76, 3 viii 39, 2

Archedice, dau of Hippas, vi 59, 3

Archelaus, s of Perdiccas, k of Macedonia, general features of his reign, ii. 100, 2 n b Perdiccas his father still reigned, (see Thuc vi 9) B C 414.

Archers,—at Athens, part Scythians, part citizens, ii 13, 10 n barbarian archers, viii 98, 1. the ordinary attendants on magistrates, 69, 4 n crews of ships serve on shore as archers, iii 98, 1 nn captain of, ib. horse-archers at Athens, ii 13, 10 n. with archers on expedition against Melos, v 84, 1. sent to Sicily, vi. 94, 4.

Archestratus, s of Lycomedes, an Ath joint-commander of the expedition to prevent the revolt of the Potidæans, Chalcidians and Bottæans, i. 57, 4 f of Chæreas the commander of the Paralus, viii 74, 1, 3

Archetimus, s of Eurytimus, a Cor joint commander of the land forces in the expedition to Epidamnus, against the Corcyræans, i 29, 1.

Archias, of Camarina, designs to betray it to the Syracusans, iv 25, 7

Archias, a Cor of the Heracleid family, founder of Syracuse, vi 3, 2.

Archidamus, s of Zeuxidamus, k of the Lac, his character for intelligence and moderation, i. 79, 3 speech in favour of delaying the war, 80-85. commands the first expedition against Attica, ii. 10, 3 addresses the commanders of contingents of the confederate states, inculcating caution and discipline, ii. 11 sends an envoy to Athens, 12, 1. on whose return he marches into Attica, 12, 5 attached to Pericles by the ties of hospitality, 13, 1. blamed by his army for delay at the Isthmus and at Cnœe, 18, 4-6

reason of his delay, § 7 invades Attica, 19, 1 reasons for lingering at Acharnæ, 20. heads a second expedition into Attica, 47, 2 and another against Platæa, 71, 1 answer to the Platæans, &c 72, sq third expedition into Attica, iii 1, 1 succeeded by Agis, his son, 89, 1

Archippus, f of Anisteides, an Ath, iv 50, 1

Archonides, a k of part of the Sicel population of Sicily near Gela, friendly to the Ath, died shortly before Gylippus arrived in Sicily, vii 1 4. mentioned by Diodor Sic xiv.

Archons, the nine, at Athens, their power, i 126, 8 n Themistocles archon, i 93, 4 Pelop war began when two months of Pythodorus' Archonship yet remained, ii 2, 1. Alcæus Archon at the conclusion of the treaty of the fifty years' peace, v 19, 1, and of the fifty years' alliance between Athens and Lacedæmon, v 25, 1 Peisistratus, son of Hippas, and others of that family, archons of Athens, 54, 6

Aicturus, heliacal rising of, ii 78, 2n

Aigennusæ, a town on the main land of Asia Minor, opposite to Mytilene, viii 101, 2 n, Strabo xii

Aigilus, a city near Amphipolis, (see Herod vii 115, 1) secured from injury by the fifty years' peace, v 18, 5 the Argilians, a colony from Andios, iv 103, 2 revolt from Athens to Brasidas, ib § 3 Cerdylum, a height in the Argilian territory, v. 6, 3 an Argilian informs against Pausanias, i. 132, 3

Arginum, a mountain and headland of Erythiæ, opposite to Chios, viii 34. Argennum in Strabo, xii

Aignusæ; see Argennusæ.

Argos, in Peloponnesus (see Pausan. in ii 19-24). Themistocles when ostracised resided there, i 135, 3. money sent thence to him into Asia, 137, 5 the kings of Macedon

Tememds, originally from Argos, 11 99, 3 Juno's temple at Argos (more properly in Argolis, see n) burnt in the ninth year of the Pelop war, 11 133, 2, 3 Argos, in the sense of Argolis, vi 105, 1, 3. Alliance with Argos, is said by the Scholiast to be hinted at by the Cor at 1 71 5 the Cor warned from Argos of the Athenians' intended invasion, 11 42, 3 Argives used by Homer as a name for Greeks generally, 1 3 3 n. the Lac enemies to the Arg, the Ath form an alliance with them, 1 102, 5 Argives aid the Ath in intercepting the Lac on their return from succouring the Dorians, 1 107, 7. compute time by the years of the priestesses of Juno, 11 2, 1 neutral at the beginning of the Pelop war, 11 9, 2, the magistracy of Argos, v 47, 9 n the thirty years' truce between the Argives and Lac near its expiration, the Argives require Cynura as the price of its renewal, v 14, 3 urged by the Cor to form a defensive alliance against Athens and Lacedæmon, 27, 2 aim at the supremacy of the Peloponnesus, 28, 2 enter into alliance with the Mantineans, 29, 1, and the Eleians, 31, 1, 5, and the Cor and Chalcidians, 31, 6 the Lac seek alliance with them, 36, 1 the Arg seek alliance with the Bœotians, 37, 2 but fail, 38, 4 in alarm send envoys to Sparta to negotiate a treaty, 40, 3 41, 1 proposed terms of it, 41, 2, 3 invited by Alcibiades send envoys to conclude an alliance with Athens, 43, 3—44, 2 Argos, Elis and Mantinea conclude an alliance with Athens, 47 their constitution democratic, 29, 1 44, 1 aid the Eleians in excluding the Lac from the Olympic festival, 50, 3 cooperate with Alcibiades in his political inspection and settlement of the affairs of the Argive confederacy, 52, 2. pretext

and true reason for war against Epidaurus, 53 make war on the Epidaurians, 54, 3 56, 4, 5 invaded by the combined forces of the Lac confederacy, 57. 58 communications of the Arg army with Argos cut off by the Lac forces, 59, 3 a general and another Argive unauthorized conclude a four months' truce with Agis, 59, 5 60, 1 the Arg punish Thrasylus the general, 60, 5, 6 an Ath force, with Alcibiades as envoy, persuade the Arg to disavow the truce, and join in attacking Orchomenos in Arcadia, 61, 1—3. they take it, and determine to attack Tegea, 62, 1. the Lac recommence hostilities against them, marching into the Mantinic territory, 64 the Argives and allies occupy a strong position for battle which Agis declines, 65, 1—3. blame their generals for not pursuing, § 5 descend and encamp in the plain, § 6, the Lac returning fall in with them ready for battle, 66, 1 order of the Arg confederacy at the battle of MANTINEIA, 67, 2. chosen and trained Thousand of the Argives, 1b n and 72, 4 n their ancient supremacy over and possession of half Peloponnesus, 69, 1 manner of advance to battle, 70 chosen Thousand pass through an opening in the Lac line and drive them to their baggage, 72, 3 the veterans and the Five Lochi of Argos put to flight, 72, 4 n. organization of the Argive army, 72, 4 n. their Five Generals, 59, 5 n the Argive chosen Thousand take flight, 73, 3, 4 loss of the Argives, 74, 3 the Lac offer peace to them, 76, 1. a party among the Arg favourable to the Lac desue to subvert the democratic government, § 2 persuade the Arg. to conclude a peace with the Lac § 3 the treaty of peace, 77. the same party persuade the Arg. to break

off their alliance with Mantinea, Elis and Athens, and become allies of Lacedæmon, 78 the treaty of alliance, 79 decrees and proceedings of the Argives in hostility to Athens, 80 oligarchical revolutions in Sicyon and Argos, 81, 2 Democracy in Argos restored, 82, 2 Alliance with Athens renewed, and long walls to the sea begun with aid from Athens, 82, 5, 6 Argolis invaded by the Lac and the long walls thrown down, 83, 1, 2 the Arg invade and devastate the Phliasian territory for harbouring their exiles, 83, 3 three hundred Arg suspected of favouring the Lac removed by Alcibiades to islands under the dominion of Athens, 84, 1, afterwards delivered up to Argos by the Ath for execution, vi 61, 3 the Arg lose eighty men by an ambuscade of the Phliasians and Arg exiles, v 115, 1 an expedition of the Lac. commenced against Argos excites suspicion in the Arg against some of their fellow-citizens, 116, 1. part of the Arg territory ravaged, the Arg exiles settled at Orneæ, and a truce made between them and Argos by the Lac, vi 7, 1. the Arg aided by the Ath. take and raze Orneæ, 7, 2 the Arg joined the Ath expedition to Sicily through Alcibiades' influence, 29, 3 61, 5 their other motives, vii 57, 9 in first battle at Syracuse, the Arg. on the right wing, vi. 67, 1, drive in the Syrac left, 70, 2 some Arg fall in the attack on the stockade covering the postern of the quarter of Apollo Temenites, 100, 2 n Lamachus brings up the Arg to succour Ath right wing, 101, 5 Arg pæans, in the night attack on Epipolæ, alarm and confuse the Ath, vii 44, 7 meantime the Lac invade Argolis and retire on account of an earthquake, vi 95, 1 the Arg invade the Thyreats, and take much booty, § 2. the greater part of Ar-

golus ("Apygos) laid waste by the Lac 105, 1 the Arg ravage part of Philiasia, 105, 3 Arg troops embark in the squadron of Charicles the Ath. to ravage the Lac coast, vii 20, 1, 2 26, 1 return home, § 2 one thousand five hundred Arg troops in Ath landing on the coast of Miletus, beaten with loss by the Milesians, viii 25, 1, 3, 4 the Arg send envoys to promise aid to the democratic party of the Ath armament at Samos, 86, 8, 9 an Arg accomplice in the assassination of Phrynichus, 92, 2 the Arg separated from the Laconian territory by Thyrea, ii 27, 4 iv 56, 2

Aigos, Amphilochean, ii 68, 1 (see Palmerii Gi Ant p 380, &c) so named by Amphiarus its founder, from Aigos, ii 68, 3 greatness and power, § 4 Amphilocheans expelled by the Ambraciots, § 6 recover their city by aid of the Ath and Acarnanians, and inhabit it jointly with the Acarnanians, § 7 enmity of the Ambraciots against these Arg ('Apyeious), ii 68, 9 for further details, see Amphilochea.

Arianthides, son of Lysimachidas, a Theban Boeotarch at battle of Delium or Oropus, iv 91.

Ariphron, f of Hippocrates, an Ath. iv. 66, 3

Aristagoras, the Milesian, endeavours to found a city at 'Εννέα ὄδοι, afterwards Amphipolis, iv 102, 2, 3

Aristarchus, an Ath, an extreme opponent of democracy, viii 90, 1 92, sq on his flight from Athens betrays CEnoe to the Boeotians, viii. 98

Aristeides, s. of Archippus, an Ath. commander in a squadron for levying contributions, intercepts Artaphernes at Eion on his way to Sparta, iv 50, 1 recovers Antandrus from the Mytilenæan exiles, 75, 1.

Aristeides, s. of Lysimachus, an

Ath informs Themistocles at Sparta that the walls of Athens are defensible, 1 91, 3

Aristeus, s of Pelliclus, a Cor, joint commander of the Cor naval expedition to Epidamnus against the Corcyraeans, 1 29, 1

Aristeus, s of Adeimantus, a Cor, leader of the Cor succours to Potidæa, his influence in the matter, 1 60, 2 commander of the infantry of the Potidæan confederacy, 62, 1 plan of operations, § 3 beats and pursues the forces opposed to himself and the Cor, § 6 makes good his retreat into Potidæa, 63, 1 n escaping from Potidæa cooperates with the Chalcidians, occasions loss to the Sermians, and solicits aid from Peloponnesus, 1 65, 1, 2 on his way to the k of Persia with other envoys from Pelop seized in Thrace, conveyed to Athens and executed, 11 67, 1-4

Aristeus, a Lac, one of three commissioners sent to look into affairs in Chalcidice, 14 132, 3

Aristocleides, f. of Hestiodorus, an Ath, 11 70, 1.

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Aristogeiton, an Ath citizen, assassinates Hipparchus, 1. 20, 3 the

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Ariston, son of Pyrrichus, a Cor, the best man in the Syracusan fleet for working a ship, vii 39

Aristonous, of Larisa, a commander of Thessalian succours to Athens, 11 22, 5

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Aristonymus, an Ath commissioned to announce the one year's Truce in the Thraceward parts, 14 122, 1 discovers and reports to the Ath that Scione had revolted after the conclusion of the Truce, § 2-4

Aristonymus, f of Euphamidas, a Cor, 11 33, 1 14 119, 2

Aristophon, an Ath, one of the envoys of the Four Hundred to Lacedæmon, delivered up to the Argives by the crew of the Paralus, viii 86, 9

Aristoteles, s of Timocrates, an Ath commander of a squadron, invited to aid the Acarnanians, 11 105, 2.

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Army, largest ever brought together by the Ath for invading the Megarid, 11 31, 3 finest Greek army ever assembled, that of the Lac. Alliance, invading Argolis, v 60, 3 organization of the Lac army, v. 66, 3, 4. 68, 3 nn

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Arne, in Thessaly, the Bœotians expelled from it by the Thessalians, 1 12, 3

Arnissa, a town of Macedonia, on

the inland border of Perdiccas' kingdom, towards the Lyncestæ, iv 128, 3, n, see Palmeri Gr Ant p 128, sq

Arrhiana, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, on the shore of the Hellespont, viii 104, 2

Arrhibæus, king of the Lyncestæ, Perdiccas wishes to subdue him, iv 79, 2 son of Bromerus, wishes Biasidas to act as arbitrator of their quarrel, 83, 1-3 obtains an interview with Brasidas, 83, 5, 6 invaded again by Brasidas and Perdiccas, 124, 1-3 Perdiccas' Illyrian allies join Arrhibæus, 125, 1 they with Arrhibæus threaten to attack Brasidas on his retreat, 125, 2 the pass into Arrhibæus' country, 127, 2

Arsaces, a Persian, lieutenant to Tissaphernes, treacherously massacres the Delians settled at Atramyttum, viii 108, 4

Artabazus, son of Pharnaces, put in communication with Pausanias by Xerxes, i 129, 1 132, 3, see also n at viii 5, 4 mentioned by Herod, vii viii ix

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Artemisium, the Plataeans fought at, iii 54, 4. (see Strabo, xiv)

Artemisius, a month in the Spartan calendar nearly corresponding to the Attic Elaphebolion, v 19, 1

Artynæ, an Argive magistracy, v. 47, 9 n.

Asia, some barbarians of, wrestle

and box with waist-cloths on, i 6 6 n Pelops came to Peloponnesus from A, 9, 2 Megabazus returns to A. from Lac, 109, 3 no single nation of Europe or Asia a match for the Scythians if unanimous, ii 97, 7 n. Bithynian Thracians in A, iv 75, 3 Magnesia in A, monument of Themistocles there, 138, 8 Atramyttum in A, v 1 Cannus in A, viii 39, 3 territory of the king in A, viii 58, 2.

Asine, a city of Laconia on the S W coast of the Messenian Gulf, iv 13, 1 n 54, 4 vi 93, 3, see Strabo, viii Pausan, iv 34, 9-12

Asopius, f of Phormio, an Ath, i 64, 3 Asopius, s of Phormio, invited by the Acarn., on his voyage with thirty ships, ravages the maritime towns of Laconia, retaining only twelve ships, brings all the Acarnanians into the field, and attacks Cœniadæ by sea and land, iii 7, 1-3 slain in a landing at Nencus in Leucadia, § 4

Asopolaus, f of Astymachus, a Plataean, iii 52, 7

Asopus, a r of Boeotia, between Thebes and Plataea, ii. 5, 2, see Strabo, ix

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Aspendus, a city in Pamphylia on the Eurymedon, a naval station for the Phœnician fleet, viii 81, 3 Tissaphernes goes thither, not easy to say why the fleet was brought thither, 87, 1, 3, 6 the probable reasons, § 4, 5 Alcibiades sails thither with an Ath. squadron, professedly to prevent the Phœn fleet from joining the Pelop, 88 Tissaphernes leaves Aspendus for Ionia, 108, 3, see Strabo, xiv

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Astacus, (see Palermi Græc Ant p 417, &c) a city of Acarnania taken and its tyrant expelled by the Athenians, ii 30, 1 n. Phormio lands there on an expedition into the interior of Acarnania, ii. 102, 1.

Astymachus, son of Asopolaus, one of the two Platæans chosen to plead before the Lac. commissioners, iii 52, 7.

Astyochus, a Laced high-admiral (*ναύαρχος*) of Sparta, viii 20, 1 n sails from Cenchireia to Chios, 23, 1 thence to Lesbos, § 2 supplies arms to Eresus, § 4 sails back to Chios, § 5 brought from Erythræ to Chios, confers with the authorities for the prevention of a plot to bring Chios over to the Athenians, 24, 6 cf 31, 1 Theramenes, a Lac, commissioned to bring him a Peloponnesian and Sicilian fleet, 26, 1 29, 2 endeavours to take Ptelium and Clazomenæ, and returns to Phocæa and Cuma, 31, 1, 2 his squadron on its way to Chios dispersed by a storm, 32, 1 urges Pedaritus and the Chians to go and effect the revolt of Lesbos, but they

refuse, 32, 3 sails for Miletus to take the command of the Pelop fleet and threatens to refuse aid to the Chians, reaches Corycus, 33, 1 narrowly escapes meeting the Ath expedition against Chios, § 2 having visited Erythræ on false information of treason there, proceeds, § 3, 4 Astyochus receives the fleet from Theramenes, 38, 1 on his refusing to aid Chios, Pedaritus sends home a complaint against him, § 4 eleven commissioners sent off from Sparta to examine his conduct and, if advisable, supersede him, 39, 2 the Chians again apply to him for aid, 40, 1. he sets out thither, § 4 but hearing of the reinforcement and the commissioners from Sparta being at Caunus, sails thither, 41, 1 on his way sacks Cos, § 2 on advices received at Cnidus sails against Charminus, § 3, to Syme, where he encounters and defeats Charminus' squadron, 42, 1-4 is joined by the fleet from Caunus, and takes up his station at Cnidus, § 4 an order sent to him from Sparta to put Alcibiades to death, 45 1 receives secret intelligence from Phrynichus against Alcibiades, 50, 2 goes to Alcibiades and Tissaphernes and informs them of it. Is thought to have sold himself to Tissaphernes, § 3 Phrynichus complains of his not having kept his secret, and offers to betray the Ath. armament at Samos to him Astyochus again informs Alcibiades, 50, 5 Astyochus fetching a reinforcement from Chios sails against Samos, the Ath decline a battle he returns to Miletus, viii 63, 2 the soldiery of the fleet complain of the ruin of their cause by him and Tissaphernes, 78 they blame Astyochus for their receiving neither full nor regular pay, and threaten desertion, 83, 3 his life endangered in a tumult, 84, 1-3. su-

perseded by Mindarus, 85, 1 sails home, § 4

Atalanta, a city of Macedonia, surrenders to Seuthes, 11 100, 3 n

Atalante, an island off the coast of Opuntian Locris, fortified by the Ath, 11 32, 1. part of it submerged on occasion of an earthquake, 11 89, 3 n to be relinquished by the Ath, v 18, 6

ATHENS, the townships of Attica politically incorporated with it by Theseus, the festival *ἑυνοικία* commemorative of this, 11 15, 3 nn small extent of Athens previously, § 4-8 the causes of its growth, 1 2, 5, 6, nn 95, 1, 2 how restored after the barbarians had been driven out of Greece, 1 89, 3-91 its treasures and revenue, 11 13, 3-5 its forces, § 6, 7 10 circuit and walls, § 8, 9. its crowded condition at the time of the Pelop invasion, 11 17. the PLAGUE in Athens, 11 47, 4-54 58, 2 11 87 praise of Athens, 11 40 41 principles of its internal polity, 11 37, nn its recreations and luxuries, 38, nn its popular constitution changed to oligarchy, causes, manner, and agents of the change, viii 47-54. 63, 3-66, &c. time of this change, viii 63, 3 68, 4 its happiest condition, after a reaction, under a constitution, which united the interests of the different classes, viii 97, 2 n.

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their reasons, § 8 are defeated at TANAGRA, 1 108, 1 invade and conquer Boeotia, Phocis, and Locris, and finish their own LONG WALLS, § 2 reduce Ægina, § 3 burn the Dockyard of the Lac, take Chalcis (in Ætolia), a colony of Corinth, and in a landing defeat the Sicyonians, 108, 4 in Egypt at first masters of the country, 109, 1 defeated, and for the most part destroyed, § 3 110, 1 n. a second Ath. expedition to Egypt destroyed, § 4. unsuccessful invasion of Thessaly to restore Orestes k of Thessaly, 111, 1 n, 2 in a landing defeat the Sicyonians, § 3 with aid from Achaia besiege CEniadæ, without success, § 4 five years' truce with the Pelop 112, 1. expedition, under Cimon, against Cyprus, § 2, and Egypt, § 3 defeat Phœnician and Cilician forces, at Salamis in Cyprus, by sea and land, return home, § 4 take Chæroneia from the Boeot exiles, 113, 1, 2 at Coroneia, their whole force destroyed or captured, evacuate Boeotia, § 3, 4. Eubœa revolts, their garrison at Megara destroyed, 114 1. Attica invaded and devastated as far as Eleusis, by the Pelop under Pleistoanax, § 4 subdue Eubœa, ejecting the Histæans, § 5 make a thirty years' peace with the Lac confederacy, restoring Nisæa, Pegæ, Trœzene, and Achaia, 115 § 1 n establish a democracy at Samos, and take hostages from the Samians, § 4 the Ath garrison of Samos delivered by the Samians to Pissuthnes, § 5 revolt of Byzantium, § 6 defeat the Samians off the I of Tragea, 116, § 1 defeat them on shore and besiege them, § 2. compel them and the Byzantines to capitulate, 117, 4, 5 desired by the Lac to banish the accursed, 126, 2 desire the Lac. to banish from among themselves the curse of Tænarus, 128,

1, 2, and the curse of Minerva of the Brazen House, § 3 135, 1 required by the Lac to cease from besieging Potidæa, and rescind their decree against Megara, 139, 1 far from complying charge the Megareans with cultivating the consecrated and unenclosed land, and receiving runaway slaves, § 2 deliberate on the final proposition of the Lac 139, 3—144 final answer to the Lac 145, 1 on hearing of the attempt to surprise Plataea seize every Boeotian in Attica, 11 6, 2 provision and reinforce the garrison of Plataea, 6, 5 prepare for war, 7, 1 hold inspections of their allies, and send embassies to countries around Pelop § 3. ATHENIAN ALLIANCE at the beginning of the Pelop War, 9, 5, 6 send back Archidamus' messenger without a hearing, 12, 1, 3 their income from tribute, and their treasures, 13, 3—5 their heavy-armed force, § 6—8 magnitude of the defences of the City, and the Long Walls, § 8—9 their cavalry, archers, and triremes, § 10 they bring into Athens their families and goods, and send their cattle to Eubœa, 14, 1 difficulty and inconvenience of accommodation for those who retreat into the city, 16 17, 1—3 eagerness to meet the invaders, 21 a few fall in a cavalry engagement, 22, 2 then old alliance with the Thessalians, § 4 send a fleet against the coasts of Pelop 23, 2 set aside a reserve of money and ships, 24 attack Methone in Laconia, 25, 1 take and abandon Pheia in Elis, 25, 4—6 on the coast of Opuntian Locris take Thronium, 26. expel the Æginetæ, 27, 1 occupy Ægina by Ath settlers, § 2. make Nymphodorus of Abdera their Proxenus, 29, 1. through him obtain an alliance with Sitalces, k of the Odrysæ, § 6—9. take Solium and Astacus in Acarnania, and

bring Cephallenia over to their Alliance, 11 30 invade the Megarid, 31, 1, 2. the largest assemblage of Athenian land forces, 31, 3. fortify the I of Atalanta off Opuntian Locuis, 32, 1 give public burial to those slain at the beginning of the War, 33 visited with grievous pestilence, 47, 4 —54 again restrained by Pericles from issuing out against the Pelop invading army, 55, 3 their fleet ravage the E coast of the Pelop and take and sack Plataeæ in Laconia, 56, 1-6 their armament and the city suffer alike from the plague, 57, 1 their army carries the plague to the camp before Potidæa, 58, 1-3 blame Pericles for the War, and seek peace with the Lac, 59, 1, 2 both rich and poor displeased with Pericles, and fine him, 65, 1-3 restore him to his command, § 4 after Pericles' death made the tools to the ambition and cupidity of individuals, § 7 intercept and put to death without trial Aristeus the Corinthian, and other ambassadors from Pelop to the k of Persia, 67 send aid to the Amphilocheians and Acarnanians, first occasion of alliance between them, 68, 7, 8 station Phormion with a squadron at Naupactus to blockade the Crissæan Gulf, and send Melesander towards Caria and Lycia to levy contributions and protect their Phœnician trade, 69, 1 reduce Potidæa, 70, 1-3 blame their generals for granting terms to the Potidæans, and repopulate it with Athenian settlers, 70, 4 answer to the Plataeans' inquiry with regard to Archidamus' demand, 73, 4 expedition against the Chalcidians defeated near Spartolus, 79. squadron under Phormion defeat Pelop fleet sailing to aid the Ambraciots, 83 84 send off a reinforcement to Phormion, to go round to Crete first, 85, 5, 6 prepare for

another engagement, 86, 2, 5 90, 1-3 at first worsted, § 4-6 recover the advantage and defeat the enemy, 91 92, 1-4 their reinforcement arrives from Crete at Naupactus, 92, 8 greatly alarmed at fire-signals from Salamis, 94, 1, 2, sail thither § 3 take measures for better securing Peiræus, § 6 n bound to aid Sitalkes, k of Thrace, against the Chalcidians, 95, 3, but send gifts and envoys instead, 101, 1 expedition from Naupactus into the interior of Acarnania, 102, 1, 2, returns to Athens, 103 unwilling to believe the warning of the revolt of Lesbos, 11 3, 1 send a fleet against Mytilene, § 2, 3 seize the ships and imprison the men of the Mytil contingent, § 4 after a battle blockade Mytilene, 5 6 ineffectual attack on Cœniadæ and Leucas, 7 grand display of their naval force on the coasts of Pelop 16, 1 GREATEST NUMBER OF THEIR SHIPS ever on service at one time, 17, 1, 2. their navy and the armament against Potidæa occasion their greatest expenses, 17, 3-5 reinforce their armament against Mytilene, and complete the blockade, 18, 3-5 measures for raising money 19, 1 expedition for levying contributions on the allies defeated in Caria, 19, 2 take Mytilene, 11. 27 28. take Notium from the aristocratical party of the Colophonians and resettle it, 34. reduce Pyrrha and Eresus, 35, 2 execute Salæthus, and decree the massacre of the entire male grown population of Mytilene, and enslavement of the women and children, 36, 1, 2 on reconsideration relent, and hold a second assembly, 36, 3-48. determine to spare the Mytilenæans, 49. execute all who were most forward in the revolt, raze the walls, and seize the ships of Mytilene, 50, 1, 2 give the property of the soil of Lesbos (except

Methymna) to Ath citizens, § 3 seize the continental towns of the Lesbians, § 4 occupy I of Minoa, off Megara, 51 n, and Paper on the position of Minoa subjoined to vol 1 arrest and lodge in Ægina the Corcyraean ambassadors, 52, 1. aid the democracy of CORCYRA against the Pelop fleet, 77, 1 78 80, 3 first EXPEDITION of twenty ships to SICILY, 86, 1 persuaded to send it by the allies of the Leontines, § 4 n their real object in it and their pretext for it, § 5 carry on the war from Rhegium, § 6 suffer by a second attack of the PLAGUE and by earthquakes, 87 expedition with the Rhegini against the islands of Æolus, 88, 1, 6 go against and take Mylæ, belonging to Messina, 90, 2-4 reduce Messina to join their confederacy, § 5 unsuccessful attempt upon Melos, and landing in Boeotia, 91, 1-3 the whole disposable force at Athens joins them at Tanagra, ravage its territory, and defeat the Thebans and Tanagrans, § 4-6 their fleet ravages the coast of Locris, § 7 their alarm at the founding of Heracleia in Trachina, 93, 1 their squadron on the Western station cuts off some garrison troops at Ellomenum in Leucadia, proceed with their western allies against Leucas, 94, 1 on suggestion of the Messenians of Naupactus invade Ætolia, 96, 1 taking Ægittium are attacked and harassed in their retreat by the Ætol § 2-4 routed with great loss, 98 land in Epizephyrian Locris, 99 attack Inessa in Sicily, 103, 1 make descents on Epizephyrian Locris, 103, 3 purify Delos, 104, 1-4 restore its quinquennial festival, § 5, and add to it horse-racing, § 9 aid the Acarnanians against the Pelop and Ambraclots, 107, 2, 7 land on the coast of Humeia, and sail against the islands

of Æolus, 115, 1 their Sicilian allies persuade them to send them a reinforcement, 115, 3-6 send off forty ships to call at Corcyra on their way to Sicily, iv 2, 3 commission Demosthenes to act on his own discretion on the coast of Pelop § 4. occupy Pylus, 3-5 take Eion, and lose it again, 7 n attacked at Pylus by the Lac 9-12 the armament for Sicily comes back to aid them, 13, 2-4 defeat the Lac fleet, 14 grant an armistice to the Lac for sending an embassy to Athens, on condition of the temporary surrender of their whole fleet, 15 16 through the Ath insisting upon hard terms, the negotiation is broken off, 21 22. refuse to restore the Lac fleet, and strictly blockade Sphacteria, 23 defeat the Syracusans in the straits of Messina, 25, 2 in two attacks beaten off by the Syrac fleet, § 4, 5 sail to save Camarina, § 7 land at Messina, and drive the Messanians into the city, § 12. cease to cooperate with the Greeks in Sicily, § 13 hardships attendant on their blockade of Sphacteria, 26, 2-4 uneasiness felt at Athens regarding the blockade, 27, 1, 2 compel Cleon to attempt, as he had boasted, the speedy reduction of Sphacteria, 28, 3-5 land upon Sphacteria, 31, 1. surprise the outermost post in the island, 32, 1 complete their landing and dispositions for the attack, § 2-5 their light troops check, harass, and baffle the Lac 33 34, and compel their retreat to the extremity of the island, 35, 1-3 gain a position on their rear, and obtain command of the approaches, 36 summon them to surrender, 37 distribute the prisoners among the ships, 38, 4 the Ath resolve to imprison them, but, in case of an invasion of Attica, to put them to death, 41, 1. take mea-

sures for the security of Pylus, § 2 disregard embassies sent by the Lac for recovering Pylus and the Spartans taken at Sphacteria, iv 41, 3, 4 expedition against the coast of Corinth, 42—45, 1 obstinate battle against the Cor near Soligeia, 43 44, 1—3. ravage the Cor coast near Ciommyon, 45, 1 seize and fortify the peninsula of Methone or Methana, § 2 their fleet destined for Sicily aids the Corcyreans in taking Istione, where the exiles surrender to the Ath 46, 1, 2 on infraction of the capitulation give them up to the Corcyreans, 47, 1, 2 proceed to Sicily, 48, 6 from Naupactus aid the Acarnanians in expelling the Corinthians from Anactorium, 49 at Eion intercept a Persian ambassador to Lac, read his despatches, and send him back with an embassy to Persia, iv 50 compel the Chians to demolish their new fortifications, 51 in possession of the Actæan (or coast) cities opposite to Mytilene, 52, 3 expedition against Cythera, 53, 1 54, 1, 2 grant favourable terms to the Cytherians, § 3 occupy Scandeia, § 4 ravage the Lacomian coast with only one instance of opposition, 56, 1 take and burn Thyrea, carry to Athens the Æginetans found there, and put them to death, 57, 3, 4. the Ath commanders in Sicily become parties to a peace between the Sicilian Greeks, and return home, 65, 1, 2 the Ath. punish them, § 3 state of the popular feeling caused by their general success, § 4. INVADE the territory of MEGARA TWICE A YEAR, 66, 1 in communications from the popular leaders at Megara, 66, 3, 4 expedition against Megara, 67, 1. Long Walls of Megara betrayed to them, 67, 2—68, 3 invest and reduce Nisæa, and separate the Long Walls from Megara, 69 the Boeotian cavalry drive

back their light troops, 72, 2 Ath cavalry charge and kill the commander of the Boeotian cavalry, § 3, 4 the Ath do not venture to attack Brasidas, but retire to Nisæa, 73, 4 then Megarian friends fly to Athens, 74, 1 the Ath recover Antandrus from the Lesbian exiles, 75, 1. plot for betraying to them Siphæ and Chæroneia, while they should seize Delium, 76, 1—4 the enterprise fails through information given to the Boeotians, 89 Acanthus and Stagerus revolt from the Ath, 88 the whole disposable force of Athens marches to and fortifies Delium, 90, 1—3 they set out homewards, § 4 their dispositions for BATTLE OF DELIUM or OROPUS, 93, 2 94, 1. the battle, 96, 1, 2 their right defeats the Boeotian left, § 3 their left gives way to the Boeot right, § 4 their right threatened in the rear is broken, the whole army takes flight, § 5—8. charged by the Boeot (who refuse to deliver the Ath slain) with transgressing the usages of Greece by profaning Delium, 97 their reply, 98 the Boeot still refuse them their dead, 99 garrison at Delium taken by assault, 100, 4, 5. then dead given up by the Boeot, 101, 1 their loss, § 2 beaten off in attempt to land on coast of Sicyon, § 3, 4 alarm at the loss of Amphipolis, 108, 1 their power under-estimated by their subjects, § 4—5 send garrisons round to the Thraceward cities, § 6 lose the Long Walls of Megara, 109, 1. lose the cities of Acte, 109, 3 loss of Torone, 110—113, and of Lecythus, 115 116 their reasons for making a year's truce with the Lac, 117, 1 terms of the truce, 118, 1—6. ratification by the Ath § 7 names of those who signed it, 119, 1 Scione revolts from them, 120, 1. the Ath. exclude Scione from the benefits of

the treaty, iv. 122, 1-4 in viath decree, by persuasion of Cleon, its reduction and the death of the male inhabitants (cf v 32, 1), 122, 5, 6 Mende revolts, 123, 1. prepare to attack Mende and Scione, § 3 129, 1-3 repulsed on attacking a strong position of the Mendæans, § 4, 5 ravage the territory of Mende and Scione, 130, 1, 2 enter and sack Mende, § 6. treat the Mendæans with clemency, § 7 attack and force a strong position before Scione, 131, 1, 2 Perdiccas makes peace with them, 132, 1. completely invest Scione, 133, 4 cease from hostilities with the Lac. for the winter, 134, 1. expel the Delians from Delos, v 1. Cleon's expedition against the Thrace-ward towns, lands at Colophonians' Harbour, 2, 1, 2 marches against, § 3, and carries Torone by assault, § 4—3, 2. enslave the women and children, and send prisoners to Athens the men afterwards freed by an exchange, 3, 4 the Ath lose Panactum, § 5. embassy of Phæax to Italy and Sicily, 4, 1 its occasion, § 2—4 its object, § 5 frustrated as to Sicily, § 6 agreement for a convention with, made by the Epizephyrian Locrians, 5, 2, 3 Cleon's expedition, attacks Stageirus, and takes Galepsus, 6, 1 waits at Eion for reinforcements from Perdiccas and Polles, 6, 2 7, 1. prepares to retreat from before Amphipolis, 10, 3, 4 attacked and utterly routed flies to Eion, § 5-10 their loss, 11, 2 the Ath. disposed to make peace, 14, 1 a treaty agreed upon between the Ath. and the Lac. confederacy, except the Boeotians, Corinthians, Eleians, and Megareans, 17, 2. the Treaty of Fifty Years' Peace, 18 its ratification, 19. its date, ten years after the first invasion of Attica, 20, 1 n Treaty of

Alliance for fifty years between Athens and Lacedæmon, 23 its ratification, 24, 1 the Ath restore the prisoners taken at Sphacteria, § 2. take Scione, kill all the adult males, and enslave the women and children, 32, 1 replace the Delians in Delos, 1b refuse to make ten days' (δεχθήμερος) truces with the Corinthians, 32, 6 suspension of hostilities between the Ath and Corinthians, § 7. they have intercourse with the Peloponnesus, 35, 2 growing suspicions between the Ath and Lac, reasons of them, 35, 2-4 requested by the Lac. withdraw the Messenian and Helot garrison from Pylus, and settle them in Crana in Cephallenia, 35, 7 their ambassadors attend a congress at Sparta, 36, 1 lose Micyberna, 39, 1 conferences between them and the Lac 39, 2 receive from Lac commissioners Ath prisoners given up by the Boeotians, 42, 1 highly displeased at the demolition of Panactum, § 2 certain Ath. desire to abrogate the treaty with Sparta, 43, 1, 2 send an embassy to Sparta to demand the restoration of Panactum and Amphipolis, and the renunciation of their exclusive alliance with Boeotia, 46, 2. in displeasure at the Lac on their refusal; make an alliance with Argos, Elis, and Mantinea, 46, 5 the treaty, 47 Ath cavalry aid the Argives and Mantineans in guarding the Olympic festival from intrusion of the Lac 50, 2, 3 a small Ath force attends Alcibiades in Peloponnesus, 52, 2 the Ath summon a congress at Mantinea, 55, 1. send 1000 heavy armed to aid the Argives, 55, 4 prevailed on by the Argives to replace the Helots in Pylus, 56, 1-3. record on the treaty-pillar the non-adherence of the Lac. to their oaths, § 3 n. induce the

Arg to disavow their four months' truce with the Lac, v 61, 1, 2 compel Oichomenus to join the Aig alliance, § 3-5 Ath contingent occupy left wing of Arg army at Battle of MANTINEIA, 67, 2 exhortation addressed to them, 69, 1 outflanked by the Lac and Tegeans, 71, 2 put to flight, 72, 4 surrounded, 73, 1 finally extricated, § 3 their loss, 74, 3 the Ath send a reinforcement to cooperate against Epidaurus, 75, 5. fortify the Heræum there, § 6 Ath alliance renounced by the Aig 78. required by the Aig to evacuate the fort at Epidaurus, restore it to the Epid. and renew their treaty with them, 80, 3 the Dians in Athos revolt from the Ath, 82, 1 the commonalty of Argos renew their alliance with Athens, 82, 5 Ath carpenters and masons aid in constructing the Long Walls of Argos, § 6 n Ath. blockade the coast of Macedonia, 83, 4 arrest and deport 300 disaffected Argives, 84, 1. expedition against Melos, 1b conference between the Ath and Melian commissioners, 85-111. form the blockade of Melos, 114 Ath issuing from Pylus plunder the Lac., and the Lac authorize reprisals, 115, 2. the Ath force suffers by a sally of the Melians, § 4 part of their lines taken by the Melians, 116, 2. reinforcing the besieging army they take Melos, kill all the adult males, enslave the women and children, and send a colony thither, 116, 3, 4. meditate the conquest of Sicily, vi. 1, 1 their real object in its invasion, and their pretext, 6, 1, 2. occasion given by request of Egéstans for aid against Selinus and Syracuse, § 2. send envoys to ascertain and report the state of affairs in Sicily, § 3 and the Arg in the destruction of Or-

neæ, vi 7, 2 ravage Perdiccas' territory from Methone, on its borders, with a force of Ath cavalry and Macedonian exiles, 7, 3 return of Ath ambassadors from Sicily, 8, 1 decree an expedition to Sicily of sixty ships, to aid Egésta, 1 establish the Leontines, and promote the Ath interests in Sicily, 8, 2 a second assembly for providing and expediting the outfit, 8, 3-26, 1 speech of Nicias against the expedition, 9-14 speech of Alcibiades for it, 16-18 the Ath still more eager for it, 19, 1 second speech of Nicias sets before them the greatness and resources of the Sicilian states, 20, the consequently large amount of forces and supplies needful for the expedition, 21-22; and failure, as after all to be apprehended, 23 the extreme enthusiasm of the generality overawes the opponents of the expedition, 24 they require Nicias to specify the amount of forces and supplies requisite, 25 give the generals full discretionary powers, 26, 1 commence the equipment of the expedition, § 2 anxious to discover the mutilators of the Herææ, 27. some metics and attendants give information of former mutilations of images and mock celebration of the Mysteries, 28, 1 Alcibiades inculpated. his adversaries assert these outrages to have been committed preparatory to subversion of the democracy, § 2 the Ath. persuaded to decree his immediate departure on the expedition, 29, 3 (see also art. Alcibiades) rendezvous of the whole armament at Corcyra, 30, 1. embarkation of the Ath portion of it at Peræus, in view of the whole population of Athens, § 2. description and comparison with former Ath. armaments, 31. religious solemnities observed at its sailing, 32. it assembles at Cor-

cyra, is reviewed and organised by the generals in three divisions, one to each, vi 42, 1 send on three ships to ascertain what cities of Italy and Sicily would receive them, § 2 the expedition sails from Corcyra, details of its force, 43. its transports and store-ships, 44, 1 arrival on the coast of Italy, and cold reception there, § 2-4 awaits the three ships' return from Egesta, § 5 the generals discover the Egestæans' imposition regarding their wealth, 46 plans of operations—of Nicias, 47, of Alcibiades, 48, of Lamachus, 49, who finally supports Alcibiades, whose plan is immediately acted upon, 50, 1. they negotiate to no effect with Messana and return to Rhegium, 50, 1 proceed to Naxos and are received, but not at Catana, § 2, 3 the Ath summon for trial Alcibiades and others, charged with profanation of the Mysteries and mutilation of the Hermæ, vi 53, 1 excitement at Athens and eager desire to discover the guilty, the reason of this, § 2, 3 they suspect the accused of conspiracy for an oligarchy or tyranny, 60, 1. summarily proceed on information given by one of the prisoners, § 2-5 strong prejudice against Alcibiades, 61, 1 suspicions aggravated by the advance of a Lac force to the Isthmus, § 2 precautions, § 3 send the Salamina to recall Alcibiades, § 4, 5. judgment given against him by default, § 6, 7 fresh division of the Ath forces in Sicily between Nicias and Lamachus, and expedition along N coast of Sicily, 62, 1. not received at Himera, § 2 take Hyccara, enslave the inhabitants, deliver it to the Egestæans, and return to Catana, § 3. Nicias obtains thirty talents from Egesta, and the sale of the captives brings in 120 talents, § 4 they

call on then Sicel allies for reinforcements, and attack without success Hybla Geleatis, § 5 prepare for an advance against Syrac, 63, 1 plan for drawing the Syrac forces to Catana, 64 takes effect on the Syrac, 65, 1 the Ath land their whole force at Syrac, § 2, and take up an advantageous position which they strengthen, 66, 1, 2 prepare for battle, depth of their line, 67, 1 the Ath according to their purpose (67, 3) make the attack, 69, 1 manner of its commencement, § 2 circumstances and feelings of the combatants respectively, § 3 the conflict obstinate, 70, 1 the Ath though victorious cannot pursue far, checked by the Syrac cavalry, § 2, 3 loss of the Ath, they return to Catana, 71, 1, on account of the season and want of cavalry and supplies, § 2 sail against Messana without success, then design having been betrayed by Alcibiades, 74, 1. retire to winter quarters at Naxos, and send to Athens for supplies and cavalry, § 2 embassy to Camarina, 75, 3, 4 their ambassador's speech, 81-87 the result is, the Camarinæans resolve on neutrality, 88, 1, 2 the Ath at Naxos negotiate with the Sicels with various success, § 3, 4 use compulsion to those who decline their alliance, and remove to Catana, § 5 solicit the alliance of Carthage and Tuscany, demand cavalry of the Egestæans, and make preparations for the circumvallation of Syrac, § 6 their objects in the Sicilian expedition as stated by Alcibiades, 90 what they most feared and would injure them most, 91, 6, 7. the Ath resolve to send the supplies and cavalry demanded by the Sicilian expedition, 93, 4 the Ath armament's operations against Sicilian Megara, and on the 1 Terias, 94, 1, 2. reduce Cento-

ripa and burn the corn of Inessa and Hybla, § 3 a reinforcement and supplies arrive from Athens, § 4 the Ath. armament sails from Catana, lands opposite to Leon, vi 97, 1 the fleet secures itself in Thapsus, while the army occupies Epipolæ, § 2 rout the Syrac, § 4 build a fort at Labdalum, § 5 reinforced by cavalry from Egesta, and the Sicels and Navians, 98, 1. fortify a central position at Syce (or Tycha?), § 2 rout the Syrac cavalry, § 4 extend their circumvallation northward towards Trogius, 99 get provisions by land from Thapsus, § 4 break up Syracusans' aqueducts, and attack the guard of the counterwork, 100, 1 penetrate into Temenites; driven out with loss, § 2 demolish Syrac counterwork, § 3 carry on lines of circumvallation towards the Great Harbour, 101, 1 attack and carry a second counterwork of the Syrac in the marsh adjoining Great Harbour, § 3 right wing thrown into confusion, occasions the death of Lamachus, § 4, 5 loss of their outwork on Epipolæ, vi 102, 1 the lines saved by Nicias firing the timber employed in the building, § 2, 3 on the Ath fleet appearing in the Great Harbour the Syrac. forces retire into the city, § 3, 4. the Ath. obtain by exchange the corpses of Lamachus and others, and wall in the Syrac by a double wall from the cliffs of Epipolæ to the Great Harbour, 103, 1 obtain supplies from Italy, many Sicel allies, and three Tyrrhenian fifty-oared gallees, § 2 find the Syrac. willing to treat with Nicias, then sole commander, § 3 [the Ath violate their treaty with Lacedæmon by landing on and devastating its territory, 105, 1, 2] Ath squadron sent by Nicias to Rhegium too late to inter-

cept Gylippus, vii 1, 2 death of Archonides, a Sicel king, injurious to the Ath influence with the Sicels, § 4. state of Ath works when Gylippus, with Sicelote and Sicel forces added to his own, reaches Syracuse, vii 2, 3, 4 the Ath alarmed draw themselves up for battle, 3, 1 hear in contemptuous silence Gylippus' demand that they should quit Sicily, 3, 1, 2 not led into action, § 3 next day lose Labdalum and its garrison, and a trireme, § 4, 5 foil Gylippus' advance by night against their wall on Epipolæ, raise it higher, and man the whole of their lines, vii 4, 2, 3 then ships and a part of the forces removed to Plemyrum on the S side of the Great Harbour, construct there three forts, § 4, 5 the station there detrimental to their naval forces, from want of water and attacks of the Syrac cavalry, § 6. send a squadron to intercept the enemy's reinforcements, § 7. repulse the Syrac in an action between the works, vii 5, 2 in another action beaten, 6, 1-3 completion of their lines precluded, § 4 the Ath, aided by Perdiccas, fail to recover AMPHIIPOLIS, but blockade it by a squadron, vii 9 the ATHENIANS receive a despatch from Nicias with a full account of the disastrous position of affairs before Syracuse, vii 10-14, and urging either recall or prompt and large reinforcements, 15 appoint two of his officers to act as colleagues, till Demosthenes and Eurymedon should come out, 16, 1. send Eurymedon with ten ships and money immediately, § 2 troops demanded from the allies, and supplies, ships, and heavy armed men provided at Athens by Demosthenes, vii. 17, 1 send Charicles with thirty ships on an expedition round Peloponnesus, to be accompanied and cooperated with

by Demosthenes on his way to Sicily with a fleet of sixty-five ships, 20, 1 Ath at Syracuse during a naval combat, (22) lose the three forts on Plemyrnum, vii 23, 1, 2, but defeat the Syrac fleet, § 3, 4 loss of men and stores at Plemyrnum considerable, 24, 2 blockaded in the Great Harbour, § 3. vessels with supplies intercepted on the coast of Italy by Syrac squadron, 25, 1, 2 the Ath destroy the stockade in front of Syrac docks, § 5, 6, 7 Demosthenes sails with Charicles, ravages the Laconian coast, and occupies a peninsula opposite to Cythera, 26 1 Charicles fortifies and garrisons the peninsula (Onugnathus'), and returns home, § 2 the ATH at home resolve to send back Thracian mercenaries, too late for the Sicilian expedition, 27, 1, 2 continued occupation of Decelera by the Pelop, causes to the Ath destruction of property and loss of population, and disables their cavalry horses by hard service, § 3-5 all provisions imported, Athens a garrison, 28, 1, 2 various causes of the exhaustion of the Ath resources, § 3 impose on their subjects a duty of five per cent (*εἰκοστήν*) on sea borne goods, § 4 send back the Dian Thracians, vii. 29 30 the expedition under Demosthenes destroys a transport at Pheia, 31, 1 embarked troops at Zacynthus and Cephallenia, and touches at Alyzia and Anactorium, § 2 learns from Eurymedon the loss of Plemyrnum, § 3 reinforces with ten ships the Naupactus squadron, § 4, 5 reinforced by fifteen ships, and a heavy armed force from Coicyra, and light troops from Acarnania, § 5 Ath at Syracuse induce the Sicels to attack reinforcements on their march to Syrac, 32 the result deters the Syrac from attacking Nicias for the present, 33, 3 the fleet from Athens

reaches Iapygia and there obtains daimen, and at Metapontum with two triremes, § 3, 4 reaches Thuria (see note) and stays there, § 5 Ath fleet at Naupactus engages the Corinthian with much damage, vii 34, 3-8 in Italy they obtain aid from the Thuriens, 35, 1 reach Peta, § 2 at Syrac are attacked on all sides, by land and sea, 37-38, 1 next day spent in preparations against a renewal of the attack, 38, 2, 3 on the following day Ath fleet defeated with great loss, 39-41 the second armament from Athens arrives, number of ships and men, 42, 1 effect on the contending parties, § 2 by this Demosthenes resolves to profit at once, § 3, and attempt to recover Epipolæ and capture the Syrac counterwork, but failing of this to raise the siege and return home, § 4, 5 they overrun and ravage the valley of the Anapus, § 6 attack the Syrac counterwork and are repulsed, 43, 1 grand night-attack on Epipolæ, § 2, at first succeeds, § 3-6 but the Ath first resisted and put to flight by the Boeotians, § 7 consequent perplexity and confusion, 44, 1-4 they bewray their watchword, § 5 the pæans of their Doric allies, resembling those of the enemy, add to their alarm and occasion conflicts with them, § 6, 7 a large part of the army driven over the cliffs perish, § 8 consultation of the Ath commanders on the state of affairs, 47, 1, 2 opinion of Demosthenes, § 3, 4, of Nicias, and the real as well as avowed grounds of it, 48-49, 1 Demosthenes and Eurymedon propose removal to Thapsus or Catana, 49, 2, 3, but give way to Nicias, § 4. the Ath generals, on the Syrac being largely reinforced and preparing to attack them, determine to raise the siege, vii 50, 3 on a lunar eclipse, the superstitious fears of Nicias and

the majority detain the army in its position, § 4 the Ath lose some horses and men, vii 51, 2 naval engagement, death of Eurymedon and complete defeat of the Ath fleet, 52 the Tyrrhenians and Ath by land defeat Gylippus, 53, 2, 3 the Ath bring most of their ships safe to the camp, and keep off and extinguish a Syrac fire-ship, § 3, 4 utter despondency of the Ath, 55 enumeration of the SUBJECT AND ALLIED STATES whose troops served under the Ath at Syrac, 57 the Ath commanders, seeing the Syrac engaged in closing up the Great Harbour, hold a council, 60, 1 resolve to abandon the upper part of their lines, form a small garrisoned camp for their stores and sick, and man their fleet for a final effort to escape to Catana, or failing of this to retreat by land, § 2 they man their fleet, § 3, 4 the soldiers disputed yet eager for a decisive engagement, § 5 exhorted by Nicias, 61-64 trierarchs specially addressed by him, vii 69, 2 land-forces arranged along the shore, § 3 the fleet stand out to break the bar of the harbour, § 4 overpower the Syrac ships stationed there, the whole Syrac fleet bears down upon them, 70, 2. description of the engagement, § 3-8 effects of the sight on the land-forces, 71, 1-5 total defeat of the Ath fleet, § 5, 6, their case a parallel to that of the Lac. at Pylus, § 7. wish to retreat at once by night, 72, 2. another attempt to retreat by sea proposed by Demosthenes, § 3, refused by the seamen. all determine on retreat by land, § 4. in consequence of false information, vii 73, 3, 4, delay their retreat till third day, 74, 1 the relics of their fleet carried off by the Syrac, 74, 2. their retreat commences, 75, 1. afflictive and depressing circumstances, § 2-5. greatness of the reverse in

their condition, § 6, 7 encouraged and consoled by Nicias, 76 77 order of retreat, 78, 1, 2 rout a body of Syrac and ford the 1 Anapus, harassed in their progress by the Syrac. horse and light troops, § 3 marches and halting places on the first and second days of their retreat, § 4 on the third day, impeded and annoyed, return to their position of the previous night, § 6 on the fourth day again attempt to force the Syrac. position at Acræum Lepas, 79, 1 repulsed, § 2 a thunder-storm increases their despondency, § 3 defeat an attempt to obstruct their egress from the defile, § 4 return into the plain on fifth day's march incessantly assailed by the Syrac, § 5 make little progress, § 6. in the night direct their flight towards the coast, 80, 1, 2. a false alarm separates Nicias' division from Demosthenes' division, which fell behind in great disorder, § 3 reach the shore and make for 1 Cacyparis, § 4 pass it, § 5 Demosthenes' division, overtaken by the Syrac and attacked, 81, surrenders, 82, 1-3 Nicias' division reaches the 1 Erineus, § 4. overtaken by the Syrac, 83, 1 overtures to capitulate rejected by the Syrac, who attack and harass them all day, § 2, 3. their want of food, § 4 three hundred by night break through the Syrac. guards, § 5 retreat continued, vii 84, 1, 2. reach the 1 Assinaus, confusion and carnage consequent on attempt to cross it, § 3-5 surrender of Nicias and capture of remainder of the Ath army, 85, 1, 2 small amount of prisoners to the Syrac commonwealth, and large number dispersed in private possession, § 4 refuge at Catana for all who escape, § 4 the Syrac place their prisoners in the Quarries, and slaughter Nicias and Demosthenes, vii. 86, 2. their rea-

sons for putting Nicias to death, § 4 sufferings and scanty rations of the prisoners in the Quarries, 87, 1 after seventy days all sold except the Ath Siceliot, and Italot prisoners, § 2 total amount of prisoners, § 3 at Athens the destruction of their armament at first disbelieved Popular displeasure against its promoters, viii. 1, 1. distress and consternation, and grounds for them, § 2 resolve to fit out a new fleet, secure their command over their allies, especially Eubœa, retrench the expences of the home department, and elect a board of elderly citizens to frame and propose measures, § 3. general disposition throughout Greece to combine against Athens, 2, 1 Allies of Athens eager to revolt, § 2 the Ath. collect ship-building timber, fortify Sunium, evacuate their fort in Laconia, and reduce all useless expences, 4 of the Ath allies, the Eubœans, 5, 1, the Lesbians § 2; the Chians and Erythræans, ask for aid from Sparta in revolting from Athens, § 4, 5. the weakness of Athens emboldens the Pelop to send aid to the revolting states by the Saronic gulf, 8, 3 the Ath get knowledge of it, and demand ships from the Chians, 9, 2 at the Isthmian Games they obtain clearer proof of the intrigue between the Chians and Pelop, 10, 1 watch the enemy's squadron at the Isthmus, § 2 pursue it and drive it on shore at Peiræus in the Corinth territory, § 3 disable most of the ships and kill Alcamenes, § 4 blockade them, 11, 1 the Ath. fleet off Leucas meets and damages the Pelop. squadron returning from Syracuse, 13 Chios, Erythræ, and Clazomenæ revolt, 14, 2, 3 news at Athens of the Chian revolt. The Ath. resolve to use the reserved thousand talents and fit out a large fleet Send Strombichides with eight, and Thia-

cycles with twelve ships against Chios, 15, 1 imprison the freemen and liberate the slaves who manned the Chian contingent, and renew their blockade of the Pelop squadron, § 2 on the flight of Strombichides from Teos, Teos admits the Peloponnesians, 16. Strombichides and Thrasycles, too late to secure Miletus, anchor at Lade, 17, 3 Diomedon's squadron of sixteen ships takes four out of a Chian squadron of ten, § 2, 3 Lebedus and Eræ revolt, § 4 the Ath lose four ships of the squadron blockading the Corinthian Peiræus, 20, 1 Diomedon makes a treaty with the Teians for admitting the Ath but fails of recovering Eræ, § 2. the Ath after the popular revolution in Samos decree the independence (*αὐτονομίαν*) of Samos, 21. Methymna and Mytilene revolt from Athens, 22, 2 the Ath under Diomedon reinforced by Leon, 23, 1, recover Mytilene, 23, 2, 3. Eiesus revolts, § 4 the Ath reestablish their authority in Lesbos, take Polichna and replace the Clazomenians in Clazomenæ, § 6 the Ath. under Strombichides and Thrasycles blockade Miletus at Lade, land at Panormus and kill Chalcideus the Lac commander, 24, 1 Ath. under Leon and Diomedon carry on hostilities against Chios, § 2 defeat the Chians thrice and ravage their territory, § 3 a party in Chios endeavour to bring the city over to the Ath interest, § 6 a large armament from Athens lands and defeats the Milesians, 25, 1-4 prepares to invest Miletus, 25, 6 informed of the arrival of a Pelop and Sicilian fleet of fifty-five vessels, 26, 1 by advice of Phrynichus retire to Samos, 27 the Argive portion of their armament return home, § 6 reinforced from Athens by thirty-five ships Divide their forces (for the number of ships see

note), sending thirty ships and a heavy armed force against Chios, and with seventy-four ships prepare to sail against Miletus, vii 30 disaffection of the Lesbians, 32, 1, 3 the expedition against Chios chasing three Chian vessels lose by shipwreck three of their own, at Lesbos provide tools for fortification, 34 the fleet at Samos sail and capture a squadron of six Pelop vessels cruising off Tio-pium, attack Cnidus twice, and return to Samos, 35. their armament against the Chians overruns the island and fortifies Delphinium, 38, 2 the fleet at Samos sails and repeatedly offers battle to the Pelop fleet at Miletus, § 5 the slaves of the Chians desert to the Ath at Delphinium, 40, 2 Charminus detached from Samos against a Pelop squadron at Caunus, 41, 4, falls in with the fleet of Astyochus, sinks and damages some vessels, and escapes with loss, 42, 2-4 the Ath fleet at Samos, on news of this, sails to Syme, takes on board Charminus' tackling, touches at Loryma, and returns to Samos, 43, 1 Rhodes revolts, 44, 1, 2 the Ath carry on hostilities against it from Chalce, Cos and Samos, § 3. the Ath more eligible allies to the Persian king than the Lac. could be, 46, 3. Alcibiades' messages to the Ath. at Samos suggest a change of government, viii 47, 2. conspiracy for this purpose, 48, 1 conflicting feelings and consequent inaction of the mass of the soldiery, § 2 plan of the conspirators opposed by Phrynichus, § 3-5 conspirators send Peisander and others to Athens to negotiate for Alcibiades' recall and subversion of democracy, with a view to amicable relations with Tissaphernes, 49 Phrynichus betrays their counsel to Astyochus, 50, 1, 2 who informs Alcibiades and Tissaphernes of Phryni-

chus' communication, § 3 Ath commanders at Samos warned by Alc of Phrynichus' treachery, § 4 artifice by which he regains the confidence of the armament and throws discredit on Alc accusation, Samos fortified, § 5-51 Alc endeavours to bring Tissaphernes over to the Ath interests, 52 at ATHENS the oligarchical deputation from Samos represents the recall of Alcibiades and abolition of democracy as means for obtaining aid from the king, 53, 1 the advocates of democracy and the enemies of Alcib cannot deny that the circumstances of Ath. are desperate without alliance with the king, § 2. Peisander states as indispensable a temperate policy, office being more in the hands of partizans of oligarchy, and the recall of Alcibiades, § 3. the people give to Peisander and ten others discretionary powers for negotiation with Tissaphernes, and recall of Alcib, 54, 1, 2 at the instigation of Peisander they supersede Phrynichus and Scironides, and replace them by Diomedon and Leon, § 3 the POLITICAL UNIONS or CLUBS incited by Peisander to overthrow the democracy, § 4. Ath. fleet under Leon and Diomedon makes a landing at Rhodes, and takes up its station at Chalce, 55, 1. Ath at Chios, attacked by the Chians, defeat them and kill Pedantus, § 3 the Ath. deputies come to Tissaphernes, 56, 1 they break off the conference through Alcibiades' unreasonable demands on Tissaphernes' behalf, § 2-4. Oropus taken from the Ath. by the Bæot, 60, 1. disaffection of the Eretrians, § 1, 2 the Ath. fleet returns from Chalce to Samos, § 3 sally and obstinate engagement by sea of the Chians against the Ath, 61, 2, 3 Abydus and Lampsacus revolt from the Ath., 62, 1. the Ath. under Strombi-

chides recover Lampsacus, 62, 2 fail in attack on Abydus, and make Ses-tus their station, § 3 the Ath fleet at Samos from mutual distrust decline battle when offered by Astyochus, 63, 2 SUBVERSION OF DEMOCRACY at Athens § 3 how effected, 63, § 3-70 the conspirators at Samos resolve to depend on their own resources and efforts without Alcibiades, 63, 4 dis-patch Peisander and five of his col-leagues to Athens to establish oli-garchy there, and in the subject states on their voyage, the other five sent with the same object to other cities, 64, 1 Diotrepes sent from Chios, abolishes democracy at Thasos, 64, 2 revolt of Thasos and other subject states thus facilitated, § 3-5 Pei-sander and his colleagues arrive at Athens, 65, 1. assassinations by the clubs, § 2 propositions respecting pay and the administration of affairs, § 3 assembly of the people and coun-cil of 500 controlled by the conspira-tors, 66, 1. opponents made away with, § 2. general alarm and distrust among the friends of the constitution, § 2-5 appointment of a COMMISSION OF TEN (ἐννέαφείς) for drawing up a constitution, 67, 1. assembly at Co-lonus abrogates all penalties attaching to unconstitutional propositions, § 2, abolishes all offices held and pay dis-pensed under the constitution, and provides for the organization of a council of 400, who should at their discretion convoke an assembly of 5000 (cf 65, 3), 67, 3 heads of the oligarchical movement, 68 Peisander and Antiphon, § 1, 2. Phrynichus and his motives, § 3 Theramenes, § 4 They violently dissolve the coun-cil of 500, 69 the 400 choose by lot prytanes, are installed with prayer and sacrifice, recall no exiles, 70, 1 endeavour to negotiate with Agis, § 2. their overtures slighted by him, 71, 1.

the Ath attack Agis and occasion him some loss on his approach to Athens, § 2 the 400 renew their pro-posals to Agis, and send ambassadors to Sparta, § 3 they send a deputa-tion with news of the revolution to appease and conciliate the armament, 72 previous attempt at an oligarchi-cal movement in Samos, 73, 1-3, repressed by the Ath and Samian popular parties, § 4-6 treatment at Athens of crew of the *Paralus* sent to report the oligarchists' defeat at Samos, 74, 1, 2. escape from Athens to Samos of Chæreas, and his exag-gerated report of the tyranny of the oligarchy, § 3 consequent excitement at Samos, 75, 1. oath administered to all, both Ath and Samians, by Thrasybulus and Thrasyllus, § 2. community of interests between Ath and Samians, § 3 the armament chooses new officers, 76, 1, 2 their estimate of their own position con-trasted with that of the government at Athens, § 3-6. their expectations of Alcibiades, § 7 deputies from the 400 do not venture nearer Samos than Delos, 77 the Ath with eighty-two ships decline engaging Astyochus and the allies with 112 ships, 79, 1, 2. reinforced by Strombichides, they, with 108 ships, offer battle to the Pelop at Miletus, § 6 the Ath send a squadron from Samos into the Hel-lepont, 80, 4 Ath armament at Sa-mos persuaded by Thrasybulus recall Alcibiades, 81, 1 encouraged by him to expect aid from Tissaphernes, § 2, 3. appoint him general, desire to sail to Penæus, 82, 1 dissuaded by him, § 2 the envoys of the 400, on Alci-biades' arrival at Samos, come thither from Delos, 86, 1 they defend the changes made at Athens, § 2, 3. the armament, eager to sail against A-thens, dissuaded by Alcibiades, § 4, 5. the envoys are sent back by Alc. with

a demand for the removal of the 400, and restoration of the 500, and an exhortation to perseverance against the enemy, § 6, 7 offer of aid from Argos acknowledged with commendation by Alc, § 8 crew of the Paralus deliver to the Arg the envoys to Sparta of the 400, and sail to Samos with envoys from Argos, § 9 a squadron of thirteen ships sail from Samos under Alc who promises to prevent a junction of the Phœnician with the Pelop fleet, 88 effect of the report given at Athens of the language of Alcibiades, 89, 1 combination against the oligarchy by Theramenes and Aristocrates, their professed and their real motives, § 2-4 Phrynichus, Aristarchus, Peisander, Antiphon and the other leaders of the 400 having sent to Sparta desiring peace, and begun a fort at the mouth of Peiræus, and learning the change at Samos (90, 1), send Antiphon and Phrynichus and others to Sparta for a peace on any terms, 90, 2 construction of the fort on Ectonia hastened, its object, § 3, and position, § 4 they warehouse there all the corn at Athens, § 5 the envoys of the 400 return from Lacedæmon without success. The fort asserted by Theramenes to be dangerous to the city, 91, 1 a Pelop fleet destined for Eubœa gives credibility to his assertions, § 2, for which there was good ground, § 3. strenuous effort to complete the fort, 92, 1 suspicions of its treasonable object privately circulated, Phrynichus assassinated, § 2 the Pelop fleet leaving the straight course to Eubœa overrun Ægina, and thus strengthen the popular suspicion, § 3. Aristocrates, and Hermon, and the heavy-armed troops building the fort, mutiny and confine Alexicles, § 4, 5. Theramenes, threatened by the 400, goes to Peiræus professedly, and

Aristarchus and some young knights really, to rescue Alexicles, § 6 serious agitation in the city, and in Peiræus, § 7 Thucydides of Ithaca dissuades the Ath from attacking each other, § 8 Theramenes acquiesces in the mutineers' determination with regard to the fort, its demolition begun, § 10 all called to engage in it who prefer the 3000 to the 400, § 11 next day the mutineers let Alexicles go, the fort is demolished, they assemble at the theatre of Bacchus, near Munychia, and march to the city and post themselves at the Anaceum (v n), 93, 1 pacified by a deputation from the 400, § 2 an assembly to be held in the theatre of Bacchus for effecting unanimity, § 3 on the day of assembly the enemy's fleet sails by Salamis, and all believe its destination to be the fort in Peiræus, 94, 1 probable reasons for its stay in the neighbourhood, § 2. the Ath hastily man their ships and the defences of the harbour, 94, 3 they sail under Thymochares after the enemy to Eretria, 95, 2 obliged to fight unprepared, treachery of the Eretrians, § 3-6 lose twenty-two ships. All EUBŒA REBELS except Oreus, § 7. consequent consternation at Athens, 96, 1 condition of the city, § 2 consequences which would have resulted from the Pelop attacking or blockading Peiræus, § 3, 4 the Ath found the Lac from their opposite character, the most convenient, as likewise the Syrac from their similar character, the most formidable opponents, § 5 the Ath man twenty ships, depose the 400, commit the supreme power to 5000, and abolish all pay to holders of office, 97, 1 appoint *νομοῖται*, and pass decrees relating to the constitution Blending of the hitherto opposed elements of the constituency, § 2. they recall Alcibiades and ex-

hort the armament at Samos to carry on the war with vigour, § 3 Peisander and Alexicles, and other extreme oligarchists, withdraw to Decelæa, 98, 1 Aristarchus betrays Cænoe to the Bœotians, § 2-4 Thiasylus with the Ath fleet sails from Samos for the Hellespont, 100, 1 orders provisions at Methymna, § 2 sails against Eresus, is reinforced by Thrasylus, § 3-5 Ath squadron at Sestus, escaping out of the Hellespont, meets the Pelop fleet and loses four ships, 102 Ath fleet sails from Eresus to Elæus on the Hellespont, take two Pelop ships, and are joined by their own squadron on that station, 103, 2 the Ath sailing towards Sestus with seventy-six ships met by the Pelop with eighty-six, extending from Abydos to Dardanus, 104, 1, 2 order of battle, § 3 they engage off the Promontory CYNOSSEMA, § 4, 5 advantage at first gained by the Pelop, 105, 1. the Ath defeat them, § 2, 3 taking but few ships, 106, 1 they recover by this victory their self-reliance and contempt of the enemy, § 2 take twenty-one ships losing fifteen, § 3. on the news reaching the city the Ath persuaded of the possibility of retrieving their fortunes, § 4, 5 Ath fleet captures a squadron of eight Pelop. ships, 107, 1 recovers Cyzicus, § 2 the ships taken at Cynossema retaken at Elæus by the Pelop in the Athenians' absence, § 3 Alcibiades returns from Phaselis and Caunus to Samos, boasts of having prevented a junction of the Phœnician with the Pelop fleet, and conciliated Tissaphernes, 108, 1 lays Halicarnassus under contribution, fortifies Cos, and returns to Samos, § 2

Athenæus, s of Pericleides, a Lac commissioner for concluding and announcing the one year's truce, iv. 119, 2 122, 1.

Athenagoras, a Syracusan popular orator, *δήμου προστάτης*, opp to Heliocrates, vi 35, 2 n

Athenagoras, f of Timagoras of Cyzicus, viii 6, 1

Athletes in the Olympic games wore drawers, till shortly before Thucydides' time, i 6, 5, in foreign nations, especially the Asiatics, still wore them in boxing and wrestling, § 6 honours usually paid to, iv 121, 1 n

Athos, m and its towns, *ὁ Ἄθος*, iv 109, 2 acc *τὸν Ἄθων*, v 3, 6 dat *τῇ Ἄθῳ*, v 35, 1 *Ἄθῳ*, 82, 1 Haack conjectures that by *ὁ Ἄθ* the promontory is denoted, by *ἡ Ἄθ* the region, otherwise called *Ἀκτὴ*, iv 109, see Herod, viii 22, 3-6

Atintanes, or Antitanes, a people of Epeirus, subject to the Molossians, ii 80, 8 n, see Appian and Livy, xxvii 30 xvii 12 xli 30 *Palinæni Græc Ant p 247, &c*

Atramyttium in Asia granted to the exiled Delians, v 1 (see Strabo, xiii) and viii 108, 4 on coins, *ἀδραμύτιον*, see v l v 1

Atreus, s of Pelops, succeeds Eurystheus as k of Mycenæ, i 9, 2

Attica, anciently free from seditions, soil poor, v n, permanently occupied by the same race, v n, 1. 2, 5 causes and evidence of the growth of its population, v n, 2, 6 colonized Ionia, ib Eurystheus slain there, 9, 2 how its population were anciently distributed, v n, ii 15, 1, 2 invasions of,—by Pleistoanax, i 114, 4 (and n) ii 21, 1 (and n) by Archidamus, in the first year of the war, preparation for, 10, 12 course of—Cænoe, 18, Eleusis, Thriasian Plain, Rheiti, Mt Ægaleon, Ciopeia, Acharnæ, 19, 2 stay at Acharnæ, 20. engagement of cavalry, 22, 2. townships between Mts Parnes and Brilessus laid waste, 23, 1 return of Archid by Oropus, 23, 3. invasion

under Archid in second year, 47, 2, 3 course of—the Plain, Paralus 01 Maritime Region, Laurium, 55, 1, 2 return of Arch, 56, 8 57, 1 most protracted of all during the war, § 2 no invasion of Attica in third year, 71, 1 invasion in fourth year under Archidamus, 111 1 in fifth year under Cleomenes, the most devastating, 26 in sixth year under Agis, averted by an earthquake, 89, 1 in seventh year under Agis, 114 2, 1. shortest during the war, 114 6 in nineteenth year under Agis, Deceleia fortified and occupied, 111 19, 1, 2

Aulon, the outlet of the Lake Bolbe, 114 103, 1 and § 3 n., see Palmeri Græc Ant p 163, &c.

Autocharidas, a Lac, sets out to reinforce Brasidas, v 12, 1.

Autocles, s of Tolmæus, an Ath., commands the expedition which takes Cythera, 114 53, 1 commissioner for concluding the one year's Truce, 119, 2

AULUS, r of Pæonia and Macedonia, runs into the Thermaic gulf, 11 99, 3, see Herod, vii 123. 124 and Strabo, Ept. vii

B.

Bæthus, or Dionysus, temple of, at Athens, in the Marshes, 11 15, 5, and n more ancient festival of, called also Anthesteria, 1b and Buttmann's Excursus I. "De Dionysus," ad Demosth in Midiam temple of, at Corcyra, 111 81, 5 theatre of, at Athens, in Peiræus, adjacent to Munychia, vii 93, 1 n, see also Dionysia.

Barbarians, neither this nor the appellation Greeks used by Homer collectively in opposition, 1 3, 4 and n. in Thucydides' time constantly carried arms, 6, 1 particular nations so termed—the Amphilocheians, 11 68, 5, the Chaoniens and other Epeirotribes, 80, 6. 81, 4, 6, the Macedonians and Illyrians, 114 126, 3 and n Xerxes,

denominated simply as "the B," 1 18, 2

Bars and bolts of city gates, 11 4, 3 n, 4

Battles [N B italics indicate defeat] I by sea, earliest known, of the Corcyraeans against Corinthians, 1 13, 4 n Corcyra ag Cor in the war for Epidamnus, 1 29 Corcyra ag Cor off Sybota, the most considerable of Greeks against Greeks down to that time, 48—50, 2 nn Ath ag Persians at r Eurymedon, 100, 1 nn Ath ag Thasians, 100, 3 Ath ag Pelop off Cecryphaleia, 105, 2. Ath ag Ægynetans, 105, 3 Ath ag Phœnicians on the Nile, 110, 4 Ath ag Phœn and Cilicians off Salamis in Cyprus, 112, 4 n. Ath ag Samians off Tragia, 116, 1 Ath ag Samians, 117, 1. Ath ag Samians, § 4 Ath. ag Pelop outside the Cor Gulf, 11 83, 3—84, 4 Ath ag Pelop inside the Cor Gulf, 11 90, nn—92 Corcyra and Ath ag Pelop off Corcyra, 111 77, 78 Ath ag Lac in the harbour of Pylus, 114 14, nn Ath and Rhegians ag Syrac and allies, 25, 1, 2 n Ath and Rheg ag Syrac, §, 4, 5 nn Ath. ag Syrac in Syrac Harbour, vii 22 23 Ath ag Cor off Erineus in the gulf of Corinth, vii 34 Ath ag Syrac in Syrac. Harbour, 37, 3 38, 1 n Ath ag Syrac in Syrac Harbour, 39—41 nn Ath ag Syrac in Syrac Harbour, 52, n Ath ag Syrac in Syrac Harbour, 70. 71. Ath ag Pelop off Peiræus on the Cor coast, vii 10 Ath ag Pelop. at the same place, 20, 1 Ath ag Pelop off Syme, 42 Ath ag Chians, 61 Ath ag Pelop, eight ships ag eight, off Byzantium, 80, 4 n Ath. ag Pelop. off Eretria, 95, nn Ath. ag Pelop off Cynossema, 104—106. II By land of Sicels ag Sicaniens, date of, vi 2, 4. of Ath ag Potidaeans, 1 62 Ath ag Cor. and Epi-

daurians, 105, 1. Ath. ag *Cor* in the Megarid, § 6 Ath ag *Cor* in the Meg., § 8 106 *Ath and allies* ag Lac and allies at Tanagra, 108, 1 Ath ag *Bœot* at CEnophyta, § 2 Ath ag *Sicyonians*, 111, 3 Ath ag Bœot at Coroneia, 113, 3, Ath ag Chalcidians, near Spartolus, 11 79, 4-11 Acarnanians ag *Barbarian allies of Ambraciots* near Stratus, 11 81, 5-9 Ath ag Mytilenæans, 11 5, 2 in Corcyra of the aristocratic ag *the democratic party*, 11 72, 2 of the democratic ag *the aristocratic party*, 74, nn Ath. ag *Tanagræans and Thebans*, near Tanagra, 11 91, 6 Ætol ag *Ath* on retreat from Ægium to Ceneon, 97, 4 98 nn Ath ag *Epizephyrian Locrians*, 103, 3 Ath and Acarn ag *Pelop and Ambraciots*, near Olpæ, 107 108 Naxians (Sicelot), ag the *Messanians*, 11 25, 4 Messanians ag *Leontines*, and *Mess* ag Ath, § 12 Ath ag Lac in Sphacteria, 32-36 nn Ath ag *Cor*. at Solygeia, 43-44, 3 Milesians under the Ath ag. *Cytherians*, 54, 2. Ath cavalry ag Bœot before Megara, 72, 2-4 nn. Ath ag *Lesbian exiles*, at Antandrus, 75, 1 Ath ag Bœot near Oropus, 93 94 96 nn Perdiccas with Chalcidians and Pelop ag Lyncestian Macedonians, 124, 3. Mantineans and allies ag Tegeans and allies, 134 nn Lac Chalcidians and Thracians under Brasidas, ag *Ath* under Cleon, v 10 *Heracleots in Trachis* ag neighbouring tribes, v 51 Lac confederacy ag the *Argives*, near MANTINEIA, 70-74 nn Ath and allies on first landing, ag. *Syrac and allies*, near the Olympieum, (cf v 64, 1) v 67 69. 70 nn Ath on second landing, ag *Syrac*. on Epipolæ, 97, 4 Ath ag *Syrac* by night on Epipolæ, vi 43, 3-44 nn Ath ag *Syrac* on the shore of the Great Harbour, 53 Ath ag.

Chians at Cardamyle, Bolissus, Phanæ and Leuconium, viii 24, 3 Ath. Argives, and allies ag *Milesians, Pelop and mercenaries* of Tissaphernes, 25 Ath ag *Rhodians*, in Rhodes, 55, 1 Ath ag. *Chians* under Pedaritus, 55, 3 Ath ag *Lampsacenes*, at Lampsacus, 62, 2 *Methymnæan exiles* ag Ath garrison of Methymna, viii 100, 3

Order of battle I by sea, in single line, 11 84, 1 90, 4 n viii 104, 1 in four lines, 11 90, 2. in a round or circle, its use for a purpose analogous to that of the square by land; less effectual for its object, 11 83, 5 84. II by land, and depth of line, at Delium, of the Bœot, iv 93, 4 n, of the Ath, iv 94, 1 and n, 93, 4 at the first battle of Syracuse, of the Ath, vi 67, 1 n of the Syrac, § 2. of the Ath by tribes, vi 98, 3 n, see Tribe In square; see Square Preliminaries to battle signals hoisted, 1 49, 1 n 63, 2 vii 34, 4 Pæans, 1. 50, 6 skirmishes of light troops, vi 69, 2 sacrifice, v 10, 2. vi 69, 2. sound of trumpets, 1b Lac. at Mantinea advance to the sound of flutes, v 70, n.

Battus, a Corinthian general at battle of Solygeia, iv 43, 1.

Beans, the Ath Senate chosen by lot with, viii 66, 1 n.

Bell, passed on, by night, round the walls of Potidæa, from one sentinel to another, iv 135 n

Bercea, or Berrhœa, 1 61, 2, see Strabo, xvi and Antonini Itiner

Bisaltia, a region of Macedonia N W of Amphipolis, 11 99, 5 population of the Acte or territory of Athos partly Bisaltic, iv 109, 3, see Herod vii 115, 1.

Bithynian Thracians, in Asia on the E coast of the Bosphorus and Propontis, iv. 75, 3, see Herod. vii. 75, 2 and Strab xii p 541.

Bœotarchs, chief magistrates of the Bœotians, 11 2, 1 n to 11 61, 3 in all eleven (qy? see note), two of the number belonged to Thebes, 1v 91 entertain a proposal of alliance with the Corinthians, Megareans, and the Thracian cities, which is rejected by the Four Councils of Bœotia, v. 37, 4—38 n

Bœotia, fertile, 1 2, 3 borders upon Phocia, 11 95, 1 earthquakes in, 87, 4

Bœotians, the, driven out of Arne in Thessaly, take possession of Cadmeia, afterwards called Bœotia, 1 12, 3 n 11 61, 3 n conquered by the Ath after battle of CENOPHYTA, 1 108, 2 led by the Ath against Pharsalus in Thessaly, 111, 1 recover their liberty by Battle of CORONEIA, 113, 4, 5 all B in Attica arrested after the Thebans' attempt on Plataea, 11 6, 2 furnish cavalry to the Pelop 9, 3, n 12, 6 engaged against the Ath. and Thess cavalry at Phrygia in Attica, 22, 2 furnish half the force besieging Plataea, 78, 2 invaded by the Ath 11 91, 3—6 neighbours to the Phocians, 95, 1 engagement with Ath cavalry before Megara, 1v 72 **PLAN FOR POPULAR REVOLUTION** in B 76, 1, 2, by simultaneous invasion on the side of Phocis, § 3, and from Attica, § 4 results expected, § 5 invading force under Demosthenes organized in the neighbourhood of Naupactus, 77 Bœotians forewarned secure Siphæ and Cheroneia, and baffle Demosthenes, 89 invaded, and Delium fortified, by the whole force of Attica, 90, 1—3 the B assembled at Tanagra, seek the enemy and prepare for action, 91—93, 1. disposition of the B forces and depth of Theban line, 93, 3, 4 **BATTLE of DELIUM or OROPUS.** The attack and nature of the ground, 96, 1, 2 defeat and flight of B left, § 3. victory of Thebans on the right,

§ 4 B. cavalry throw Ath right into confusion, completing their defeat, § 5. B and Locrian cavalry pursue till nightfall, § 7 refuse to give up the Ath slain, till the Ath evacuate Delium, charge them with profaning it, 97 on the Ath refusing this and again demanding their dead, the B virtually refuse, 98 99 with reinforcements from the Mahan Gulf, Corinth and Megara, attack and take Delium, 100 restore the slain, 101, 1 loss on both sides, § 2 effect on the Ath allies on the coast of Thrace, 108, 5 the Lac promise to invite the B to accede to the Truce for one year, 118, 1 Panactum, a border fortress of Attica, betrayed to the B v 3, 5 they refuse to accede to the fifty years' Peace, 17, 2 Ten days' Truces between B and Ath 26, 2 the B. will not join the Argive Confederacy, then reason, 31, 6 solicited to do so by the Corinthians refuse, 32, 5, 6 endeavour without success to obtain ten days' truces with Athens for the Con § 6, 7 the Lac promise the Ath to endeavour to bring the B into The fifty years' Alliance, to recover Panactum and all Ath prisoners in Bœotia, 35, 5 the Lac Ephors propose to the B ambassadors that the B should join the Argive alliance, and deliver Panactum to the Lac 36. the same ambassadors sounded by two Argives high in office with reference to the B joining the Argive Alliance, 37, 2, 3 Bœotarchs pleased with the ambassadors' report, § 4, receive an embassy from Argos, and promise to negotiate an alliance, § 5 the Four Councils of Bœotia, fearful of offending the Lac, reject the Bœotarchs' proposal of a Confederacy with Corinth, Megara, the cities in Thrace and the Argives, 38 the B refuse to deliver Panactum and the Ath. prisoners to the Lac.

unless they would form a separate alliance with them, they obtain it and demolish Panactum, 59 this alliance alarms the Argives, 40 and irritates the Ath against the Lac 42 46, 2, 4 the B seize Heracleia, and send away the Lac governor, 52, 1. a large B force with the Lac invades Argolis, 57, 2 58, 4 59, 2, 3 60, 3 B force summoned by the Lac to invade Mantinea, 64, 4 a Lac force at the Isthmus, for cooperation with the B increases the Ath suspicions against Alcibiades, vi 61, 2. send aid to Syracuse, vii 19, 3 58, 3 surprise of Mycalessus in B and massacre of its inhabitants, vii. 29. the B troops first withstand Ath night attack on Epipolæ, 43, 7 45, 1 B engaged against B, 57, 5 required to furnish twenty-five ships to the Lac Confederacy, viii 3, 2 induce Agis to join in aiding the Lesbian revolt from Ath, and promise ten ships, 5, 2 former subjection of the B to k. of Persia, 43, 3 Oropus and its Ath garrison betrayed to the B, 60, 1 CEnoe betrayed to the B. 98 two B ships taken by the Ath. at Cynossema, 106, 3

Bœum, a town of Doris the mother country of the Lac, i 107, 2

Bolbe, a lake in Mygdonia in Macedonia, i 58, 2 iv 103, 1

Bolissus, a town on the W coast of Chios, viii 24, 3. Herod in life of Homer, c 23 sq

Bolt, see Bars

Bomianses, Βομῖνες, a subdivision or tribe of the Ophiomans, a division of the Ætolians, near the Mahan Gulf, n. iii 96, 3, see Palmeri Gr Ant p 502

Boriades, an Eurytanean Ætolian, envoy to Corinth and Lacedæmon, iii 100, 1

Bottia, ii 99, 3, or Bottiæa, ii 100, 5 (in Herod. vii. 123, 4 127, 1, Bor-

riais), a maritime province of Macedonia, the former abode of the Bottiæans, whence they were expelled by the Macedonians, i 65, 3 n ii 99, 3. Bottiæa not reached by Sitalkes' invasion, ii 100, 5 cf n i 65, 3

Bottica, or Bottice, county inhabited by the Bottiæans E of the Thermaic gulf, adjoining Chalcidice, i 65, 3 n the Bottiæans, solicited by Perdiccas, i 57, 3 revolt, with the Chalcidians and Potidæa, from Ath, 58, 1 Bottice wasted by Phormio, i 65, 3 n. Ath expedition against B, ii 79, 1, 2, defeated by the Bott, 79, 7, 11 Bottice invaded and ravaged by Sitalkes, ii 101, 1, 5 n cf i 65, 3 n. the Bott with Chalcidians expel the Ath from Eion, iv 7

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powerful of the allies of Athens effect produced there by news of their revolt 15 Chios garrisoned by sailors of Pelop fleet, and thus manned by Chians, why, viii 17, 1 2 they effect revolt of Miletus, 17, 3 Ch squadron defeated by an Ath, 19 1-3 effect revolt of Lebedus and Lixæ, § 4 — of Methymna and Mytilene, 22 Ch squadron taken at Mytilene by the Ath, 23, 3 Ch defeated and territory devastated by the Ath, 24, 2, 3 character of the Ch for prudence vindicated, § 4, 5 design of betraying Chios to the Ath § 6 n, and 31, 1 Ch ships in Pelop expedition against Iasus, 28, 1, 2 Ath expedition from Samos against Chios, 30, 2 Ch refuse to send their fleet with Astyochus to effect revolt of Lesbos, 32 3 three Ch ships chased by the Ath fleet into Chios' harbour, 34 Ch distressed by previous defeats and mutual distrust, 38, 2, 3 their applications for aid disregarded by Astyochus, 38, 4 40, 1, 3 41, 1 mass of their large slave population desert to the Ath, 40, 2 n send to Pelop fleet at Rhodes for aid, 55, 2, disastrous sally, 55, 3 more strictly besieged, 56, 1 cannot be relieved by the Pelop without a sea-fight, 60, 2, 3 reinforced, fight a drawn battle, 61 part of the Ath besieging force drawn off, 62, 2 the Ch more in command of the sea, 63, 1 the Pelop fleet arrives, 99, 2 the Ath fleet meditate a fresh attack on Chios, 100, 1, 2 Pelop fleet leaves Chios after obtaining supplies, 101, 1 Chian Tesseracoste, 11 n eight Chian ships taken by the Ath at Cynossema, 106, 3

Chœnix, an Attic measure, iv 16, 1 = 2 pints, relative capacity to the medimnus, the modius, and the cotyle, one ch of barley the daily allowance to a slave, 11 n cf n to vii 87, 1

Chœrades, islands off Tarentum, inhabited by Messapian Iapygians, allies of the Ath, vi 33, 3 n

Choregia, and Choregi, at Athens, vi 16, 3 n

Chromon, a Messenian, guide to Demosthenes on his expedition against Ætolia, Ælam, iii 98, 1

Chrysippus (son of Pelops, see n), slain by Ætæus, i 9, 2

Chrysis, priestess of Here, or Juno, at Aigos, ii 2, 1 temple of Here (or Juno) at Aigos (more properly in Argolis, see n) burnt down through her carelessness, iv 133, 2 escapes to Phlius, in the middle of the ninth year of the Pelop War, § 3

Chrysis, f of Eumachus a Cor general, ii 33, 1

Cicadæ, golden, formerly worn by the Athenians in their hair, i 6, 3 n

Cilicians with the Phœnicians defeated by the Ath in a sea and land-fight near Salamis in Cyprus, i 112, 4

Cimon, son of Miltiades, takes Eion upon the Strymon, i 98, 1 n defeats the Persians on and by the i Eury-medon, 100, 1 n commands the Ath aids to the Lac besieging the Helots in Ithome, 102, 1 dies in command of Ath expedition against Cyprus at siege of Citium, 112, 2-4 f of Lacedæmonius an Ath commander, 45, 1.

Circumvallation, a single line of, round Mytilene, iii 18, 4 n double round Platæa, ii 78, 1. iii 21. and n. to § 2

Cithæron, m in Bœotia, furnishes timber for siege of Platæa, ii. 75, 2 route of the Platæans over it, on their escape to Athens, iii. 24, 1, 2 n, and Gell's map and the note on it at p 539 vol 1, see Herod ix. 39, 2. Strab. ix

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fortified, ib cities of Ionia without walls, iii 33, 2 the acropolis of Athens termed the city (πόλις), ii 15, 4 n v 18, 9 n

Citium, a city of Cyprus, besieged by the Ath under Cimon i 112, 3, 4, see MOURN Cyprus

Claios, a place on the coast of Ionia, near Colophon, famous for a grove sacred to Apollo, iii 23, 1, 3

Classes of the Ath citizens, n to iii 16, 1 vi 43, 1 n the money value of their qualification, n iii 16, 1

Clazomenæ, its insular position, revolts from the Ath, the Clazomenians fortify Polchna, viii 14, 3 their land-forces cooperate with the Erythæans and the Pelop fleet under Chalciæus, 16, 1 the Pelop forces proceed towards Clazomenæ, 22, 1 they are reduced by the Ath and replaced in their island city, 23, 6; see Herod i 142, 5 Strab viii 117

Cleænetus, see Cleon

Cleandridas, f of Gylippus, a Lac, vi 93, 2 his exile, becomes a citizen of Thurii, 104, 2 n

Clearchus, son of Rhamphias, a Lac appointed to command a squadron destined for the Hellespont (in aid of Pharnabazus, viii 6, 1), viii 8, 2. sails, 39, 2, 3 sent towards the Hellespont with forty ships, ten reach the Hellespont, he returns with the others to Miletus, and goes to his destination by land, 80, 1-3

Cleardas, a Lac son of Cleonymus, governor of Amphipolis, iv. 132, 3 v 6, 5 receives from Brasidas the command of the main body previous to battle of Amphipolis, v 8, 4 Brasidas instructs and exhorts him, 9, 4-7. posted at the Thracian gates (see memoir, p 452), 10, 1 n. sallies out, and rushes upon the Ath forces, § 7 repulsed twice or thrice by the Ath heavy armed, § 9 gains a complete victory, § 10-12. arranges

the affairs of Amphipolis, 11, 2 has orders from Sparta to deliver Amphipolis to the Ath, 21, 1 professes himself unable to do so, § 2 brings home Brasidas' soldiers, v 34, 1 in the gen case both *Κλεαρίδα* and *Κλεαρίδου*

Cleimias, f of Alcibiades, an Ath, v 43, 2

Cleippides s of Demias, an Ath, sent to surprise Mytilene, finds it guarded, 11 3 4, 1

Cleobulus, a Lac Ephoi, adverse to the peace with Athens, his intrigues with the Boeot and Corinthians, v 36, 1 37, 1 38, 3

Cleombrotus, a Lac, f of Pausanias, 1 94, 1, and Nicomedes, 107, 2

Cleomedes, s of Lycomedes, an Ath commands the expedition against Melos, v 84, 3

Cleomenes, a Laced expels from Athens the accursed, 1 126, 12, 13 n brother of Pleistoanax, and uncle of Pausanias the second k of Sparta of that name, 11 26, 2

Cleon, s of Cleænetus, an Ath demagogue, carried the decree for exterminating the Mytilenæans, 11 36, 5 n speaks against its repeal, 37-40 effects at Athens the execution of more than 1000 Mytilenæans, 11 50, 1. defeats the efforts of the Lac. to negotiate a peace, by insisting on hard terms, 11 21, 3 imputes to them ill intentions on proposing the appointment of plenipotentiaries, 22, 1, 2 denies the truth of the reports sent from Pylus, and is himself chosen to examine and report, 27, 3 urges the Ath to send additional forces thither, § 4, 5 a personal enemy to Nicias, 11 26 compelled against his will to command the expedition against Sphacteria, 28 takes Demosthenes for his colleague, 29, 1 arrives at Pylus and demands the surrender of the troops in Sphacteria,

30 4 lands on Sphacteria, 31, 1 by the able dispositions and conduct of his colleague the Lac garrison are defeated, 32-36, and reduced to surrender, 37-38 and Cleon's promise to the Ath is fulfilled (see 28, 4). 39, 3 proposes and carries a decree for the reduction and execution of the Scironæans (this effected, 1 32, 1), 11 122, 6 commands an expedition against the revolted towns of the Thracian border, v 2, 1, in the absence of Brasidas, takes Torone, 2, 3 —3, 4 sails thence for Amphipolis, 3, 6 proceeds from Eion, attempts Stageirus, takes Galepsus, 6, 1 waits at Eion for reinforcements from Perdiccas and Polles (k of the Odomanti), 6, 2 watched by Brasidas, § 3 urged by his soldiers' murmurs marches to the hill above Amphipolis, v 7 n informed of Brasidas' preparations for attack, 10, 2 orders a retreat, § 3 n his forces attacked, 10, 6-8, and himself slain, § 10 why always adverse to a peace, v. 16, 1

Cleonæ, a city in the peninsula of Athos on the Singitic Gulf, 11 109, 3; see Herod vii 22, 6

Cleonæ, a city in the N of Argolis, in alliance with Argos, v 67, 2 n. the Cleonæans take flight at Mantinea, 72, 4 their loss, 74, 3 the Lac invading Argolis turn back at Cleonæ in consequence of an earthquake, vi 95, 1, see Strabo viii Pausan in Corinth

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Cleopompus, son of Cleimias, an Ath, his expedition against Opuntian Locris, 11 26 colleague of Hagnon in his disastrous expedition to Potidæa, 58, 1.

Cleruchi, Ath citizens, to whom the forfeited lands of the Lesbians were allotted, 11 50, 3.

Clinias, see Cleinias.

Clubs, political, at Athens, their objects and working, viii 48, 1, 2 54 4 n 81, 2 n iii 82, 11, 12 nn

Cnemus, a Spartan, Admiral of Sparta, commands the Lac expedition against Zacynthus, ii 66 retains his office a second year, 80, 2 his disastrous expedition against Acarnania with bailiatic allies, 80 his allies defeated at Stratus, 81, 2-7 compelled to retreat to Ceniaeæ, 81, 8-82 joins the Pelop fleet at Cylene, 84, 5 three commissioners sent to assist him as a council, 85, 1-4 with the Pelop commanders addresses his men before the sea fight, 85, 6-87 after defeat concert with his colleagues an attack on the Ath Peiræus, 93, 1, 2 they embark at Megara and sail to Salamis and p'und'r it, § 3, 4 return to Nisæa and thence to Corinth, § 5, 6

Cnidis, a Lac, f of Xenares, v 51, 2 n

Cnidus, a Doric city and peninsula at the S W extremity of Asia Minor, (a colony from Lacedæmon, Herod i 174, 2, 3) Lipara colonized from Cnidus, iii 88, 2 a Thurian and Pelop squadron puts in at Cnidus after its revolt from the Ath, viii 35, 1. Triopium a prom of the Cnidian peninsula, § 2 Ath fleet from Samos attack Cnidus and waste its territory, § 3, 4 the Cnidians persuade Astyochus to go against the Ath squadron under Charminus, viii 41, 3 the whole Pelop fleet meet at Cnidus, 42, 5. there they refit, and the eleven Lac commissioners dissent from the treaties and quarrel with Tissaphernes, 43, 2-4 52 the fleet leaves Cnidus for Rhodes, 44, 2 Tissaphernes' garrison expelled from Cnidus, viii 109.

Coins, Drachma, Obolus, Stater, Tesseracoste Chian, see those articles Chians expressed the value of, by

their names, n viii 101, 1 *ἔκται Φωκαῖδες*, ib

Colonæ in the Troad, Pausanias recalled thence to Sparta, i 131, 1

Colonies, ancient, customs attendant on sending out, i 24, 2 n reciprocal duties of colony and parent state, i 25, 4 nn 34, 1 38 n shares in, obtained by a deposit without immediately going out, i 27, 1, 2 colonists going out *ἐπὶ τῇ ἰσῆ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ*, i 27, 1 n how called *ἄποικοι*, and how *ἔποικοι*, ii 27, 1 n receive laws from parent state, iii 34, 5 vi 4, 3 5, 1 honours given to founders, v 11, 1 n. Ionians, Achæans, &c excluded from a Lac colony, iii 92, 7

Colonus, a hill and temple of Poseidon in Attica, where Peisander carries in an assembly the repeal of the democracy, viii 67, 2 n

Colophon, the bulk of its population driven thence to Notium, iii 34, 1 n Colophonian popular party expelled from Notium, § 2 n reinstated by P. ches, § 3-5

Colophonians' harbour, near Torone in Sithonia, v 2, 2

Commissioners sent from Sparta to direct and control their commanders, ii 85, 1 iii 76, 1 v 63, 4 viii 39, 2

Conference between Ath envoys and the oligarchy of Melos, v. 85-113

Conon, an Ath commander at Naupactus, vi 31, 4, 5 n

Copæans, inhabitants of Copæ, adjoining Lake Copais in Bœotia, iv. 93, 4, see Stabon and Pausan in Bœot

Corcyra, a colony from Corinth, and parent state to Epidamnus, i 24, 1, 2 anciently occupied by the Phæacians, i 25, 4 its situation, i 36, 2 44, 3 46, 3 68, 3 independent by its situation, i 37, 3 n the earliest known sea-fight between the Corcyreans and Corinthians, 13, 4 n. un-

dutiful conduct towards Corinth their parent state, 1 25, 4 38, 4 fearful of the hostility of Lacedæmon and Athens, would not harbour Themistocles, 136, 1, 2 navy one of the three largest in Greece, 36, 3 numbers 120 ships, 25, 5 29, 3 allied to no other state before Pelop War, 31, 2 32, 4 n sinister motives for this alleged by the Corinthians, 37, 2-5 disregard application of the Epidamnian Commons seeking through them reconciliation with their own exiled nobles, 24, 5-7 espouse the cause of the banished nobles of Epidamnus, against Epidamnus and Corinth, 26, 3 besiege Epidamnus, 26, 4-6 propose to the Corinthians recourse to arbitration, or reference to the oracle at Delphi, 28 defeat Corinthian fleet going to raise the siege of Epidamnus, 29, 2, 3 take Epidamnus, 29, 4 after sea-fight butcher all except Corinthian prisoners, 30, 1 devastate Leucas and burn Cyllene, 30, 2, 3 encamp on the promontory Leucimæ, § 4 alarmed at the Corinthians' preparation against them seek aid from Athens, 31, 2 speech of their ambassadors, 32-36 obtain a defensive alliance with Athens, 44, 1 station their fleet at one of the Sybota islands, their land forces on Leucimæ, 47, 1, 2 prepare for action, 48, 1, 2 engage, 49, 1-4 rout and pursue to land Corinthian allies (see 48, 3) on right wing, and burn and plunder their camp, 49, 5 their right defeated by the Corinthians' left wing, § 6 are aided by the Ath ships, § 7 prepare to renew the conflict, 50, 5, 6 it is broken off, both parties alarmed by the approach of a squadron from Athens, 50, 6-51 the Corcyræans reinforced by the Ath offer battle to the Corinthians, 52, 1 clamorously demand the seizure and death of Corinthian messengers, 53, 4 reasons

for raising a trophy as victors, 54, 2-5 lose Anactorium, Corcyræan prisoners of note tampered with by the Corinthians, 55, 1 receive an embassy from Athens, 11 7, 3 n allies of Athens furnishing a naval contingent, 9 5, 6 with fifty ships join the Ath fleet in landings on the Pelop coasts, 25, 1 Pelop design on Corcyra suffering under party strife, 11 69, 2 Corcyræan prisoners (1 55, 1) won over to Corinthian interest, 11 70, 1, 2 declare for the former merely defensive alliance with Athens, and amity with Peloponnesus, § 3, n impeach Peithias, voluntary proxenus to the Ath and leader of the popular party, § 4 n his counter-impeachment of chiefs of the opposite party, § 5, 6 nn Peithias and sixty of his party assassinated, others escape to an Ath trireme there, § 7, 8 decree passed to admit only a single ship of war of either Ath or Pelop, 71, 1, 2 n ambassadors sent to Athens (§ 3) arrested, 72, 1 aristocratical party attack and defeat the commons, § 2 positions taken by the two parties, § 3 both offering freedom invite the slaves, who mostly join the commons, the others obtain auxiliaries from the main land, 73 the commons victorious, 74, 1 the other party set fire to the houses round their own position, § 2 the Corinthian vessel and the auxiliaries withdraw, § 3 Nicostatus with an Ath squadron mediates between the parties, 75, 1 popular leaders propose that he shall leave five Ath ships and take five of theirs manned from the opposite party, who take refuge at the temple of the Dioscuri, § 2-4 n. popular party disarm the others, of whom 400 take sanctuary in the Heræum, but are removed to a small adjacent island, § 6-8 Corcyræan fleet in disorder sails out with Ath.

squadron against the Pelop fleet, 77. are driven back, 78 suppliants replaced in the Heræum, and the city guarded, 79, 1 loss in the sea-fight, § 2 territory ravaged by the Pelop, § 3 conferences between the parties, some of the aristocracy consent to man the ships, 80, 1, 2 popular party, on departure of Pelop and approach of Ath fleet, commence a massacre of their opponents, lasting seven days, 81, nn. atrocities afterwards occurring throughout Greece in conflicts between aristocracy and democracy (82—83 nn) first exemplified at Corcyra, 84 the refugees occupy fortresses on the main land, 85, 1 cross over to Corcyra and occupy Mount Istone, § 2, aided by a Pelop fleet, iv 2, 3, which leaves them, 8, 2 Corcyraens in the city, aided by the Ath, attack Istone, 46, 1 it is taken and the refugees surrender to the Ath, 46, 2, 3 deceived by the popular leaders, some break the capitulation, and all are delivered up to the Corcyraean democracy, 46, 4—47, 2. death, by massacre or suicide, of all, 47, 3—48, 5 Corcyra the rendezvous for the Ath armament against Sicily, vi 30, 1 32, 3 34, 6. it assembles there, 42, 1 departs, 43, 1—44, 1 Corcyra the rendezvous for the second Ath armament against Syracuse, vii. 26, 2 31, 1 furnishes ships and heavy-armed troops, 31, 5 the armament leaves Corcyra, 33, 3 the Corcyraean pæans alarm the Ath, 44, 6. the Corcyraens' allies of Athens against Corinth their parent, and Syracuse (see vi 3, 2) their sister state, vii 57, 7

Corinth Its earlier inhabitants Æolians, iv 42, 2 n its colonies—Corcyra, 1 25, 4, n. Apollonia, 26, 2 n. Leucas, 30, 2 Potidæa, 56, 1. Syracuse, vi 3, 2 n Ambracia, ii 80, 3 Molycium, iii. 102, 2

Chalcis and Solium belonging to Corinth, *see those articles* The Bacchiadæ the ruling family at Cor before the tyranny of Cypselus, n to ii 80, 6

Triremes first built there, 1 13, 2 n a Cor ship-builder employed by the Samians, § 3 n earliest known sea-fight between Cor and Corcyraens, § 4 n Cor advantageously situate for commerce by land and sea, rich, puts down piracy, § 5 fleet one of the three largest in Greece, 36, 3, n compare 46, 1 former good offices of Corinth towards Athens, 40, 5 41, 2 origin of hatred towards Athens, 103, 4, 5 n Cor with Epidaurians defeat the Ath in the Halensian territory (or Halad, ii 56, 5), 1 105, 1. aid Æginetans against Ath and with allies invade the Megarid, 105, 4. aid Megara in revolt from Athens, 114, 2 the commons of Epidamnus by advice of Delphic oracle surrender their city to the Cor as its founders, for aid and protection, 25, 1—3 causes of the Corinthians' enmity against the Corcyraens, § 4, 5 send settlers and a garrison to Epidamnus, 26, 1, 2 prepare an armament against the Corcyraens besieging Epidamnus, 27 permit settlers to defer going out on payment of fifty drachmæ, 27, 1 n. composition and magnitude of the armament, 27, 3—6 reject the Corcyraens' proposals, 28 nn proclaim war and sail for Epidamnus, 29, 1 defeated at Actium, § 3 their garrison at Epidamnus taken, § 4 their armament returns home, 30, 2 form a camp and naval station at Actium till winter, § 3 n, 4 their anger and vigorous preparations for war, 31, 1. embassy to Athens to prevent an alliance between it and Corcyra, § 3 alleged injustice of Corinth towards Corcyra, 34, 1, 2 n Cor ambassadors' speech at Athens, 37—43 Cor.

and allies sail against Corcyra, i 46, i, 2 station themselves at Cheimerium, § 3-6 barbarians on that coast always friendly to them, 47, 3 the Cor stand out for action, 48, i order of battle, § 3 the battle more like a land engagement than a sea-fight, 49, i-4 right wing beaten, § 5 left victorious, § 6 brought into conflict with the Ath vessels, § 7. among the crews of disabled ships kill some of their own fleet, 50, i, 2 convey to Sybota their wrecks and dead, § 3 prepare to renew the conflict, § 4 checked by arrival of a fresh squadron from Athens, § 6-51, i next day prepare for action, but will not commence Their reasons, 52, i, 2 fearful that the Ath would oppose their return home, § 3 sound their intentions, 53 erect a trophy, 54, i, reasons, § 4 on the voyage home take Anactorium and 250 Corcyraeans of note prisoners, 55, i Athenians' share in the action off Sybota the first cause of war between Corinth and Athens, § 3 Cor intrigues against Athens render the fidelity of Potidæa suspected Cor Epidauri there, 56 Corinthians' alliance courted by Perdiccas, 57, 3 with the Potidæan envoys obtain a promise from Lacedæmon of invading Attica, 58, i send succours under Aristæus to Potidæa, 60 their own troops victorious but their allies defeated before Potidæa, 62, 8 make good their way into Potidæa, 63, i n the Cor still more exasperated against the Ath, 66, call a congress at Sparta and complain of the Ath, 67, i speech before the ordinary assembly (67, 3) of Sparta, 68-71, nn furnish a naval contingent to the Lac confederacy, ii 9, 3 lose Solium (in Acarnania, ii 95, i), ii 30, i restore Euarchus at Astacus in Acarnania, ii 33, i, 2. attempts on other towns of Acarnania

fail, § 2 land in Cephalonia and are beaten off, § 3 lose Potidæa, 70, prepare to join Pelop armament against Acarnania, ii 80, 3, 4 too late, § 11 intercepted at sea by Phormio, 83, nn completely defeated, 84, i-4 nn the armament (again defeated, 90-92, 5) returns to Corinth, 92, 7 its seamen marching from Corinthal embark at Megara to surprise the Peiræus of Athens, 93, i, 2 n take the fort and three ships at Budorus and overrun Salamis, § 3, 4 return to Megara, and thence by land to Corinth, § 4, 5 the Cor persuade their Corcyraean prisoners (i 55, i) when released to win over Corcyra to the Corinthian interests, iii 70, i, 2 embassy to Corcyra to detach it from the Ath alliance, § 3 their ship and embassy leave Corcyra, iii 74, 3 disregard the Corcyraean exiles' envoys, 85, 2 send a garrison out to secure Ambracia, ii 4, 7 Ath expedition against Corinth, iv 42, i the Cor, warned from Argos, prepare, § 3, 4 battle of Solygeia, 43 retreat to hill above Solygeia, 44, i, 2 succours arrive from Cenchreia and Corinth, § 4 loss in the battle, § 6. territory round Crommyon ravaged, 45, i Anactorium occupied by the Acarnanians, 49 Brasidas at Corinth, 70, i 74, i the Cor parties to the one years' truce with Athens, iv 119, 2 refuse to join in the fifty years' peace, v 17, 2 intrigue against it, v 25, i plan a new confederacy with Argos, 27 remonstrated with by the Lac, v 30, i reasons for seceding from the Lac alliance, § 2-4 with the Eleians join Argive alliance, § 5 31, i, 6 failing to detach Tegea from Lac alliance are discouraged, v 32, 3, 4 fail to gain the Bœot over to the Argive confederacy, § 5, 6 suspension of hostilities between Corinth and Athens, § 7 embassy at Sparta

instructed by Lac Ephors that Corinth, uniting with Bœotia, should bring Argos into alliance with Sparta, 36. engagement approved by the Cor, the Bœotarchs, the Megarians, and Chalcidic (*ἀπὸ Θράκης*) ambassadors, preliminary to Bœotia and Megara joining the Argive confederacy, 38, 1 their apparent division from the Lac deters the Bœot Councils from joining them, 38, 2, 3 the Cor refuse to join in the alliance of Argos, Elis, and Mantinea, with Athens, and revert to the original (27, 2 29, 1) defensive alliance, v 48, 2 incline to join the Lac, § 3 again pressed to join the Argive and Ath alliance, 50, 5 prevent construction of long walls at Patræ and a fortress at Rhium Achaicum, v 52, 2. a check upon Corinth devised by the Argives, 53 Corinthian protests against hostilities during negotiations at Mantinea, 55, 1 send 2000 heavy armed to the rendezvous at Philus of the Lac allies against Argos, 57, 2 their road up hill, 58, 4 inflict loss on the Argives, 59, 1 in position above the Argives, § 3 summoned to march against Mantinea but are impeded, 64, 4. on their way ordered by the Lac to return home, 75, 2 do not join the Lac expedition against Argolis, 83, 1 hostilities between Corinth and Athens, v 115, 3 do not join Lac. expedition against Argive territory, vi 7, 1 embassy from Syracuse to Corinth for aid and alliance suggested, vi. 34, 3 sent, 73 arrives at Corinth, demands and obtains aid, 88, 7, 8 embassy from Corinth sent to Lac for aid to Syracuse, § 8, 9, to be consulted by Gylippus, vi 93, 2 ordered to send two ships to Abine for his voyage to Syracuse, § 3 they reach Leucas and cross to Tarentum, vi. 104, 1 second detachment of Cor. ships sails from Leucas, vii. 2, 1 ar-

rive at Syracuse, 7, 1 envoys sent from Syracuse to Corinth and Lacedæmon for reinforcements, § 3 the Cor prepare to send merchant vessels with troops to Syracuse, 17, 3 prepare a squadron to keep in check the Ath squadron at Naupactus, § 4 their troops sail for Syracuse, 19, 4, their squadron keeps the Ath squadron at Naupactus in check, vii 19, 5 n Cor envoys sent from Syracuse to the [Sicilian 32, 1] states for aid in finishing the war, vii 25, 9 a Cor transport destroyed, the men escape, 31, 1 Cor squadron checks and threatens the Ath squadron at Naupactus, § 4 their squadron off Erineum supported by land forces, 34, 1, 2 attacked, fight a drawn battle, § 3-6 peculiar construction of their ships, § 5 n (adopted by the Syracusans, 36, 2) the Corinthians' idea of victory different from that of the Ath, § 7 a Cor master or pilot the best in the Syracusans' fleet, his successful stratagem, 39 n went to Syracuse with ships and land forces, and hired Arcadian troops, 58, 3 occupy the centre in the last battle in the harbour of Syracuse, 70, 1 the Cor at Syracuse prevail to have Nicias put to death, vii 86, 4 hostages from Thessaly deposited at Corinth by Agis, viii 3, 1 fifteen ships demanded from the Cor as their contingent to the allied fleet, § 2 orders from the Lac sent to Corinth to bring their ships across the Isthmus (n) into the Saronic gulf and sail for Chios, 7 congress of the allies at Corinth, 8, 2 defer sending to the relief of Chios till after the Isthmian Games, 9, 1, 2 their squadron for Chios chased into Peiræus on the Cor. coast, 10, 3 n. the Cor come to the defence of their ships, 11, 2 n. their squadron returns from Syracuse, 13 their ships break out of Peiræus,

defeat the Ath squadron, and sail to Cenchreia, 20, 1 backward to aid the Lesbians in a second revolt, 32, 1 five Cor ships under Astyochus, 33, 1 n Cor, losing men on return from Deceleia by attack from the garrison of CEnoe, besiege it, 98, 2 n five Cor vessels taken by the Ath at Cynossema, 106, 3

Coræbus, f of Ammeas, III 22, 4

Coronæans in the centre at battle of Delium, IV 93, 4

Coroneia, in Bœotia, battle of, recovers the independence of Bœotia, and detaches Locris and Phocis from Athens, I 113, 3 n III 62, 6 n 67, 2 92, 6 IV 92, 6, see Strabo IX

Corontapl, a town of Acarnania, II 102, 2 n, see Palmeri Gr Ant, p 419

Cortyta, see Cotyrta

Corycus, the most southern town and port of Elythræ, VIII 14, I 33, I 34, see Strabo XII

Coryphasium, Pylus so called by the Lacedæmonians, IV 3, 2 n 118, 3 n V 18, 6, see Pausanias in Mes-seniæcis, IV 36, 1

Cos Meropis, ruined by an earthquake and plundered by Astyochus, VIII 41, 2 n a station of the Ath in their operations against Rhodes, 44, 3 n 55, 1 n, see Herod I 144, 4 Strabo X

Cotyle, a measure both liquid and dry, a quarter of the chœnix Two cotylæ of wine the daily allowance of the Lac in Sphacteria, IV 16, 1 n one of water and two of wheat allowed to the Ath prisoners at Syracuse, VII 87, 1 n

Cotyrta, a town in Laconia on the E side of the Gulf of Bœæ, IV 56, 1

Council-hall, or senate-house, of Athens, II 15, 3. VIII 69, 1, 4 70, 1

Councillors, ξύμβουλοι, appointed by the Lac to control commanders, II 85, 1 III 69, 1 76, 1 V 63, 4 VIII 39, 2 n

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Lacon, s of Aemnestus, a Plat speaks in defence of the Platæans, 11 52, 7

Lade, an island off Miletus, an Ath squadron lies there observing Miletus, 1v 17, 3 n 24, 1, see Herod vi 7, 3 and Pausan 1 35, 6

Lææans, a tribe of the Pæomans, on the r Strymon, 11 96, 3 n 97, 2

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Læstrygonæ, according to legends the most ancient inhabitants of part of Sicily, 1v 2, 1, see Cluv Sic p 15.

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Laurium, a m ridge in Attica, between Sunium and Thoricus, rich in silver, ii 55, 1 revenues from the mines in, vi 91, 7, see Pausan. in Atticis, i 1, 1 and Meursius de Pop Att p 69

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Learchus, s. of Callimachus, an Ath envoy to Stalkes, instrumental to the seizure in Thrace of Lac ambassadors to Persia, ii 67, 2, 3

Lebedus, a city on the coast of Ionia, between Teos and Colophon (see Herod i. Strab xiv.), led into revolt from the Ath by the Chians, viii 19, 4

Lectum, a cape forming the SW. point of the Troad, viii. 101, 3

Lecythus, a peninsular part of Torone occupied as a port by the Ath iv 113, 2 n Brasidas summons it to surrender, 114, 1. attacked, 115 taken, 116, 1 dismantled, cleared and consecrated, § 2 n

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Lemnos, an island between Athos and the Hellespont Samian hostages placed there by the Ath and recovered by the Samian exiles, i 115, 4, 5 n the pestilence appears there prior to its outbreak in Athens, ii 47, 4 the Lemnians aid the Ath against Lesbos, iii 5, 1. Lemnian troops at Athens selected to go against Sphacteria, iv 28, 4 Tyrrheno-Pelasgians the former possessors of Lemnos, 109, 3 n. the flower of the Lemnian troops under Cleon at the battle of Amphipolis, v 8, 2 the Lemnians a colony from Athens, among the allied troops at Syracuse, vii 57, 2 n dialect and institutions identical with those of the Ath 1b the Ath squadron at Sestos takes flight thither, viii 102, 2

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 surrenders at discretion, § 3 adult males
 slaughtered, women and children enslaved,
 Melos an Ath colony, § 4 a Pelop fleet
 touching there disperses an Ath squadron,
 vii 39, 3 tidings of this carried to Samos,
 41, 4

Memory, loss of, on recovery from the
 plague at Athens, ii 49, 9 n

Memphis in Egypt, on the Nile, two
 portions of, commanded by the Ath i 104,
 2 n the Greeks driven out of Memphis,
 109, 3

Menander, an Ath at Syracuse chosen
 with Euthydemus to share Nicias' command,
 vi 16, 1 n with Demosthenes in the
 night attack on Epipolæ, 43, 2 shares the
 command in the last naval engagement
 in Syrac harbour, 69, 4

Menas, a Lacedæmonian swore to the fifty years' Peace, v 19, 2, and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Mende, on the W coast of Palælene, a colony from Eretria, iv 123, 1. (see Herod vii 123, 1, and Strab. Epit. vii) Brasidas encouraged by Mendæans meditates an attempt on it, iv 121, 2. Mendæans revolt, Brasidas receives them, 123, 1, 2. in expectation of attack from the Ath. the women and children conveyed to Olynthus, and M. garrisoned by Pelop and Chalcidians, § 3, 4. solicitude about M. brings Brasidas back from his expedition against Arrhibæus, 124, 4. Mende meanwhile taken by the Ath. 129, 1. account of the Ath. expedition, siege and capture of the city, 129, 2—130, 6. its citadel besieged, § 7. the garrison escapes to Scione, 131, 3. Eion on the coast of Thrace a colony from Mende, iv 7 n.

Mendesian, branch of the Nile, second Ath. expedition destroyed there, i 110, 4 n., see Herod. ii 17, 6 and Strabo xvi.

Menecolus, a Syrac. founder of Camarina, vi 5, 3.

Menecrates, s. of Amphidorus, a Meg. swears to the one year's Truce, iv 119, 2.

Menedæus, or Menedatus, a Spartan, accompanies Eurylochus on his expedition against Naupactus, ii 100, 3 n. in the expedition against Acarnania succeeds to the command, and obtains permission from Demosthenes to retreat unmolested, 109, 1, 2.

Menippus, f. of Hippocles, an Ath. viii 13.

Menon, a Pharsalian leader of Thesalian succours to Athens, ii 22, 5.

Mercenary troops, Pelop. under the Cor. at Potidæa, i 60, 1. with Methymnæan exiles, iv. 52, 2. with Orchomenian exiles, iv. 76, 3. Ar-

cadians under the Cor. at Syracuse, vii 58, 3. mercenaries maintained by the Syrac. vii 48, 5. mercenaries on the Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, iii 109, 2. at Iasus with Amorges, viii 28, 4. under Tissaphernes, 25, 2. *ξενικὸν* and *ἐπικούριον*, difference of these synonymes, ib. n.

Mercenary troops under the Ath. at Syracuse, Cretan, Arcadian and Ætolian, vii. 57, 9. Iapygian, § 11. Thracian, iv 129, 2. v 6, 4. vii. 27, 1. Mercenary seamen of the Ath. i 121, 3. 143, 1. vii. 13, 2.

Mercury, see Hermæ.

Meropian Cos, see Cos.

Messana, or Messene, a city of Sicily, first named Zancle, a colony from Cuma in Italy and Chalcis in Eubœa, next seized by Samians, lastly by Anaxilas, and called by him Messene or Messana, vi 4, 5 nn. its territory faces the Liparæan islands, iii, 88, 5. Mylæ in the M. territory, and M. itself, reduced to join the Ath. confederacy, 90, 2—5. revolt of M. effected by the Syrac. and Epiz. Locrians, iv 1, 1. Syrac. and Locrian fleet stationed at M. § 4. the war against Rhegium carried on thence, 24, 1. possession of M. and Rhegium gives command of the strait, § 4, 5. the Syrac. defeated in the strait retire to M. 25, 2 n. land and sea forces of the Syrac. alliance at Peloris in the M. territory, § 3. the fleet towed thence into the harbour of M. § 5, 6. the M. invading Chalcidic Naxos, in Sicily, defeated by the Naxians, and most of them cut off by the Sicels, § 7—9. M. attacked by the Ath. and Leontines, § 11, 12 n. in possession of the Locrians for a time, v 5, 1 n. Alcibiades advises that M. should be gained over to the Ath. interest, vi. 48. his negotiation with M. unsuccessful, 50, 1. Ath. attempt on it

frustrated by information from Alcibiades, 74 Gylippus touches at M vii 1, 2, see Cluv Sic p 181, &c

Messapians, a tribe of the Ozolian Locrians, iii 101, 2 n Iapygian darters of the Messapian race, vii 33, 3

Messenia, W part of the Lac territory Most of the Helots descendants of the enslaved Messenians, thence all called Messenians, i 101, 3 n M on surrender of Ithome settled by the Ath in Naupactus, 103, 2 M in Naupactus allies of the Ath ii 9, 5 on board Ath fleet round Pelop take Pheia in Elis, 25, 5 land forces near Naupactus, aid Phormio's fleet, 90, 3 recover some ships from the enemy, § 6 join Ath expedition into Acarnania, 102, 1 four hundred with Nicostratus at Corc, 1a, iii 75, 1 brought into the city to strengthen the popular party, 81, 2 M of Naupactus induce Demosthenes to invade Ætolia, 94, 3 95, 1 accompany him, § 2 their advice, 97, 1 Chromon the M guide slain, 98, 1 two hundred with Demosthenes at Olpæ, 107, 2 on the right wing, § 7 distinguish themselves, 108, 2 by their Doric dialect deceive the Ambraciots outposts, 112, 4 Pylus in Messenia, iv 3, 2 Demosthenes designs to settle M there, using the same dialect as the Lac § 3, n crew of a M privateer reinforce Demosthenes at Pylus, 9, 1 join in landing on Sphacteria, 32, 2 M garrison Pylus and distress the Lac 41, 2 withdrawn by the Ath at the request of the Lac v 35, 6 n, 7 brought back, 56, 2, 3 pressed into the Ath service against Syracuse, from Naupactus and Pylus, vii 31, 2 57, 8 n

Metagenes, a Lac swears to the fifty years' Peace, v. 19, 2, and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1

Metapontium, an Italiot city N of Thuria, vii 33, 3, 4 Metapontines

contribute ships and men to the Ath 33, 4 57, 11

Methana, or Methone, a city and peninsula between Epidaurus and Troæzene, fortified by the Ath iv 45, 2 n by the fifty years' Peace to be given up, v 18, 6 n

Methone, in the Laconian territory, W coast, attacked by the Ath ii 25, 1 saved by Brasidas, here first mentioned, § 2, 3 n

Methone, a city on the Macedonian border, in alliance with Athens Ath cavalry and Maced exiles there annoy Perdicas, vi 7, 3 Methonæan light troops with Nicias attack the Scionæans, iv 129, 4

Methydrium, in Arcadia, Agis excludes the Argives there, v 58, 2 n, see Pausan viii 12, 2

Methymna, a city on N coast of Lesbos, faithful to the Ath iii 2, 1 5, 1 attacked by the Mytilenæans, 18, 1 repulsed with great loss from Antissa, 18, 2 lived under their own laws, and furnished ships to the Ath. vi 85, 2 of Æolian race, paid no tribute to the Ath vii 57, 5 led into revolt from Athens by the Chians, viii 22, 2 the Chian ships left M. when Mytilene was taken by the Ath. Astyochus sends troops to M which will not continue in revolt, 23, 4 Thrasyllus orders them to furnish provisions for the Ath fleet, 100, 2 n. M exiles attack M are repulsed and effect the revolt of Eresus, the M of kindred race with the Boeotians, § 3 n the M join the Ath in attacking Eresus, § 5 Methymna opposite to Harmatus on the Asiatic coast, 101, 3

Metics, or Metæci, at Athens some of them serve among the heavy-armed, ii 13, 7 n iv 90, 1 serve as seamen, i 143, 1 vii 63, 3 nn

Metropolis, in or near Olpæ in the Acarnanian territory. The Pelop and Ambraciots posted there, iii.

107, 1 n, see Palmeu G1 Ant p 397

Miciades, a Corcy1 naval commander at Sybota, 1 47, 1

Midus, 1 see Meidius

Migrations anciently frequent in Greece, 1 2, 1-4 12

Miletus and Milesians Mil S of and opposite to Priene Its situation peninsular, viii 25, 5 war against the Samians for Priene, are defeated, 1 115, 2 the Samians prepare to go against M § 5 the Samians returning from M defeated by the Ath 116, 1 M on Ath expedition against the Coast of Corinth, iv 42, 1, against Cythera, 53, 1 54, 1 Ionians and tributary allies of Athens, vii 57, 4 Alcibiades with the Pelop sails against M vii 17, 1 authorities at M friends of Alcibiades, § 2 M revolts from Athens, Ath squadron at Lade watches M § 3, 4 Ath landing on the M coast, the M remove the Ath. trophy, 24, 1 Ath expedition against M 25, 1 M defeated, § 2-4 Ath prepare to besiege M § 5 island Lerus opposite M 26, 1 n Alcibiades urges Pelop and Sicilian fleet to relieve M 26, 3. the Ath retire from M 27, 6 grand Pelop fleet, after taking Iasus, arrives at M 28, 4 Philippus Lac governor of M § 5. Tissaphernes comes to M 29, 1 M. watched by the Ath 30 Pedantus leaves M 32, 2 Astyochns goes there to command the Pelop fleet, 33, 1, 4 Pelop fleet at M 35, 2 abundant supplies there, zeal of the M in the service, 36, 1. Spartan commissioners bound for M send from Caunus for convoy thither, 39, 2-4 the fleet sails from M 41, 1 since the battle of M. the Pelop distrust Alcibiades, 45, 1 Astyochns still at M 50, 2 Tissaphernes invites the Pelop back to M 57 they arrive there, 60, 3 expedition from M effects the revolt of

Abydus, a colony of M 61, 1. 62, 1. Leon, a Spartan, goes from M to the command of Chios, 61, 2 success in Chios emboldens the fleet at M to offer battle to the Ath at Samos, 63, 1, 2 the Ath at Samos expect destruction from defeat by the Pelop fleet at M 75, 3 discontent in the fleet at M 78 it sails from M towards Mycale, M land forces march thither, 79, 1 encamp there, § 4 return to M § 5 decline an engagement there with the Ath § 6 forty ships despatched from M for the Hellespont, 80, 1. most of them driven back by a storm, § 3 increased discontent there against Tissaphernes and Astyochns, 83 danger to Astyochns in a tumult, 84, 1-3 nn the M surprise and expel Tissaphernes' garrison, § 4 vehemently displeased with Lichas for advocating submission to Tissaphernes, § 5 Astyochns, superseded by Mindarus, leaves M for Lac 85, 1. complaints to Lac by Tissaphernes against the M and by them against him, § 2-4 the Pelop. fleet sails from M for the Hellespont, 99, 1 its departure learnt by the Ath. at Samos, 100, 1 and by Tissaphernes at Aspendus, 108, 3

Milichius, see Melichius

Military discipline of the Lac v. 66, 2-4 nn their military music, 70, nn military service at Athens, lists of persons liable to, vi 31, 3 n. cf. v. 8, 2 n

Mills at Athens, a certain proportion of bakers from, to be impressed for the Syrac. expedition, vi. 22 n

Miltiades, f of Cimon, an Ath 1 100, 1

Mimas, a m in the northern part of the peninsula of Erythræ, vii 34, see Strabo xiv

Mindarus, supersedes Astyochns as Lac high-admiral, vii. 85, 1. in con-

sequence of Tissaphernes' duplicity quits Miletus and sails for the Hellespont, *iii* 99, 1 reaches Chios, § 2 obtains supplies there and proceeds to Rhœteum, *101* nn surprises the Ath squadron at Sestus, *102*, 2, 3 nn on the left wing at battle of Cynossema, *104*, 3 endeavours to hem in the Ath § 4 is beaten by their right wing, and a general defeat follows, *105*, 3, n

Mine, used by besieged against the mound of the besiegers, *ii* 76, 2 n

Mines, see Gold, Silver, Laurium, Thasos

Minerva or Athene, see Pallas

Minoa, an island off Megara, occupied by the Ath *iii* 5 nn and map, sketch, and paper subjoined to *vol I* Ath landed there, *iv* 67, 1, 2 the Ath in Minoa watch the harbour of Megara, 67, 2 retained by the Ath during the year's truce, *118*, 3 n

Minos, k of Crete, the earliest possessor of a navy, commands the sea, colonized and ruled the Cyclades, cleared the sea of pirates, *i* 4, the greater security enjoyed by sea and on the coasts due to him, 8, 3

Minyæan Bœotian Orchomenus formerly called M Orchomenus, *iv* 76, 3

Moles of harbours, *i* 63, 1 n *iii* 51, 3 n *viii* 90, 4 nn

Molobrus, f of Eptadas, a Lac *iv* 8, 9

Molossians, Admetus, k of, The mistocles suppliant to him, *i* 136, 3-7 n the M with Sabylanthus, regent for Tharypas, a minor join the Pelop expedition against Acarnania, *ii* 80, 8 n, see Palmeri Græc Ant p 322

Molycreium (on coast of Ozolian Locris), a Cor colony subject to the Ath *ii* 84, 4 *iii* 102, 2 taken by the Pelop *ib* Molycrie Rhium, *ii* 84, 4 86, 2, see Palmeri Gr Ant p 484, &c

Months, lunar, variation between natural and civil at Athens, *ii* 28, n Spartan months compared with Attic, *ii* 119, 1 n cf *v* 19, 1 Spartan months, *v* 54, 2, 3 four winter m *vi* 21, 2

Monuments of illustrious men, what, *ii* 43, 3 m enclosed, *v* 11, 1 n

Moon, new, solar eclipse possible only at, *ii* 28 eclipse of moon delays the Ath retreat from Syracuse, *iii* 50, 4 acc to Schol on *i* 67, 3, the *ordinary* assemblies of the Lac were on the full moon

Mora, a division of the Lac army, *n* to *v* 68, 3

Morgentine, ceded to the Carnæans on payment to the Syracusans, probably not the well known city of that name, *iv* 65, 1 n, see Cluveri Sc p 335

Mother-country or parent-state, see Colony

Motye, a Phœnician settlement on W coast of Sicily, *ii* 2, 5 n, see Cluveri Siciliam, p 249 254

Mulct, see Fine

Munychia, a haven and suburb of Athens adjacent to Peiræus, the circuit of the two together, *i* 13, 9 peripoli stationed there, *viii* 92, 5 the Dionysiac or Bacchic theatre close to M 93, 1 n, see Meursius de Pop Att

Music, military, of the Lac *v* 70 nn

Mycale, a m on the coast of Ionia, opposite Samos, the Greeks' naval victory there, *i* 89, 2 the Pelop fleet and Milesian land-forces march towards M and encamp there, *viii* 79, 1, 2, 4 of Mycale, see Herod *i* 148, 1, and Strabo *xiv*

Mycalessus, a city of Bœotia near the Euripus, surprised, and its inhabitants massacred, by Dian Thracians, *vii* 29 30 nn, see Pausan. *i* 23, 3

Mycenæ, N of Argos, its small remains, i 10, 1 n (see Strabo viii and Pausan. ii. 15, 4) Mycenæ the seat of the government of Eurystheus, of Atreus and Agamemnon, i 9, 2

Myconus, an island, one of the Cyclades adjacent to Delos on the E The fall of Mytilene learnt there by the Pelop fleet, iii 29, 1

Mygdonia, a region of Macedonia, N of Therme, a part of it granted to Chalcidian refugees for a time by Perdiccas, i 58, 2 formerly inhabited by Edonian Thracians, ii 99, 3 devastated in Sitalkes' invasion, ioo, 5

Mylæ, a city and peninsula in the territory of Messana in Sicily, iii 90, 2, 3 its people defeated by the Ath surrender, iii 90, 2-4

Myletidæ, Syrac exiles, with Chalcidians from Zancle, joint-founders of Himera, vi 5, 1

Myonensians, or Myoneans, a tribe of Ozolian Locrians, their situation, iii 101, 2 n, see Palmeri Gr Ant p 542.

Myonnesus, a city and promontory on the S boundary of the Teian coast. Alcidas butchers all his prisoners there, iii 32, 1, see Strabo xiv

Myrcinus, an Edonian city to the N of the r Strymon. It comes over to Brasidas, iv 107, 3 Myrcinian targeteers part of Brasidas' force at Amphipolis, v 6, 4 Myrcinian cavalry, v. 10, 9. Cleon slain by a Myrcinian targeteer, ib.: see Herod. v. 11, 23

Myronides, an Ath general, marches from Athens to repel a Cor invasion of the Megarid, and fights an indecisive engagement, i. 105, 5, 6 defeats the Bœot. at Cœnophyta, and conquers Bœotia and Phocis, 108, 2. alluded to by Hippocrates before battle of Delium, iv 95, 3

Myrrhina, daughter of Calias and wife of Hippias, vi 55, 1 n

Myrtilus, an Ath swore to the fifty years' Peace, v 19, 2 and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1.

Myscon, a Syrac one of three generals sent to take the command of the fleet on the banishment of Hermocrates, viii 85, 3

Mysteriæ at Athens, profanation of, Alcibiades charged with it, vi 28, nn, and some others in the armament in Sicily, 53, 1. public excitement and ready credence given to informers, political aspect of the offence, 53, n 60, 1. large number imprisoned on suspicion, one is persuaded to confess and give information, the persons inculpated are executed, or if not seized outlawed, § 2-5 nn circumstances strengthening the popular suspicion of the treasonable purposes connected with this profanation, 61, 1-3 nn, see also Alcibiades

Mytilene, on the E coast of Lesbos, information of its design to revolt, and to make M the seat of government, carried to Athens, iii 2, 3 nn, see Strabo xiii the M regard not the Ath remonstrances, 3, 1 the Ath purpose to surprise the M at the festival of Apollo Maloëis, § 3. M naval contingent seized by the Ath. and the crews imprisoned, § 4 the M are warned, § 5, 6 nn the M refuse to comply with the Ath demands, iii 3, 3 4, 1 defeated by sea, obtain an armistice, 4, 2, 3 send an embassy to Athens, § 4, and one secretly to Lac for aid, § 5, 6 Malea, to the N of M ib n their embassy to Athens fails, hostilities are renewed, 5, 1 indecisive action; they wait for succour from Lac § 2 two camps formed against M, both its harbours blockaded, 6 the M ambassadors, directed by the Lac repair to Olympia, 8, and implore aid from the assembled allies, 9-14 received into

alliance with the Lac 15, 1 go without success against Methymna, and strengthen Antissa, Pyrrha and Ereus, 18, 1 nn the Ath reinforced surround M with lines of circumvallation, § 3-5 Salæthus arrives from Lac and encourages the M by tidings of the coming aid, 25, 1-3 Proedri or Presidents of the M 25, 2 a Pelop fleet sails for M 26, 1 the M commons aimed by Salæthus threaten to surrender to the Ath 27 the M authorities submit the fate of the M to the Ath people, 28, 1 M suppliants removed from the altars, § 2 n fall of M learnt by Pelop fleet, 29 Teutiaplus, of Elis, advises a sudden attempt to recover M 30, nn the most culpable of the M (suppliants included, cf 28, 2) sent with Salæthus to Athens, 35, 2 affairs of M and Lesbos generally settled by Paches, § 2 massacre of the whole adult male population of M and enslavement of its women and children decreed at Athens, 36, 1 orders to this effect sent off, § 2 the Ath authorities prevailed upon to allow the subject to be reconsidered, § 3, 4 Cleon speaks against the repeal of the decree, 36, 5-40 nn Diodotus argues for the repeal of the decree, 41-48 nn, and carries it, 49, 1, 2 n a second ship despatched to M just prevents the execution of the first decree, § 3-5 all the M prisoners (cf 35, 2) sent to Athens slain, 50, 1 the fortifications of the M demolished and then fleet appropriated by the Ath § 2 the towns of the M. on the continent taken possession of by the Ath § 4 M exiles surprise Rhæteum and Antandrus, their design, 1 v 52, nn Antandrus retaken by the Ath 75, 1 n M revolts again from Athens, viii 22, 2 M taken by surprise by the Ath 23, 2, 3 Ath garrison in M 100, 3

Myus, an Ionian city in Caria on S bank of the Mæander, given to Themistocles by the k of Persia, 1 138, 8 n Lysicles marches thence inland, iii 19, 2

N

Naked, who were the first to practise gymnastic exercises naked, 1 6, 5 nn

Names, family names, grandfather's, given to the eldest son, vii 69, 2 n, cf vi 54, 6

Nauarchs or high-admirals of Sparta, Cnemus, ii 66, 2 Alcidas, iii 16, 3 Thrasymelidas, iv 11, 2 Melancridas, viii 6, 5 Astyochus, 20, 1 Mindarus, 85 1 term during which this command was held, ii 80, 2 n it was supreme, viii 20, 1 n

Nauclides, a Plataean, opens the gates of Plataea to the Thebans, ii 2, 2 n.

Naucrates, f of Damotimus, a Sicyonian, iv 119, 2

Naupactus, inside the Cor gulf, taken from the Ozolian Locrians, the Messenians from Ithome settled there by the Ath 1 103, 3 in alliance with the Ath ii 9, 5 n occupied by an Ath squadron for the blockade of Corinth and the Crisean gulf, 69, 1 the Pelop design on it, 80, 1 the Ath after their victory return thither, 84, 4 the Pelop threaten N 90, 2 Phormio sails towards N § 3 takes refuge there and prepares to repulse them, 91, 2 action and victory of the Ath off N § 3-92, 5 a reinforcement of twenty ships for Phormio arrives at N 92, 8 Phormio goes from N to Astacus, 102, 1 returns, 103, 1 Asopius arrives from Athens at N iii 7, 3 Nicostratus goes from N to Corcyra, 75, 1 the Pelop in Corcyra harbour dread a repetition of the Ath manœuvre practised (ii 84, 1) at N iii 78, 3

the Ætolians hostile to N 94, 3 Demosthenes intends to return to N. 96, 2 Demosthenes, after defeat in Ætolia, stays at N 98, 6 the Ætolians urge the Pelop to an expedition against N 100, 1 n the route from Delphi to N 101, 1 the Pelop expedition enters the Naupactian territory, 102, 2 Demosthenes prevails on the Acarnanians to reinforce the garrison of N 102, 3-5 N is saved, § 6 the Ath squadron returns to N 114, 3. Ath guard-ships from N at Pylus, iv 13, 2 Messenians from N garrison Pylus, 41, 2 the Ath at N take Anactorium, 49 Demosthenes with forty ships arrives at N. 76, 1 77, 1. the Cor man a squadron against the Ath squadron at N. vii 17, 4, stationed opposite to them, 19, 5 n 34, 1 Messenians summoned thence on the Sicilian expedition, 31, 2 57, 8 n Conon at N with eighteen Ath. ships, 31, 4 usual force on the N station, 1b n the N squadron reinforced, § 5 the Ath sail thence against the Pelop fleet, 34, 3 return after an indecisive engagement, § 7

Nautical life of the Ath n 1. 143, 1

Navies,—of Minos the earliest, 1 4 n 8, 3. of Agamemnon, 9, 3 n-5. of Greece, 1 13, 1 of Corinth, 13, 5. of Ionia, § 6 of Polycrates of Samos, § 7 n of what description of vessels they consisted, 14, 2 of the Sicilian tyrants and of the Corcyræans, 14, 3 n. commencement of the Ath 14, 4 n 18, 3 Ath at beginning of Pelop war, 1 13, 10 n greatest amount of, on actual service at once, iii 17, 1 n, 2, 5 navy of Lac confederacy, amount prescribed by the Lac ii 7, 2 n prescribed increase of, viii 3, 2

Naxus, one of the eastern Cyclades. The Naxians first of the Ath allies revolt, and are reduced by siege to subjection, 1 98, 4. Themistocles' es-

cape from the Ath fleet there, 137, 2-4

Naxus, a Chalcidic settlement, on E coast of Sicily, the first Greek settlement there, vi 3, 1 The Naxians invaded by the people of Messana, defeat them with great loss, iv 25, 7-9. Naxus likely to join the Ath 20, 3 the Ath armament arrives and is admitted there, 50, 2, 3 the Ath. winter there, 72, 1. 74, 2 75, 2 88, 3. they quit Naxus, § 5 N. cavalry with the Ath 98, 1 allies of the Ath. vii 57, 11, see Cluverii Sicil p 90, &c

Neapolis, in Africa, a trading port of the Carthaginians opposite to Sicily, vii 50, 2

Neighbouring states enemies, iv 92, 4 vi 88, 1 n

Nemea, and temple of Zeus Nemeus, in Ozolian Locris, Hesiod slain there, iii 96, 1 n

Nemea in N of Argolis, road thither, v 58, 3 movements from and towards Nemea, by the Argives and the Lac allies, 59, 1, 2 the Argives hemmed in on the side towards Nemea, § 3 all the Lac allies assembled at N 60, 3 n

Neodamodei, settled with emancipated Helots at Lepreum by the Lac. v 34, 1 n N stand next to emancipated Helots at battle of Mantinea, 67, 1 n the Lac aid to Syracuse consisted of Helots and N vii 19, 3 58, 3

Neptune, see Poseidon.

Nericus, in Leucas, Asopius, s of Phormio slain in a landing there, iii. 7, 4, see Strabo x.

Nessa, see Inessa

Nestus, a r of Thrace falling into the Ægean, W of Abdera, rising in the same mountain chain as the rivers Oscus and Hebrus, ii 96, 5 n; see Herodot. vii 109, 3 126 and Strabo Epit. vii.

Neutral states admit only single ships of war of belligerents into their harbours, ii 7, 2 n iii 71, 1 n. vi 52, 1 n

New-moon, see Moon

Nicanor, one of the two yearly chieftains of the Chaonians, in Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, ii 80, 6 nn.

Nicasus, s of Cecalus, a Megarean, signs the year's Truce, iv 119, 2

Niceratus, f of Nicias, an Ath iii 51, 1 91, 1 iv 27, 5 42, 1 53, 1 119, 2 129, 2 v 16, 1 83, 4 vi 8, 2.

Nicias, an Ath president (*ἐπιστράτης*) when the year's Truce was ratified, iv 118, 7 nn

Nicias, an Ath f of Hagnon, ii 58, 1 iv 102, 3

Nicias, s of Niceratus, an Ath. takes Minoa, iii 51 on expedition against Melos, Tanagra, and Opuntian Locris, 91 Cleon makes insinuations against him, iv 27, 5 n N offers the command against Sphacteria to Cleon, 28, 1 again presses Cleon and renounces the command, § 2 on the expedition to the coast of Corinth victorious, iv 42-44 ravages the coast near Crommyon, lands on that of Epidaurus, fortifies and garnisons Methone (see n) and returns, 45 expedition against Cythera, takes it, ravages the coast of Laconia, 53 54 swears to the year's Truce, 119, 2 sails from Potidæa to recover Mende and Scione, and takes Mende, 129-131 surrounds Scione with lines, and returns, 131, 3 133, 4 his wishes for peace, v 16, 1 swears to the fifty years' Peace, 19, 2, and to the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1 the above treaties negotiated by him and Laches, 43, 2 Alcibiades wishes to detach the Lac ambassadors at Athens from Nicias, 45, 3 N recommends alliance with the Lac rather than the Argives, 46, 1 persuades

the Ath to send him on an embassy to Lac with their demands, § 2, 3 obtains only the renewal of their oaths from the Lac, is blamed by the Ath § 4 his intended expedition against the Chalcidians of the Thracian Border frustrated by Periccles, v 83, 4 appointed against his inclination on the intended expedition to Sicily, thinks it injudicious, vi 8, 2, 4 speaks against it, 9-14 finding his arguments ineffectual, represents the magnitude of the force required, 19-23 his object, 24, 1 on the demand of the Ath he gives details, 25, 1, 2 he had expected the representations of the Egæstæans would prove unfounded, 46, 2 his plan of operations, 47 N coasts along from Hyccara to Egæta, obtains thirty talents, returns to the army, 62, 4 exhorts his forces before the first battle at Syracuse, 67, 3-68 leads his men on, 69, 1 N prevents the Syrac from taking the Ath lines, 102, 2 n the Syrac with a view to a peace hold communications with N now by the death of Lamachus sole commander, 103, 3 N contemns the small force of Gylippus, and neglects to intercept it, 104, 3 sends four ships to look out for it, vii 1, 2 n does not advance against the Syrac 3 3 resolves to fortify Plemmyrium, 4, 4 sends twenty ships to intercept the remainder of the Cor aids to Syracuse, 4, 7 n the progress of the Syrac counter-work compels him to fight, 6, 1 is defeated and the circumvallation of Syracuse rendered impossible, § 3, 4 perceives his need of a considerable reinforcement, 8, 1. writes to Athens, confines himself to precautionary measures, § 2, 3 his despatch arrives at Athens and is read, 10-15 the Ath appoint Menander and Euthydemus to share his command, 16, 1 nn. sends to his

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Pamillus, a Megarean, founder of Selinus in Sicily, vi, 4, 2 n

Pamphylia, a region on the S coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia, the r Eurymedon in it, 1. 100, 1

Panactum, a fortress on the borders of Attica, betrayed to the Bœot v 3, 5. to be restored to the Ath by the Treaty of Peace for fifty years, 18, 5 the Lac promise their endeavours to recover Panactum for the Ath 35, 5 the Lac entreat the Bœot. to deliver Panactum to them, that they might exchange it for Pylus, 36, 2 n 39, 2. demolished by the Bœot 39, 3. their pretext for this, demolition announced, 42, 1 consequent indignation of the Ath § 2 Lac embassy to Ath to ask for Pylus in return for Panactum, 44, 3. Ath. demand of the Lac. to restore P. perfect, 46, 2.

Panæi, an independent Thracian people N of the r Strymon alarmed by Sitalces' invasion of Macedonia, 11. 101, 3.

Panærus, (a Thess.) cooperates in aiding Brasidas' march through Thessaly, 1v 78, 1

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Pandion, k of Athens, f of Procles, 11. 29, 3, 4 nn

Pangæum, a m of Thrace N of the Strymon, 11 99, 3, see Herod. v. 16, 1. vii 112, 2

Panormus, Achaic, adjoining Achaic Rhium, at the mouth of the Corinthian gulf, land forces of the Pelop there to support their fleet, 11. 86, 1 n, 4 it retires thither on its defeat, 92, 2, see Straboix and Polyb 1v.

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Panormus, in the Milesian territory, landing of the Ath there, viii. 24, 1.

Pantacyas or Pantacyes, a r near Hyblæan Megara, E coast of Sicily, vi 4, 1

Parali, one of the three divisions of the Malians or Maliansians, 11 92, 2 n

Paralian region of Attica (ἡ Παράλιος γῆ), II 55, I n ἡ παραλία γῆ, 56, I

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Parasi, a people of Thessaly, unknown, among the Thess aid to Athens, II 22, 4 n

Parauæans, a people of Epeirus situate on the r. Auos, join Cnemus' expedition against Acarnania, II 80, 8, see Palmeri Græc Ant p 334, &c

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Parians, Thasos a colony of, IV 104, 3

Parnassus, a m of Phocis, on the right of Demosthenes' intended route into Bœotia, III 95, I

Parnes, a m of Attica N of Athens, II 23, I. Ath fly thither on defeat at Oropus, IV 96, 6

Parrhasians, a people on the S frontier of Arcadia, subject to Mantinea, invaded by the Lac and restored by them to independence, V 33.

Parties, opposite, at Megara, await the turn of events, IV 71, I n, see Seditions

Parturition, on approach of, re-

moval of women from Delos to Rhe-neia decreed by the Ath III 104, 3

Pasitêidas, s of Hegesander, a Laced commander of Torone, IV 132, 3 defending it, V 3, I. is taken, § 2

Patmos, an island between Icaria and Leros, III 33, 4

Patræ, on the coast of Achaia, S W of Dyme (its history and site, distinguished from Patræ in Thessaly, see n), the Pelop fleet endeavours to cross from it to Acarnania, flies thither on defeat, 84, 3, sails thence to Cyllene, § 5 the Patreans or Patrensiens, persuaded by Alcibiades to carry down their walls to the sea, prevented by the Cor and Sicyomans, V 52, 2

Patrocles, f of Tantalus, a Lac IV 57, 3

Pausanias, a Lac. son of Cleombiotus, leader of the Greek Confederacy against Persia, I 94, I cousin to Pleistarchus and regent for him, 132, I. f of Pleistoanax k of Lac I. 107, 2 114, 4 II 21, I after victory at Platæa admitted Platæa as a free and independent member of the Greek Confederacy, II 71, 4 n and given to him by the Platæans, III 54, 4 buried his slain in their territory, 58, 6 his covenant with them, 68, 2 n sent with a Lac squadron, and the Confederate fleet, reduces Cyprus and Byzantium, I 94 laid Xerxes under an obligation, after the taking of Byzantium, I 128, 5 made Gongylus governor of Byzantium, § 6 opens by his means a correspondence with Xerxes, § 7-9 which Xerxes carries on through Artabazus, 129, I Xerxes' letter to him, § 2, 3. his consequent elation and arrogance drive the Asiatic Greeks to place themselves under Ath supremacy, 130 95, I n, 2, 4. is recalled, heavy charges brought against him, § 3 is

acquitted of the most serious, but called to account for private wrongs, § 5 goes to the Hellespont professing to serve as a volunteer, really for correspondence with the k with a view to the sovereignty of Greece, 128, 4 besieged by the Ath quits Byzantium for Colonæ in the Troad on information of his treason recalled by the Ephors, 131, 1, 2 n imprisoned, set at liberty, presents himself for trial, § 3. no sufficiently direct evidence to warrant his punishment, but strong grounds of suspicion against him, 132, 1 n. his tampering with the Helots, § 2 Helot evidence against him rejected, an Argilian brings forward letters from P to the k § 3. the Ephors in concealment overhear P admitting all the facts, and entreating the man to set out at once on his errand, 133 nn. on their preparing to arrest him, takes sanctuary in the temple of Minerva of the Brazen House, 134, 1-3 nn starved, on removal he dies, § 5 the Lac commanded by the Delphic oracle to change his place of burial, and instructed how to expiate their offence, § 6-8. place of his burial, § 7 n

Pausanias, k of Lacedæmon, a minor, son of Pleistoanax (who was then in exile, cf 11 21, 1 v 16) and nephew of Cleomenes, 11 26, 2 n.

Pausanias, a Maced (supposed to be either son or brother of Derdas, see Schol.), acts with the Ath against Perdiccas, 1 61, 2

Pay (by the treaty of Alliance between Athens and the Argive Confederacy), of cavalry double that of the infantry, of which heavy-armed, light, and archers receive alike, v 47, 6 n. at siege of Potidæa, Ath. heavy-armed, their servants, and the ships' crews receive equal pay, 11 17, 4 n the same amount (a drachma per day,

double of the usual rate) paid to the Ath crews by the Egestæans, vi 8, 1 n and by the Ath to their crews on the Sicilian expedition, and addition made to this by the trierarchs, vi 31, 3 nn the same pay given to their Thracian auxiliaries, vii 27, 2 rates at which Tissaphernes paid the Pelop fleet, viii 29, 1, 2 n Alcibiades instigates Tissaphernes to reduce their pay and issue it irregularly, viii 45, 2 pay for civil service abolished at Athens by the oligarchical party, 65, 3 nn 67, 3 its abolition confirmed on the counter-revolution, 97, 1. the senate or council of 500 received pay, 69, 4 n, see also drachma, obolus, talent

Peace, its advantages, iv. 62, 1, see Diplomatic Transactions.

Pedaritus, son of Leon, a Lac. appointed governor of Chios, goes from Miletus to Erythræ by land, viii 28, 5 crosses with his troops over to Chios, 32, 2 refuses to aid in effecting the revolt of Lesbos, § 3 gives unconsciously false intelligence to Astyochus of a plot to betray Erythræ, 33, 3 discovers it to have been feigned in order to the escape of Erythræan prisoners from the Ath at Samos, § 4 puts to death some Chians for being in the interest of Athens, 38, 3 n complains to Lac of Astyochus neglecting to aid Chios, § 4. excites suspicion against him at Lac 39, 2 again asks aid of Astyochus, 40, 1 sends word to the Pelop fleet at Rhodes, of the desperate situation of Chios, 55, 2 slain in a sally, § 3

Pegæ, in the Megarean territory, on the Cor. gulf, held by the Ath 1 103, 4 gives the command of the passes of Geraneia, 107, 3 Ath. expedition thence, against Sicyon and Cœniadæ, 111, 3, 4. given up by the Ath. at the thirty years' Peace, 115, 1.

Cleon persuades the Ath to demand it, iv 21, 3 Megarean exiles there distress and annoy Megara, 66, 1 the M exiles recalled from Pegæ, 74, 1

Peiræus (Πειραιὺς, gen Πειραιῶς), the port of Athens, and maritime town adjoining, contained three natural harbours Fortification of begun in the archonship of Themistocles, 1 93, 4—8 nn recommended by him to the Ath as their final refuge, § 9. Long Wall from Athens to, begun, 107, 1 its length, 11 13, 9 n. circuit of P with Munychia, 1b influx of people in the Pelop invasion partly accommodated there, 11 17, 1 pestilence broke out there first, 11 48, 2 tanks then existing there, but no fountains 1b n Pelop design against, its unguarded and insecure state, 93, 1, 2 the Pelop design relinquished, § 3 the Ath in the city and in P alarmed, 94, 1, 2 march thither, launch their fleet, and guard P § 3 it is henceforth better secured, § 6 n the Ath expect the enemy's fleet from Sicily there, viii 1, 2 n its freedom from blockade owing to the Ath armament at Samos, viii 76, 5 n. the armament at Samos eager to sail against P. 82, 1, 2 86, 4 Eetionia constructed to command it, 90, 3, 4 n a Portico adjacent to Eetionia in P § 5 Alexicles seized in P 92, 4 Theramenes hastens thither, § 6 great tumult and alarm there, § 7 Theramenes arrives, Eetionia demolished, § 9—11 nn. heavy-armed troops in P. march to the city, 93 1 n on appearance of a Pelop fleet off Salamis, the Ath all hasten down to P. and man its defences and their fleet, 94 after defeat at Eretria and revolt of Eubœa, an attack upon P dreaded, 96, 1—3 capture at a later period by the Pelop v. 26, 1

Peiræus (Πειραιός), a port on the Cor coast, near the Epidaurian border, the Ath drive on shore, disable and blockade a Pelop fleet there, viii 10, 3, 4 n 11, 1 this concealed from the Chians, 14, 4 eight ships of the blockading fleet first sent off against Chios, then twelve more, and seven Chian ships withdrawn by the Ath 15 the twenty Pelop ships at P break the blockade, defeat the Ath and go to Cenchreæ, 20, 1

Peiræce, part of the coast opposite to Eubœa occupied by the Oropians, 11 23, 3 n = ἡ πέραν γῆ, 11 85, 1 91, 3.

Peisander, an Ath sent with others from Samos to Athens, to effect Alcibiades' recall and an oligarchical revolution, viii 49 convinces his opposers there of the hopeless condition of Athens, and its need of the king's help, 53, 1, 2, and declares the establishment of oligarchy to be the only means of obtaining it, § 3 it is conceded to him, 54, 1 with colleagues empowered to negotiate with Tissaphernes and recall Alcibiades, § 2 on his false charges Phrynichus is deprived of command, § 3 urges oligarchical clubs to union and promptitude, sails to negotiate with Tissaphernes, § 4 n. foiled by extravagant demands of Alcibiades on Tissaphernes' part, returns to Samos, 56 he and his colleagues strengthen their cause in the army, and urge the Samians to adopt oligarchy, 63, 3 sent to Athens, on their voyage to establish oligarchy in the subject states, 64, 1. arrive with auxiliaries obtained on the voyage (cf 69, 3), 65, 1 find most of their objects effected by the clubs, § 2, 3 effect appointment of ten commissioners, ἐνγγραφῆς, to frame a constitution, 67, 1 n he proposes prohibition of the γραφαὶ παρανόμων, § 2 n, suppression of all the

existing magistracies, and salaries paid to civil officers, and organization of an executive council of 400, § 3. 68, 1. by his persuasion an oligarchical conspiracy is organized at Samos, 73, 2 he is among the most determined opponents of popular government, 90, 1. on the overthrow of the oligarchy flies to Deceleia, 98, 1

Peisistratus, tyrant of Athens, f of Hippias, Hipparchus, and Thessalus, 1. 20, 3. vi 54, 2 n 55, 1 n Delos partially purified by him, iii 104, 2 died old, vi 54, 2. levied a tenth upon the Ath § 5 n character of his government and that of his sons, 53, 3 54, 5, 6 overthrown by the Lac 53, 3 the time of this, 59, 4 n. Peisistratus, grandson of the first by his son Hippias, vi 54, 6. when Archon dedicated the altar of the twelve gods, and that of the Pythian Apollo, ib n

Peithias, a Cocyæan senator, voluntary proventus to the Ath and a popular leader, tried as a traitor to the liberties of his country, iii 70, 4 n. is acquitted, and charges his opponents with sacrilege, they are fined, and assassinate him, § 5-7 nn

Pelasgians, the name most widely prevailing in the population of Greece in early times, 1 3, 2 nn Pelasgian quarter at Athens, its site, oracular warning against its being inhabited, ii 17, 1 n, 2. on its name and history, ib. n. Tyrrheno-Pelasgians former inhabitants of Lemnos and in Athens, and the chief element in the mixed population of Athos, iv 109, 3 n

Pele, an island off Clazomenæ, viii. 31, 2

Pella, a city of Macedonia W of the r Axios, ii 99, 3 100, 4

Pellenians, inhabitants of Pellene, easternmost state in Achaia, the only one at first engaged in the War, allies

of the Lac ii. 9, 2 n furnish ships, § 3 invade Argolis with the Lac. Confederacy, v 58, 3 60, 3 in position above the Argives, 59, 3. together with the Arcadians and Sicyonians required to furnish ten ships to the Lac Confederacy, viii 3, 2. lose one ship at Cynossema, 106, 3

Pellichus, f of Aristæus, a Cor 1 29, 1

Pelops coming from Asia obtained power by riches, and gave name to Peloponnesus, the Pelopid family becomes superior to the Perseid, 1 9, 2 n

Peloponnesus, tradition of the origin of the name, 1 9, 2. in early times its inhabitants often changed, 1 2, 3 its five divisions, 10, 2 n conquest of it by the Dorians and Heracleids, 12, 3 division of it among the conquerors, condition of the old inhabitants, its conquest occasions the prevalence of the Hellenic name throughout Greece, ib n most of Italy and Sicily colonised from Pelop since the Trojan War, 12, 4, 5. Ægina near it, ii 27, 1 alliance of the states around it sought by the Ath 7, 3 n. the insular states round Pelop free allies of the Ath. vi. 85, 3. the youth of Pelop numerous and ready for War, ii 8, 1 all its states except Argos and Achaia (which were neutral) in the Lac Confederacy, 9, 2 n scarcely touched by the plague, 54, 7 n all its states free by the treaty between Lac and Argos, v 77, 5 79, 1. Pelop independent, vi. 77, 1 troops hired from Peloponnesus, by Mytilenæan exiles, iv. 52, 2, by exiles from Bæot Orchomenos, 76, 3, by Amorges, on his capture take service in the Pelop ranks, viii 28, 4 —The Peloponnesians as opponents, as described by Pericles, 1 141, 142 Dorians, constant enemies of Ionians, outnumbering the Ath.

vi 82, 2 for their history under the leading of the Lac see article Laced For other temporary combinations see articles Argos and Corinth

Peloris, a N E prom of Sicily in the territory of Messina, naval camp of the Syrac and Epizephyrian Locrians there, iv 25, 3, see Cluv Sic p 88.

Pelta, a small shield, *ἀσπίς τετραγώνος* Schol on ii 29, 6 Thracian Peltastæ, ib vii 27, 1 and others, iv 129, 2 Edonian, Myrcinian, and Chalcidian P v 6, 4 P from Crussis and Olynthus, ii 79, 6. Boeotian P iv 93, 3

Penalties, why gradually made more severe, iii 45, 2, 3 still ineffectual, § 4 why, § 5-7

Penestæ of Thessaly, their origin, n iv 78, 6

Pentacosiomedimni, the highest class of Ath citizens, the money value of their qualification, iii, 16, 1 n

Pentecontér, in the Lac army, a commander of a Pentecostys or body of fifty men, v 66, 3 68, 3 n

Peparethus, an island off the S. part of Magnesia, recession of the sea there occasioned by an earthquake, iii 89, 4 n (see Strabo ix)

Peræbia and Peræbi, a region and people subject to and N of Thessaly, iv. 78, 5, 6 n, see Palmeri Gr Ant p 325

Perdiccas, k of Lower or Maritime Macedonia, son of Alexander, and brother of Philip, i 57, 1, 2 ii 29, 8 n, 9 99, 1, 3 nn f of Archelaus, 100, 2 n his predecessors, ib n suspected by the Ath i 56, 2 of a friend and ally became hostile to the Ath through their alliance with Philip and Derdas, 57, 1, 2 endeavours at a confederacy of the Cor Chalcidians, and Bottæans, § 3 the maritime Chalcidians at his persua-

sion migrate into Olynthus, 58, 2, 3. Ath expedition with Philip and Derdas acts against his dominions, 59, 2. reinforced make terms of alliance with him and retire, after a treacherous attempt on Berea, 61, 1, 2 n he breaks with the Ath and is chosen commander of the cavalry of the Chalcidian allies, 62, 2 two hundred of his cavalry at Olynthus, prevented from acting at battle of Potidæa, § 3, 4 63, 2 the Ath wish his opposition removed, ii 29, 6 is reconciled to them, they restore Therme to him, he aids them, § 8, 9 secretly sends aid to Cnemus' Pelop. expedition against Acarnania, 80, 10. Sitalkes' expedition against him to extort fulfilment of some promise, 95, 1, 2 Philip's son Amyntas brought forward by Sitalkes as k of the Maced § 3 Perdicas communicates with Sitalkes, 101, 1 gains over to his interests, by promising his sister with a dowry, Seuthes who prevails on Sitalkes to retire, § 5-7 Nicomidas of Larisa in Thessaly, a friend of Perdicas, aids the march of Brasidas, iv 78, 2 Perdicas invited the expedition of Brasidas, his motives, 79 is considered an enemy by the Ath 82. marches with Brasidas against Airhibæus, 83, 1 offended with Brasidas' proposal to seek alliance with Airhibæus, reduces his subsidy, § 2-6 nn employs his influence for the surrender of Amphipolis to Brasidas, 103, 2 cooperates with Brasidas, 107, 3 second expedition with Brasidas against Arrhibæus, 124, 1 defeats the Lyncestians, 124, 3 n Illyrians hired by him fail to join him, wishes to advance, is opposed by Brasidas, § 4. betrayed by the Illyrians, is hurried off by his flying troops without communicating with Brasidas, 125, 1 nn. Brasidas' troops, in revenge for their

desertion, on arriving in his dominions plunder and destroy the property of his subjects, 128, 3, 4 nn. his consequent alienation from the Pelop § 5 n makes peace with the Ath 132, 1 his influence with Thes-salian chiefs prevents passage of reinforcements for Brasidas, § 2 Cleon at Eion sends to him for aid, v 6, 2. the Lac and Argives persuade him to join their alliance, v 80, 2 influenced by his Argive descent, 1b. the Ath. ravage part of his dominions, or blockade him in them (according to various readings), v. 83, 4 n their reasons, 1b his territory ravaged by them, vi 7, 3 the Chalcidians refuse to join him, § 4 he marches with Euctemon, an Ath general, against Amphipolis, vii 9

Pericleides, f. of Athenæus, a Lac. iv 119, 2.

Pericles, s of Xanthippus, an Ath general, commands the expedition from Pegæ against Sicyon and CEniadae, 1 111, 3 reduces Eubœa after its revolt, 114, nn in the sea-fight off Tragia defeats the Samians, 116, 1 sails from Samos for Caunus and Caria to meet the Phœnician fleet, § 3 on his return completes the blockade of Samos, 117, 2 is aimed at by the Lac in their demand that the Ath should banish the accursed of the goddess, 127, 1 n. his maternal ancestry, 1b n the Lac wish to excite odium against him, because their most formidable opponent, § 2, 3 n his speech to encourage the Ath firmly to resist the Lac demands, 140—144 nn his advice followed by the Ath 145, 1 his opinion, against receiving either herald or embassy while the Lac were in the field, followed, ii 12, 2 is one of the ten generals, 13, 1. gives his lands and houses to the state, for what reasons, 1b nn advises the Ath to remove

their families and effects from the country into Athens, avoid a battle, and keep a firm hold on their allies, § 2 n details their tribute from allies, other revenue, and amount of treasure in the Parthenon, in other temples, and on the statue of Athene, § 3—5 nn the amount of heavy-armed troops, § 6, 7 of cavalry, mounted archers and archers, and triremes, § 10, 11 nn. leads them to expect victory in the war, § 12 popular feeling turns against him when Attica is ravaged by the Pelop. ii 21, 5 confident that his decision against a battle was correct calls no assembly, 22, 1 sends out cavalry to check the enemy's stragglers, § 2 heads the invasion of the Megarid, 31, 1 n chosen to pronounce a funeral oration over the first Ath slain in this war, 34, 9, 10 his funeral oration, 35—46. adheres to his opinion against the Ath meeting the enemy in the field, 56, 1 sails out with the Ath fleet against the coasts of Peloponnesus, 56, 1 vi 31, 2 after the Pelop second invasion of Attica and the plague, is regarded by the Ath as the cause of their calamities, ii 59 delivers a speech calculated to soothe and encourage them, 60—64. partly succeeds, 65, 1, 2 n but is fined, § 3 chosen general and the whole direction of affairs committed to him, § 4 general character of his administration, § 5, 10 his death, his foresight, § 6 the Ath depart from the course he had marked out, § 7 his singular influence over them, § 8—10 abundant means of the Ath in his judgment for triumphing over the Pelop § 14

Perieres, of Cuma, founder of Zancle, vi 4, 5

Periœci, Laconian, some of them join in the revolt of the Helots, 1 101, 2 who they were, 1b n. and Ap-

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Peripoli, *περίπολοι*, at Athens, iv 67, 1 a moveable defensive force, their age, length and nature of their service, equipment, stations, barracks, or forts *περιπόλια*, their commanders *περιπόλαρχοι*, ib. n occasionally employed beyond the frontiers (?), iv 67, 1 n one of them assassinates Phrynichus, viii 92, 2 the peripolarch remotely implicated, ib

Peripolium, *περιπόλιον*, or guard-fort of the Epizephyrian Locrians, taken by the Ath iii 99 n Peripolia of the Syrac vi 45, 2 their outlay on them, vii 48, 5 n

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Persians, the, kings of,—Cyrus, i 13, 6 invaded Asia W of the r Halys, conquered Crœsus, enslaved Greek continental states, i6 Cambyzes, i3, 6 Dareius, i4, 3, with the Phœnician navy conquers the islands, i6 Xerxes, i4, 3 i29, i, 2 Artaxerxes, i04, i n, son of Xerxes, i37, 5 dies, iv 50, 3 Dareius, son of Artaxerxes, viii 5, 4 Pelop treaties with him, i8 37 58 Persian nobles, houses at Athens where they had been quartered, i 89, 3 a Persian table laid for Pausanias, i30, i a P travels with Themistocles up to the k i37, 5 P language learnt by Themistocles, i38, i n custom of P. kingdom concerning gifts, ii 97, 4 n Persians use the Assyrian character, iv 50, 2 n. Persians with Medes, see *Medes*

Perseidæ inferior to the Pelopidæ, i 9, 2

Pestilence at Athens, the, destroyed a considerable part of the population, i 23, 4 n broke out in the second year of the war, whence it came, its virulence, all means used against it ineffectual, ii 47, 4—48, i nn first appearance in Peiræus, report of the tanks being poisoned, 48, 2 the city itself attacked by it, § 3 its general symptoms and course, 48, 4—49 nn remarks on carnivorous animals as affected by it, 50, nn all other diseases merged in it, 51, 2 no treatment, no specific availed, no constitution bore up against it, § 3—5 nn moral character elicited by means of it, § 6—7 nn seldom fatal on a second attack, § 8, 9 n aggravated by the crowded state of the city, 52, i, 2 disregard of the obligations of religion, the rites of burial, morality and law, from the apparent nearness of death, 52, 3—53 nn various reading of a prophecy suited to the event, 54, 2—4 seemed to verify the oracle to the Lac § 5, 6. hardly affected the Pelop § 7 n reinforcements carry it to the camp before Potidæa, consequent great loss of men, 58, 2—4 second attack, iii 87, i duration of each visitation and large amount of its victims, § 2, 3 contemporaneous with numerous earthquakes, § 4 n

Petra, in the Rhegian territory, vii. 35, 2, see Cluveri Sic p 367

Phacium, in Thessaly, near *Peræbia*, iv 78, 5

Phæacians, former inhabitants of Corcyra, their naval fame, i 25, 4 n.

Phæax, s of Erasistratus, an Ath. his embassy to Sicily to organize a confederacy against Syracuse, v 4, i, 5. prevails upon Camarina and Acragas, § 6 other negotiations and return, 5,

Phædimus, a Lac commissioner for receiving from the Boeot and de-

livering to the Ath Panactum and Ath prisoners, v 42, 1

Phaemis, an Argive priestess of Here, succeeds Chrysis, iv 133, 3

Phænippus, an Ath scribe or registrar, at the ratification of the one year's Truce, iv 118, 7 n

Phagres, a town of the Pieres in Thrace, E of the r Strymon, ii 99, 3, see Herod vii 112, 1.

Phalerum, the eastern harbour of Athens Connected with the city by a long wall, i 107, 1. (see Meursius De Pop. Att p 136, and De Piræeo, c 102.) Phaleric wall, length of, ii 13, 8 n

Phalus, s of Eratocleides, a descendant of Hercules, a Corinthian, founder of Epidamnus, i 24, 2

Phanæ, a promontory of Chios, the Chians defeated there by the Ath. vii 24, 3, see Livy xiv and Strabo xiv.

Phanomachus, s of Callimachus, an Ath general to whom Potidæa surrenders, ii 70, 1

Phanotis, a district in Phocis, on the Boeot border, iv 76, 3 n Nicomachus, of Phanotis, divulges the Ath design upon Boeotia, 89, 1, see Strabo ix and Pausan in Phocis, and Palmeri Græc Ant p 673

Pharax, f of Styphon, a Lac. iv. 38, 1, 2

Pharnabazus, f. of Pharnaces, ii 67, 1 another, s. of Pharnaces, satrap of the Hellespontine cities (or of Dascyhum, n on viii 5, 4) viii 6, 1 sends to the Lac for aid to effect the revolt of the Hellespontine cities from Athens, ib. his agents entrusted by him with a subsidy for an expedition, 8, 1 nn a fleet sent out to aid him, 39, 1, 2 Pharnabazus and his brothers, sons of Pharnaces, n on viii 58, 1. Abydus and Lampsacus revolt to him, 62, 1. of forty ships despatched to him from Miletus only ten arrive, 80, 1, 3. induces the Grand

Pelop fleet to sail from Miletus for the Hellespont, 99, 1 sixteen ships had come to him before, § 2 n Tissaphernes mortified at this, 109

Pharnaces, f of Artabazus, i 129, 1 another, s of Pharnabazus, Lac ambassadors on their way to him, ii 67, 1 grants the Delians expelled by the Ath a settlement at Atramyttium, v 1 father of another Pharnabazus, viii 6, 1 n, see also n on 5, 4 the sons of Pharnaces, viii 58, 1 n.

Pharos, in Egypt, i 104, 1

Pharsalus, in Thessaly, the Ath attack it without success, i 111, 1, 2. Menon of Ph. with Pharsalian cavalry comes to aid Athens, ii 22, 4, 5 Brasidas sends thither to his Thessalian friends, iv. 78, 1. halts there, § 5 Thucydides of Ph mitigates the animosity of the contending parties at Athens, vii 92, 8 n.

Phaselis, a city on the coast of Lycia, near Pamphylia, Ath trading vessels thence, ii 69, 1 mentioned in order reverse of the local, viii 88 n Hippocrates a Spartan learns at Phaselis the duplicity of Tissaphernes, 99, 1. Alcibiades returns thence, 108, 1

Pheia, a city of Elis on the coast between the rivers Peneius and Alpheius, its territory wasted and itself taken by the Ath who then reembark, ii 25, 4-6. its neighbourhood inhabited by Perioeci, ib n Demosthenes destroys there a transport destined for Sicily, vii 31, 1

Phæreans, people of Phære in Thessaly, send cavalry to aid Athens, ii. 22, 4 n

Philemon, f of Ameinades, an Ath. ii 67, 2

Philippus, a Maced brother of Perdiccas and son of Alexander, in alliance with the Ath against Perdiccas, i 57, 1 n, 2. with them wars against Perdiccas, 59, 2 six hundred of his cavalry aid the Ath. against Potidæa,

1 61, 2 Philippus' son Amyntas, supported by Sitalkes, 11 95, 2, 3 100, 3 part of Macedonia formerly his kingdom, 100, 3

Philippus, a Laced appointed governor of Miletus, viii 28, 5 n sent to bring up the Phœnician fleet from Aspendus, 87, 6. reports the duplicity of Tissaphernes, 99, 1

Philocharidas, a Lac s of Erythraïdas, signs the one year's Truce, iv 119, 2, and the fifty years' Peace, v 19, 2 one of the three commissioners for executing it, 21, 1 swears to the Alliance with Athens, 24, 1 on the embassy to Athens, friendly to the Ath 44, 3

Philocrates, s. of Demeas, an Ath reinforces the force besieging Melos, v 116, 3

Philoctetes, his ships the smallest on the expedition against Troy, 1 10, 4 his crews at once rowers and archers, § 5

Phlius, an inland state of Pelop N of Argolis, the Phliasians requested to subsidize the Cor expedition to Epidamnus, 1 27, 4 four hundred among Brasidas' forces at Tripodiscus, iv 70, 1 Chrysis flies thither from Argos, 133, 3 Lac confederacy assembles at Phlius to invade Argolis, the whole Phliasian army attends, v 57, 2 Agis and the Lac arrive, 58, 2 the Phl march with the Pellœnians and Cor 58, 4 encounter the Argives with loss, 59, 1 in position above the Argives, § 3 assembled with the Lac confederacy at Nemea, 60, 3 n Phliasian territory invaded and wasted by the Argives for harbouring their exiles, 83, 3 on a second invasion the Phl entrap the Arg in ambuscade, 115, 1 Phl a third time invaded by the Arg vi. 105, 3,

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Stratus, a considerable inland city of Acarnania, eighty stades from the r. Anapus (ii. 82, 1), near the r. Achelous, first object of attack in Cnemus' expedition, ii 80, 12. 81, 2. the Stratians defeat the Chaonians and other barbarian allies of the Pelop and Ambraciots, § 5, 6 and harass their whole force with slings, § 8, 9 n erect a trophy, 82, 3 the Ath expel from it disaffected persons, 102, 2. the Stratian territory traversed by a Pelop. force, iii 106, 1 n, 2, see Palmeri Gr Ant p 385, &c.

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Styphon, s of Pharax a Lac. commander at Sphacteria, parleys with the Ath iv 38, 1, 2

Styreans, inhabitants of Styra, in Eubœa, tributary subjects of the Ath vii 57, 4, see Strabo x

Subterraneous outlets for water from the Mantinea, v 65, 4 n.

Suburb, does not exactly express the meaning of the Greek *προαστεῖον*, which rather answers to our word *park*, iv 69, 2 n. the finest at Athens was the Cerameicus without the walls, the place appropriated to public funerals, ii 34, 6 n

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Sunium (see Strabo ix x), southernmost promontory of Attica, supplies brought to Athens by sea round Sunium, vii 28, 1 S fortified for the protection of the corn-ships, viii 4 the Pelop fleet pass it on their way to Eubœa, viii 95, 1.

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Superstition, effects of The Lac relinquish an expedition in consequence of unpropitious sacrifices, v. 54, 2 n. 55, 3 116, 1,—of earthquakes, iii 89, 1 vi 95, 1, lose Pylus from delay during a festival, iv 5, 1. during month Carneus abstain from all military operations, and thus lose part of the advantage gained by victory at Mantinea, v 75 2, 5 —The Cor succour to Chios delayed by the Isthmian festival, viii 9. in consequence of earthquake assemblies of the people at Athens adjourned, v 45, 4 n., a congress at Corinth broken up, 50, 5, the Lac change the commander and send out fewer ships, viii 6, 5 n. eclipse of the moon prevents the timely retreat of Nicias, vii 50, 4 nn the Argives profit by the superstition of the Lac vi 95, 2.

Supplicants, not the custom of the Greeks to kill, iii 58, 3 n 66, 3 67, 5

Supplication, most solemn and powerful mode of, among the Molossians, i 136, 7 n.

Suspension of hostilities for burial of the slain, i 63, 3

Sworded (*μαχαροφόροι*), oi Dian Thracians, dwelling in Rhodope, called out by Sitalkes, ii 96, 2 n the best foot-soldiers in his army, 98, 7 hired by the Ath. too late for the Sicilian expedition, vii 27, 1, n 2 on their way home land in Bœotia,

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Sybota, I islands off the coast of Thesprotia, opposite to the S extremity of Corcyra, the Corcyraëans' naval encampment on one of them, i 47, 1 they raise a trophy there, 54, 1 II a port in Thesprotia, the Corinthians' wrecks and slain brought in there, i 50, 3 the Corcyraëans and Ath offer battle there to the Cor 52, 1 the Cor erect a trophy there, 54, 1 the Pelop fleet puts in there on the way to Corcyra, iii 76, 2

Syca, or Tycha, (*Συκή*, or *Τύχη*), designates a place at or near Syracuse, its meaning controverted, vi 98, 2 n

Symæthus, a 1 of Sicily in the Leontine territory, the Syracusans encamp there when marching against Catana, vi 65, 1, see Cluverii Sic. p 124

Syme, an island N of Rhodes Charminus looks out near it for the Pelop reinforcements, viii 41, 4 he hardly escapes there with loss from the Pelop fleet, 42, 1-4 Astyochus raises a trophy there, § 5 Ath fleet sails thither from Samos to recover Charminus' sails and masts, 43, 1 n, see Strabo xiv

Synœcia, a state festival at Athens, commemorating the concentration there of the executive and administrative authority, and incorporation of the townships of Attica, ii 15, 3 nn, see Meursii Græc feriat

Syracuse (for the orthography see iii 86, 2 v 1), a city on E. coast of Sicily, founded by Archias, a Cor its site previously occupied by Sicels, vi. 3, 2 as large as Athens, vii 28, 3. its position peninsular, vi. 99, 1 the Syrac under Gelo (Herod. vii 156, 3)

remove the Megareans from Hyblæan Megara, vi 4, 1 n 94, 1 Syracusan political exiles (the Myletidæ) jointly with Chalcidians from Zancle found Himera, 5, 1 the S. found Acræ, Casmenæ, and Camarina, § 2, 3 expel the Camarinæans and cede then territory to Hippocrates tyrant of Gela, § 3 (see Herod vii 154, 5) war with the Leontines, iii 86, 2 Dorian states of Sicily (except Camarina), and in Italy the Locrians, their allies, iii 88, 5 Sicel subject allies revolt, the Syrac frequently occupied the citadels of Sicel towns, 103, 1 n (compare vi 88, 5) Syrac sallying from Inessa inflict loss on the Ath 103, 2 overrun the territory of allies of the Ath in Sicily, 115, 4 seize Messina, iv 1, 1 their motives, § 2 station then navy there, 24, 1 beaten in an action in the strait, 25, 1, 2. repulse the Ath attacks at Pelorus, and on their passage to Messina, § 3-6 nn Hermocrates, a Syrac advocates general pacification of Sicily, iv 58, 2-64 the Syrac cede Morgantine to Camarina, 65, 1 n called in by the Leontine aristocracy, expel the popular party and incorporate the others with themselves, v 4, 3 some of these deserting raise war against the Syrac § 4 n the Ath hence impute to the S a desire to extend their dominion, § 5 the Sicelots, if governed by Syracuse, less formidable to the Ath. vi 11, 2 n the Ath reckon on the alliance of barbarian inhabitants of Sicily against Syracuse, 17, 6 damage to Syracuse the Ath motive for invading Sicily, 18, 4 resources of Syrac 20, 3, 4 nn they disbelieve the rumour of the Ath expedition, 32, 4 35, 1 Hermocrates urges preparation against it, 33 34 Athenagoras imputes the report to the disaffection of the Syrac. aristocracy to their popular constitu-

tion, 36-40 a Syrac general deprecates recriminations and advises careful preparation, 41 they learn the arrival at Rhegium of the Ath armament, and prepare in earnest, 45 Alcibiades' plan first to detach the Sicels and Messanians from the Syrac and then attack Syracuse, 48 the Ath invite all Leontines in Syracuse to join them, they also reconnoitre the city, harbours, and vicinity, 50, 4 nn the party favourable to Syracuse fly from Catana, 51, 2 a false report of the Syrac manning a navy draws the Ath thither, 52, 1 the Syrac horse inflict loss on the Ath landing in their territory, § 2. the Syrac emboldened by the Ath inactivity, taunt them, 63 the Syrac. forces drawn away to Catana by false intelligence, 64 65, 1 the Ath and allies embark at Catana, reach Syracuse and land, the Syrac on learning the truth turn back, 65, 2 the Ath secure themselves from the Syrac horse, 66, 1, 2 the Syrac offer battle to the Ath § 3 next day prepare for battle, drawn up sixteen deep, 67, 1 n, 2 (compare iv 93, 4 n) did not expect the Ath to attack, 69, 1 n preliminary skirmishing, § 2 the closing and feelings of the combatants, § 3 the conflict obstinate, a storm during it, 70, 1 n. the S defeated, § 2 their cavalry cover their retreat, § 3 they secure Olympieum and return into the city, § 4 their loss, 71, 1 encouraged and advised by Hermocrates, 72 nn, reduce the number of their generals to three, send embassies for aid to Corinth and Lac 73 n. the Syrac party secure Messina against the Ath 74, 1 the S at Syracuse enclose the quarter Tementes, fortify Megara and Olympieum, and secure the landing-places by stockades, 75, 1 nn ravage the territory of Catana,

and burn the Ath encampment, § 2 (compare 88, 5) send an embassy to counteract the Ath embassy to Camarina, § 3, 4 Hermocrates' speech at Camarina, 76—80 nn the S feared by the Camarinæans, 88, 1 prepare for war, § 3 Sicels of the plains subject to them, § 4 they send garrisons and succours to the Sicels, § 5 proceedings of S embassy on the way to Corinth and Lac § 7—9 Alcibiades cooperates with it, § 10 inability of Syracuse if unaided to hold out, 91, 2 the Lac appoint Gylippus to command the Syrac 93, 2 a Syrac fortress in the Megarean territory repulses the Ath 94, 1 n some Syrac slain near the r Teras, § 2 their measures to secure Epipolæ, 96, 1 n why they call it Epipolæ, § 2 new generals in office, grand inspection near r Anapus, select 600 troops for defence of Epipolæ, and for other emergencies, § 3 n Leon, opposite the place of the Ath. landing, and Thapsus, the site of their naval encampment, near Syracuse, 97, 1, 2 nn Syrac army defeated, § 3, 4 Syracuse approached by the Ath § 5 the S alarmed at the progress of the Ath work at Syca (v l Tyca), 98, 2 n Syrac cavalry routed, § 3, 4 the S henceforth avoid a general engagement, and raise a counterwork, 99, 2, 3 the Syrac aqueducts broken up, and their counterwork taken and destroyed, 100 nn the S carry on a counterwork (ditch and palisade) through the marsh, vi 101, 1, 2 this Syrac counterwork attacked by the Ath., the Great Harbour entered by the Ath fleet, the Syrac army defeated, § 2, 3 gain a partial advantage, § 4 kill Lamachus and carry off his body, § 5, 6 attack on the Ath works on Epipolæ defeated, 102, 1—3 nn the S retreat into the city, § 4 n are shut

in by a double wall extending from Epipolæ to the Great Harbour, 103, 1 in despair treat for peace with Nicias, § 3 suspicious of each other appoint new generals, § 4 false report, of the complete circumvallation of Syracuse, reaches Gylippus at Leucas, 104, 1 he learns that Syracuse is still accessible, vii 1, 1 Gongylus, a Cor general, brings news of Gylippus' approach to S 2, 1 n the S go forth to meet him, § 2 he arrives at Epipolæ and marches with the S towards the Ath works, § 3 they find the Ath ready to receive, but not to make an attack, draw off to the citadel of Tementes, 3, 1—3 n under Gylippus threaten the Ath lines, and take Labdalum, § 4 take an Ath trieme, § 5 begin another counterwork, running up the slope of Epipolæ (see memoir and map, vol iii part 1), 4, 1 n advancing for a night-attack on the Ath works, 105, 1 on finding the Ath ready to receive them, § 2, 3 n Plemyrrium commands the Great Harbour of Syracuse, § 4 Syrac horse posted at Olympium, cut off Ath watering-parties and wood-cutters from Plemyrrium, § 6 n Syrac worsted in an action on Epipolæ, 5, 1—3 are encouraged by Gylippus, § 3 n, 4 by help of their cavalry, drive the Ath. back upon their lines, 6, 1—3 nn carry their counterwork beyond the Ath lines, § 4 reinforced from the Pelop send urgent request for further aid, 7, 1—3 begin to man and exercise a fleet, § 4 their ships outnumber the Ath 12, 4 their embassy induces the Lac to invade Attica, 18, 1 Gylippus brings reinforcements, from some Sicilian states, to Syrac 21, 1 with Hermocrates urges the Syr to attack the Ath by sea, § 2—4 they man their fleet, § 5 sea-fight off the entrance of the Great

Harbour, 22 nn by land they surprise the Ath forts on Plemyrnum, 23, 1 by sea, at first have the advantage, are finally defeated, § 2-4 demolish one, and garrison the two other forts on Plemyrnum, 24, 1 station ships there to obstruct the entrance of provisions for the Ath by sea, § 3 n send an embassy to the Pelop and a squadron of ships to the coast of Italy to intercept the Ath supplies, 25, 1 its proceedings, § 2, 3 returning met by an Ath. squadron which takes one ship, § 4 stockade in front of their covered docks attacked by the Ath § 5-7 by embassies urge the Sicilian states to further exertions against the Ath. § 9 n news of their taking Plemyrnum conveyed by Eurymedon to Demosthenes at Anactorium, 31, 3. of the aids marching to Syracuse 800 men cut off by the Sicel allies of the Ath 32 nn succours from Camarina, and Gela, and all the Greek states of Sicily except Acragas, 33, 1, 2 they defer attacking the Ath § 3 n improvements in the construction of their ships, 36, 1, 2 n, advantages arising from them, § 3-6 nn advance against the Ath by land and sea, 37 n first day's action without any important result, 38, 1 n pass the earlier part of the day after the following in manœuvring without results, 39 by advice of Ariston dining expeditiously, and returning, hurry the Ath into action unrefreshed and in disorder, 39, 40, 1, 2 nn havoc made of the Ath. fleet by the Syrac § 3, 4 nn gain the victory, 41, 1 lose two ships in following the Ath too far, § 2, 3 nn extent of the victory and assured hope of final success, § 4 their consternation at the arrival of the forces under Demosthenes and Eurymedon, 42, 2 nn all their advantages resulted from the

irresolution and delays of Nicias, § 3 their counterwork on Epipolæ the first object of attack, § 4 their lands near the Anapus ravaged, the Syrac refrain from action by land or sea, § 6 burn Demosthenes' engines and repulse his attacks on the counterwork, 43, 1 n in Demosthenes' night-attack on Epipolæ their fort near Euryelus surprised, § 3 n the guards escape and give the alarm, § 4 n their 600 select troops put to flight, part of the counterwork taken and its demolition begun, § 5 nn. the S and their allies on meeting the Ath give way, § 6 the S and allies gain the advantage and withstand all attacks, 44, 5 after the total rout and flight to their camp of the Ath forces, the Syrac. cavalry cut off some stragglers, § 8 set up two trophies on Epipolæ, 45, 1 exultation of the Syrac they send a squadron against Acragas, and Gylippus to collect more forces from their allies, 46 Demosthenes regards their subjugation as scarcely possible, 47, 4 n a party among them in communication with Nicias, 48, 2 nn their condition considered by Nicias to be worse than that of the Ath § 5 details of their expences, failure of their means would involve the loss of their auxiliaries, 48 nn their condition accurately known to Nicias, 49, 1 n the party favourable to S at Acragas expelled, Gylippus returns to S with Pelop and Sicilian reinforcements, 50, 1 nn the S prepare to attack the Ath by sea and land, § 3 confirmed in their purpose by the Ath determination to retreat, 51, 1 on the day before the general attack, assault the Ath lines, and, on occasion of a sally, intercept seventy horses and some heavy-armed men, § 2 n next make a general attack by sea and land, 52, 1. defeat the Ath

fleet, § 2 nn in the action by land are defeated, their fire-ship sent against the Ath fleet extinguished and kept off, § 3, 4 nn effect of the S. naval victory on the Ath 55 nn in complete command of the harbour, purpose to close up its mouth, 56, 1 ulterior expectations from the contemplated capture or destruction of the whole Ath force, § 2, 3 nn list of the states engaged against Syr. 57 nn list of its allies, 58 nn means used in closing the harbour, prepare against any effort of the Ath 59, 2, 3 nn perceive the Ath preparing for a naval conflict, take precautions against their grappling-irons, 65, 2, 3 n purport of the speeches made by their commanders, 66—68 they embark, 69, 1 n make their dispositions afloat and on shore, 70, 1 nn. assail the Ath fleet on all sides, § 2 n incitements used by the S commanders, § 7, 8. after an obstinate conflict totally defeat the Ath fleet, 71, 5. possess themselves of wrecks and dead, return to the city and erect a trophy, 72, 1 S authorities urged by Hermocrates to take measures for obstructing the Ath. retreat by land, 73, 1 nn. the S engaged in festivities, unlikely to make the requisite exertion, § 2 false intelligence that the Syrac had occupied all the roads, prevents the immediate retreat of the Ath. § 3, 74, 1 obstruct the roads, guard the fords, and carry off the remaining ships of the Ath 74, 2. fear of the Syr secures the fidelity of the Sicel allies of the Ath 77, 6. a body of Syr. oppose the Ath at the ford of the r. Anapus, and afterwards harass them on their march, 78, 3 fortify the pass of Acræum Lepas, and maintain it against the Ath § 5 n—79, 2. send a detachment to wall up the pass in the rear of the Ath. 79, 4 continue to

harass the Ath retreat, § 5, 6. the Ath elude them by a night-march, 80, 1 a guard of Syrac fortifying the ford of the r Cacyparis is forced by the Ath § 5 the S pursue, overtake and surround Demosthenes' division, 81, 1, 2 drive them into an enclosure and assail them with missiles, § 3 avoid close combat, why, § 4 n invite the insular allies of the Ath to join them, 82, 1 compel the whole division to surrender, and march it back to the city, § 2-4 overtake Nicias, refuse the terms of surrender proposed by him, and attack and harass him all day, 83, 1-3. prevent the Ath from decamping by night, § 4, 5 n continue their attacks next day, 84, 1, 2 after great slaughter at the ford of the r Assinarus, capture the mass of the survivors, 84, 3—85 decree the execution of Nicias and Demosthenes, and confine the rest in the Quarries of Syr 86 confine all there for seventy days, then sell all except Ath Siceliot and Italiot prisoners, 87, 1, 2 aid the Pelop with a naval force for the relief of Miletus, viii 26, 1 distinguish themselves at the taking of Iasus, 28, 2 one Syr ship with Hippocrates a Lac at Cnidus, 35, 1 the Syrac officers not corruptible by Tissaphernes, 45, 3 four Syrac ships in the squadron which goes to the aid of Chios, 61, 2 urge Astyochus to fight the Ath. fleet, without delay, 78 the seamen in their ships mostly free-men, demand of Astyochus their pay, threatened by him break out into a tumult, 84, 2 n, 3. banish Hermocrates, supersede the commanders of their fleet, 85, 3 as most similar to the Ath. in character, contended against them with the best success, 96, 5 n. occupied the right wing in sea-fight off Cynossema, 104, 3. keep the Ath.

left in check, 105, 2 give way and take flight, § 3 lose one ship, 106, 3 for the topography of Syracuse, see the memoir and maps appended to vol II, see also Anapus, Dascon, Epipolæ, Euiyelus, Labdalum, Leon, Lysimeleia, Olympieum, Plemyrum, Syca, Tyca or Tycha, Temenites, Thapsus, Trotilus

T

Tænarus or Tænalum, the S W promontory of Laconia violation of sanctuary there committed, 1 128, 1, 2 n sanctuary taken there by the emissary of Pausanias, who furnishes evidence against himself in his interview with him, 1 133 Lac and Boeot succours sail thence for Syracuse, vii 19, 4

Tages, see Stages.

Tagi, or kings, of Thessaly, n. 1 111, 1

Talents, amount in t of the annual tribute from the subject allies of Athens, 11 13, 3 n of the treasure at Athens, 1b of the Ath reserved fund, 11 24 nn when this was used, viii 15, 1 annual tribute in t received by Seuthes, 11 97, 3 n expense in talents of siege of Potidæa, 11 70, 2, and n to 58, 1 one t the monthly pay of each ship's crew to Potidæa, as afterwards to Sicily, this double the common rate, vi 8, 1 n amount in t of the first contribution by Ath citizens, on occasion of the siege of Mytilene, in 19, 1 ransom in t. of the Corcyrean prisoners at Corinth, 11 70, 1 n payment, of one t yearly, to Olympian Jupiter, imposed on the Lepreatæ by the Eleians, v 31, 2 n expenses in t of the Syrac defence, vii. 48, 5 burthen of ships estimated by, iv. 118, 4 n vii 25, 6 n

Tamos (an Egyptian, Xen Anab 1 4, 2), a lieutenant to Tissaphernes

in Ionia, with Astyochus ineffectually endeavours to compel the Clazomenians to migrate to Daphnus, viii 31, 1 appointed by Tissaphernes to pay the Pelop fleet, 87, 1, 3

Tanagra, a city in the S E of Boeotia, victory there over the Ath by the Lac and allies, 1 108, 1 its walls razed by the Ath § 2 its territory doubly invaded and ravaged by the Ath in 91, 3-6 Delium in its territory, iv 76, 4 the Boeotian forces assembled at Tanagra, iv 91, 1 Tanagrians on the left at the battle of Oropus, 93, 4 the Boeot return to T after their victory, 97, 1 Diitrephes, an Ath with Thracian troops, lands and plunders their territory, vii 29, 1.

Tanks, or Reservoirs, at Athens, 11. 48, 2 n. 49, 5 n.

Tantalus, a Lac son of Patrocles, commands the Ægimetan refugees at Thyrea, wounded, made prisoner, and taken to Athens, iv 57, 3, 4

Taras = Taientum, a city of Italy on the W coast of Iapygia, Herodotus advises the Syrac to meet the Ath armament there, vi 34, 4, 5 n. refuses to receive the Ath armament, 44, 2 n the part of the coast of Italy first reached by the Ath vi 44, 2, and by the Lac expeditions, 104, 1, 2 Gylippus refits his ships there, vii 1, 1 ships from T preparing at Las for an expedition against Eubœa, viii 91, 2

Taulanti, an Illyrian tribe, annoy Epidamnus, 1. 24, 1, see Palmerii Gr Ant p 110, &c

Taurus, son of Echetimidæ, a Lac. swears to the year's Truce, iv 119, 2

Taxiarchs in the Ath army (of rank equivalent to the lochagi of the Lac) distinguished from the taxiarchs-general, iv. 4, 1 n attend a council of war, vii 60, 2 n

Tegea and Tegeatæ. The T fight

a battle against the Mantineans, at Laodiceum, iv 134 n the T refuse to abandon the Lac alliance, v 32, 3, 4. effect of this on the Argives, 40, 3 with the Lac invade Argolis, 57, 2 design upon T by the Argive alliance favoured by a party in T. 62 n the Lac march to its succour, and secure it, 64, 1-3 water turned by Agis from the Tegeatis into the Mantinea, thus water a frequent cause of war between the two states, 65, 4 nn the Tegeatæ on the right wing in the battle of Mantinea, 67, 1 n they outflank the Ath 71, 2, and surround them, 73, 1 the Lac bury their slain at Tegea, 74, 2 Pleistoanax and the Lac reserve (see 64, 3) march as far as Tegea and return thence, 75, 1 the Lac march to Tegea and offer peace to the Argives, 76, 1 return home from T 78 the Lac on their march to aid their friends in Argos, turn back at T. on learning their defeat, 82, 3

Teichium, a town or village of Ætolia taken by Demosthenes, iii 96, 2.

Techiussa, a city in the territory of Miletus, on the N coast of the bay of Iasus Alcibiades there urges the Pelop fleet to relieve Miletus, viii 26, 3 the Pelop arrive at Miletus from T and return to T 28, 1 n

Τέλη οἱ τὰ τ ἔχοντες, at Elis, according to Arnold not the magistrates, v 47, 9 n

Tellias, one of the second set of three Syracusan generals, vi 103, 4

Tellis, a Lac father of Brasidas, ii 25, 2. iii 69, 1 iv. 70, 1. swears to the fifty years' Peace, v 19, 2 and the fifty years' Alliance, 24, 1

Temenidæ, an Argive family, the kings of Maritime Macedonia descended from them, ii 99, 3 n. the formation and extent of their kingdom, ii 99, 3-6 nn

Temenites, a quarter of Syracuse (so named from an epithet of Apollo), taken in newly by the Syrac vi 75, 1. 99, 3 n the Ath penetrate into it, but are again expelled, 100, 1 n, 2. the height in it called Temenitis, vii 3, 3, see also maps and memoir on Syracuse annexed to vol iii, part 1

Temenos, at Syracuse, probably the sacred ground of Apollo Temenites (cf vi. 75, 1), vi 99, 3 n

Temple,—of Aphrodite, at Eryx, vi 46, 3 of Apollo, at Actium, 1 29, 2, at Naupactus, ii 95, 2, at Leucas, iii 94, 2, on the Lac coast opp to Cythera, vii 26, 1 of Amyclæan Ap at Lacedæmon, v 18, 9 n 23, 5 of Ap Pythæus, at Argos, v 53, n of Pythian Ap at Athens, ii 15, 5 n vi 54, 6 n, 7, at Delphi, iv 118, 1 n of Aies, see Enyalus below of Artemis, at Rhegium, Ath camp and market in its sacred enclosure, vi 44, 2, 3 of Athene, in Lecythus at Torone, iv. 116, 2, in Amphipolis, v 10, 2, of Athene of the Brazen House, at Lac. 1 134, 2 n of Bacchus, see below Dionysus Of Castor and Polydeuces, at Athens, called Anacerum, its situation, viii 93, 1 n. of Demeter and Persephone, Eleusinium, at Athens, ii 17, 1, its sanctity secured it from intrusion, ib of Dionysus, in the marshes, at Athens, 15, 5, at Corcyra, persons died walled up in it, iii 81, 5 of the Dioscuri, at Corcyra, iii 75, 4 n, near Torone, iv. 110, 2 of Earth, at Athens, ii 15, 5 of Enyalus (Ares), near Megara; temple or statue (cf iii 3, 3, 6), iv. 67, 1 n. of Heracles, in the Mantimic territory, v 64, 5 66, 1 of Here, in Corcyra, 1 24, 6 n, at Platæa, iii. 68, 4 nn 75, 7 79, 1. 81, 2, at Corinth, burnt, iv 133, 2 n, at Epidaurus, v 75, 6 n. of Hermes, near Mycalessus, vi 29, 3. Leocorium

(of the daughters of Leos), at Athens, i 20, 3 n vi 57, 3 nn. of Pallas, see above of *Athene* Of Poseidon, at Tænaus, i. 128, 2, near Nisæa, iv 118, 3, near Mende, iv 129, 3 n, at Colonus, viii. 67, 2. of Protesilaus, near Elæus (cf Herod i 116), viii 102, 3 of Theseus, at Athens, vi 61, 3 n. of Olympian Zeus, at Athens, ii 15, 5 nn, at Elis, v 49, i. 50, i, 2, of Lycæan Z in Arcadia, sanctuary of, v. 16, 3 n, of Nemeian Z in Ozolian Locis, iii 96, i n, of Z in Mantinea, v 47, ii —Profanation of temples, i 126, 9-13 nn ii 52, 3 n iv 97, 2, 3 nn possession of temples by right of conquest, iv. 98, 1-4 nn temples on promontories, iv. 116, 2. (cf i 13, 2) v 75, 6 n viii. 35, 2. spoils dedicated in temples, iii. 114, 3 treasures in temples borrowed, i. 121, 3. ii 13, 3-5 nn a dwelling partly within the precinct of, v 16, 3 n parts or adjuncts of temples, *τέμενος*, *ἱερὸν*, *ναός*, n i 134, 2 iv 90, 2 n v 18, 2. *προτεμένισμα*, i 134, 7 n portico or cloister, *στοά*, iv 90, 2 n. *νεώς*, probably an additional chapel, iii 69, 4 n *καταώγιον*, an inn, ib n garlands in a temple, iv 133, 2.

Ten commissioners appointed at Athens for framing a constitution, viii 67, i n. their organic propositions carried, § 2, 3 nn.

Tenedos and the Tenedians The T inform the Ath of the Lesbians' disaffection, iii 2, 3 the Mytilenæans most implicated in their revolt from Athens deposited there, 28, 2, are removed thence, 35, i. the T tributary allies of Athens, vii. 57, 5.

Tenians (from Tenos one of the Cyclades), tributary allies of the Ath. vii 57, 4 Tenians brought to aid in the subversion of democracy at Athens, viii 69, 3

Teos and Teians, a city of Ionia S of the isthmus of Erythræ; Myon-

nesus in then territory, iii 32 revolts from Athens, demolition of its landward wall begun, viii 16. Chian ships take refuge there, 19, 3 its landward wall completely razed, it receives an Ath squadron 20, 2

Teres, f of Sitalkes, ii. 29, i, 5, 9 67, i 95, i, founder of the Odrysian empire, § 2, 5 n. not to be confounded with Tereus, § 3, 4

Tereus, king of a Thracian tribe, at Daulia in Phocis, ii 29, 3 n, married Procne d of Pandion, § 3, 4 n.

Terras, a i on E coast of Sicily, between Catana and Hyblæan Megara, vi 50, 3 n. 94, 2 n, see Cluverii Sic p 125, &c.

Terinæan Gulf, on W. coast of S Italy, perplexing mention of, vi 104, 2 n, see Cluverii Italia.

Terror, advantages of skill lost by, ii 87, 4.

Tessaracoste, a Chian coin, a fortieth part (of the stater?), viii 101, i n

Teutiaplus, an Eleian, urges Alcidas and the Pelop by a sudden attack to recover Miletus, iii 29, 3 30

Teutlussa, v l Teuglussa, a small island off the N W coast of Rhodes, Charminus' squadron flies thither, viii 42, 4 n

Thalamii, the lowest rank of rowers, remain on board at the landing on Sphacteria, iv 32, 2 n; see also Thranitæ and Zugitæ

Thapsus, a peninsula, the site of a city on the E coast of Sicily N of Syracuse, founded by Lamis a Megarean, vi. 4, i. the Ath army lands and their naval camp is formed there, vi 97, i n. 2. provisions brought thence to the Ath army before Syracuse, 99, 4. Ath. fleet ordered round thence into the Great Harbour of Syracuse, 101, 3 they leave Thapsus, 102, 3. Demosthenes urges removal to Thapsus, vii 49, 2; see Cluverii Sic pp 137, 138

Tharypas, k of the Molossians, a minor, his regent is Sabylinthus, II 80, 8 for this name, cf Xen Anab II. 6, 28

Thasos, an island off the coast of Thrace, S W of Abdera, a colony from Paros, half a day's sail from Amphipolis, IV 104, 3 it revolts from Athens in consequence of a dispute about the mines and trading towns on the opposite coast, I 100, 2 n the Thasians defeated by sea, § 3, and by land, and besieged, seek aid from Lac in vain, 101, 1, 2 they capitulate, § 4 Thucydides (the historian), son of Olorus, summoned from Thasos with his squadron to Amphipolis, IV 104, 3 Brasidas' fear of the arrival of the squadron and Thucydides from Thasos, 105, 1 Galepsus and Œsyme, colonies from Thasos, come over to Brasidas, 107, 3 n Galepsus, a Thasian colony, taken by Cleon, V 6, 1. Diotrepes, an Ath. emissary of Peisander's party, puts down democracy in Thasos, VIII 64, 2 the Th rebuild their city wall and negotiate through their exiles with the Lac § 3-5 nn

Theænetus, s of Tolmidas, a Platæan, a diviner, proposes a plan of escape to the besieged Platæans, III 20, 1

Theagenes, a Megarean, tyrant of Megara, and father-in-law to Cylon, I 126, 3 n furnishes Cylon with troops, § 4.

Theagenes, an Ath see Theogenes

Theatre, Dionysiac, or of Bacchus or Dionysus, in Peiræus, adjacent to Munychia at Athens, VII 93, 1 n Dionysium, or theatre of Dionysus or Bacchus, adjacent to the Acropolis at Athens, 93, 3 n

Thebes and Thebans, the presiding state of Bœotia, elected two Bœotarchs, IV 76, 3 91, 1 n its *ἐύμοροι*, the people of its dependent

states, 76, 3 n 93, 4 n its distance from Plataea, II 5, 2 occupied as a military station by the barbarians in their invasion of Greece (cf Herod IX 13, 4), I 90, 2 the Th aid with money the Cor expedition to relieve Epidamnus, I 27, 4 Th introduced into Plataea by night by the aristocratical party, endeavour to seize it, II 2, 1-4 nn invite the Platæans to join their alliance, § 5 nn discovered to be few are attacked, 3 nn defeated, 4, 1, 2 nn some throw themselves from the walls, § 3. a few cut open a gate and escape, § 4 the rest surrender at discretion, § 5-7 reinforcements arrive too late, 5, 1-3, deterred from seizing persons or property by the threats and promises of the Platæans, § 4-7 nn they retreat and the Platæans kill their prisoners, § 8, 9 the Th the worst enemies of the Platæans, II 71, 5 III 59, 6 the Platæans' fears, if neutral, from the cupidity of the Th. 72, 5 n fire signals made to Thebes from the camp before Plataea, III 22, 9 nn. road towards Thebes taken for some distance by the fugitive Platæans, 24, 1 the Platæans' defence against their accusations, 54, 1 n 55 56 57, 2 n, 3 58, 1 n the Thebans' former treason against Greece, 58, 6 59, 2 their answer to the Platæans, 60-67 nn leave Plataea standing for a year, and build near Here's temple another and a hostelry, 68, 4 nn lease out the land for ten years to Thebans, § 5 subservience of the Lac to them, § 6 n Th aiding Tanagra defeated by the Ath. 91, 6 a Th exile, Ptoeodorus, projects a democratic revolution in Bœotia, IV 76, 2 Pagondas a Th Bœotarch persuades the Bœotians to pursue and fight the Ath IV 91. 92 leads and marshals the Bœot 93, 1-3 n the Th on the right wing twenty-five

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ἀμαθέης· ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων τῆς ὑπεροψίας, 1. 84, 5 n. ἀμαθέστεροι τῶν νόμων, ιιι. 37, 4.

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πόλιν, ἄν μὲν ἡσυχάζῃ, τριψέσθαι—, ι8, 6.
ἀνά with acc. ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινόν ιι 22, 2 n difference between this and διὰ τοῦ σκότους, ib n ἀναβαίνω· ἀνέβαινον—ἀνέβη—ἀνέβαινον, ιι 22, 4 n augment of pluperfect omitted, ιι 4, 2 44, 4 n ἀναβολή οὔτε—ἀναβολὴν τοῦ δεινοῦ ἐποίησατο, ιι 42, 5. μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε, vii 15, 3 n. ἀναγκάζω ἄγειν—σιτοποιοὺς—ἡρακασμένους ἐμμίσθους, vi. 22 n ἀναγκαῖος ξύμβασιν—καὶ ξυμμάχῃαν ἄν. ι 61, 2 n. βρώσεως περὶ ἄν ι 70, 1 τὴν ὀπλίσιν ἀναγκαίαν οὖσαν, v 8 3 n. ἐκ σκηνιδίων καὶ ἀναγκαῖας παρασκευῆς, vi 37, 2 Sch n ἐξ ἀναγκαίου τε καὶ τοιαύτης διανοίας, vii 60, 4 n τῶν—ἀναγκαίων ξυμφορῶν διαναστάς, iv 128, 5 n τῆς ἀρχῆς τῇ ἀναγκαίῳ, v 99 Sch ὥστε ἀπομάχεσθαι ἐκ τοῦ ἀναγκαιοτάτου ὕψους ι 90, 3 n, cf n vii 40, 3. τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις, ι 84, 7. opp to τὰ ἀχρεῖα, ib § 5 n. ἀναγκαίως· φέρειν—τὰ δαιμόνια ἀναγκαίως, ιι 64, 3; cf n ι 21, 1. ἀναγκαστός Σικυώνιοι ἀναγκαστοὶ στρατεύοντες, vii 58, 3 n εἶχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς· vii 24, 2 n ἀνάγκη προσάγοντες τὰς ἀνάγκας, ι. 99, 1 n ἡ μὲν πέντα ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμαν παρέχουσα, ιι 45, 4 n κατὰ δύο ἀνάγκας, iv 87, 1 n ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀνάγκης, v 89 n πλοῖα δὲ ἑκατὸν [ἄ] ἐξ ἀνάγκης μετὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων ξυνέπλει vi 44, 1 n, cf. ἀναγκάζω. κατ' ἀνάγκην ἤδη τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προσγεγεννημένου, vii 2, 3 n; see also ἔχω.
ἀνάγραπτος κείται σοι εὐεργεσία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ ἔσασι ἀνάγραπτος, ι. 129, 2 n .
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Χίον, viii. 10, 2 καὶ ὁ μὲν—ἀνήγετο ταῖς πέντε ναυσί, 12, 3 οἱ δὲ Χιοί ταῖς λοιπαῖς ναυσὶν ἀναγαγόμενοι, 19, 4; cf. for constructions ἀντάνγω

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ἀναδέομαι τὰ σκάφη μὲν οὐχ εἶλκον ἀναδοῦμενοι τῶν νεῶν ἅς καταδύσειαν, 1. 50, 1 n τῶν νεῶν τινὰς ἀναδοῦμενοι εἶλκον κενὰς, 11 90, 6, cf. ἅς (sc ναῦς—διαφθείραντες—ἀνεδήσαντο 11. 92, 3

ἀναδιδάσκω· ἀναδιδάσκοντες αὐτὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὥς εἴη ῥαδίᾳ ἢ αἵρεσις, 111 97, 1. οὗς τότε ἔπεμψαν παραμυθησομένους καὶ ἀναδιδάσκοντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ, viii 86, 1 n.

ἀναξεύγνυμι n 1. 136, 3 ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσπένδου—ἀναξεύξας ἤλυνεν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας viii 108, 3 ἀναθαρσέω τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώπους, καὶ τῇ ὄψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον, vi 49, 2 n. ἀνεθάρσησάν τε ἄν, vii 71, 3 Sch.

ἀναιρέω and ἀναιρέομαι distinguished, τοὺς τε ἄνδρας ἐξ αὐτῶν—ἀνελόμενοι, 11 84, 4 n στάσεις—καὶ ἀγῶνας—ἀναιρεῖται, τυραννίδας δὲ ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ δυναστείας ἀδίκους, vi 38, 3 Sch.

ἀναισθητός —θάνατος, 11 43, 6 n

ἀναισχυντέω, 1 37, 4 n

ἀναισχυντός ἐς ἀναισχύντους θήκας ἐτράποντο, 11 52, 5 n.

ἀνακηρύσσω νικῶντος τοῦ — ζεύγους καὶ ἀνακηρυχθέντος Βοιωτῶν δημοσίου, v. 50, 4 n

ἀνακλάω ἅς, βρόχους—περιβάλλοντες ἀνέκλων, 11 76, 4 ὄνευον ἀναδοῦμενοι τοὺς σταυροὺς καὶ ἀνέκλων, vii. 25, 6 n

ἀνακρούομαι = πρύμναν ἐκρούοντο, n 1. 50, 6.

ἀνάκρουσις· n. 11. 89, 12. τὴν γὰρ ἀνάκρουσιν οὐκ ἔσσεσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐξωθούμενοι ἄλλοσε ἢ ἐς τὴν γῆν, καὶ ταύτην δι' ὀλίγου καὶ ἐς

ὀλίγον, vii 36, 5 nn. οὐκ οὔσης αὐτοῖς ἐς πάντα τὸν λιμένα τῆς ἀνακρούσεως, § 6 Sch σφῶν (sc Συρακοσίων) ἐχόντων τὴν ἐπίπλευσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πελάγους τε καὶ ἀνάκρουσιν, 1b. χειρῶν σιδηρῶν ἐπιβόλαι αἱ ἀχίρσουσι τὴν πάλιν ἀνάκρουσιν τῆς προσπessούσης νέως, 62, 3 διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶναι τὰς ἀνακρούσεις καὶ διέκπλους, vii 70, 4.

ἀνακῶς· προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῷ φιλίφ ἐπίπλῳ, ὅπως αὐτῶν ἀνακῶς ἔξουσιν, viii 102, 2 n Sch.

ἀνακωχή Κορινθίοις μὲν γε ἔνσπονδοι ἔστέ, Κερκυραίοις δὲ οὐδὲ δι' ἀνακωχῆς πόποτ' ἐγένεσθε, 1. 40, 4 n. Κορινθίοις — ἀνακωχὴ ἄσπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους v 32, 7 n.

ἀναλαμβάνω ἔδοξε αὐτοῖς—ἴνα ἀλαβόντες ἂν τὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐς διαίταν ὑπῆρχεν ἐπιτηδεῖα ἀφορμᾶσθαι vii 74, 1 n

ἀναλογισμός μετάνοιά τις—καὶ ἂν 111. 36, 3 n

ἀναλόω οἱ δ' ὥς ἕκαστοι ἐδύναντο ἀνηλοῦντο 111 81, 3 n ἀναλοῦντες σφῶς αὐτοὺς, 1v 48, 3 n ἄλλους τινὰς ἀνεπιτηδείους—κρύφα ἀνάλωσαν. viii 65, 3

*ἀναλύω opp το καταλύσαι, n 1 136, 3 ἀνανεόομαι· τὸν δὲ ὅρκον ἀνανεοῦσθαι κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀμφοτέρους v 18, 9 n ἀναπαύω ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ μέρει, 1v. 11, 3 n.

ἀναπειράομαι· φανεραὶ δὲ εἰσιν ἀναπειρώμεναι, vii. 12, 5 n καὶ ἀναπειρώντο ἡμέρας ὅσαι αὐτοῖς ἐδόκουν ἱκαναὶ εἶναι vii 51, 2 distinguished from ἀποπειράομαι, 12, 5 n.

ἀναπίμπλαμαι· ἕτερος ἀφ' ἑτέρου θεραπείας ἀναπιμπλάμενοι, 11 51, 6 n ἀναπίπτω, its metaphorical meaning 111 νικώμενοι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀναπίπτουσιν, 1 70, 5 n.

ἀναρριπτέω· τοῖς—ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρριπτοῦσι, v. 103, 1 n.

ἀνασκευάζω τὴν Διήκυνον καθελὼν καὶ ἀνασκευάσας, 1v. 116, 2 n. ἀνα-

ἀνάστασις—ἀνοία.

σκευασάμενοι, 1. 18, 3 n opposed to κατασκ 1b n
 ἀνάστασις ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ—τῆς ἀναστάσεως, 1 133 n
 ἀνάστατος ἀνάστατα ἐποίησαν τὰ ταύτη χωρία viii 24, 3 n
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 ἀνατίθημι Ῥήνειαν ἐλὼν ἀνέθηκε τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ, 1 13, 7 n
 —ἀνέθηκε—ἀλύσει δῆσας πρὸς τὸν Δῆλον iii 104, 4 ναῦν, ἀνέθεσαν—παρὰ τὸ τροπαίον, ii 92, 6 n
 ἀναφέρω ἐς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἀναφέρειν = κατὰγειν, v 16, 2 Sch.
 ἀναχράομαι ἐκ τῶν νεῶν ὅσους ἔπεισαν ἐσβῆναι ἐκβιβάζοντες †ἀνεχρήσαντο†, iii. 81, 2 n. = διαχράομαι, 1 126, 11 n.
 ἀναχωρέω ἀναχωροῦσι sc. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ii 79, 7 n
 ἀνδραγαθίζομαι εἴ τις καὶ τόδε—ἀνδραγαθίζεται, ii 63, 2 n
 ἀνδραποδισμός δούλοις—ἀνευ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ, v 9, 6 n
 ἀνδράποδον distinguished from δοῦλος, v. 9, 6 n.
 ἀνδρία μὴ μετὰ νόμων τὸ πλεῖον ἢ τρόπων ἀνδρίας, ii 39, 5 n
 ἀνειλέω ἀνειληθέντες γὰρ ἔς τι χωρίον, —ἐβάλλοντο περισταδόν vii 81, 3 n
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 ἀνεπίφθοнос πᾶσι δὲ ἀνεπίφθορον with infinitive, 1 75, 3 n vi 83, 2. πολλὰ—δεδιγμαι—ἐς ἀνθρώπους—ἀνεπίφθονα, vii 77, 2 n, cf. n. iii. 82, 18
 ἄνευ ἄνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας, ii. 77, 2, cf 49, 2 n. ἄνευ τοῦ πάντων κοινού πορευόμενοι, iv 78 3 n ἄνευ κοινῆς γνώμης, v 38, 1 n. ἄνευ ἀλ-

λήλων μήτε σπένδεσθαι τῷ μήτε πολεμεῖν, 39, 3 n. οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθεισμάτων καὶ οἰμωγῆς, vii 75, 4 n.
 ἀνεχέγγυος διὰ τὸ τὴν γνώμην ἀνεχέγγυον γεγενῆσθαι, iv 55, 3 n
 ἀνέχω πᾶσα γὰρ ἀνέχει πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν καὶ Κρητικὸν πέλαγος iv 53, 3 n ἀνέχομαι its infinitive after ὥστε, with nom. case, referring to the virtual nom case to the principal verb in the sentence, γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι, ii 49, 4 n. ἀνεχέσθω—ὑπερφρονούμενος, vi 16, 4. with participle in acc case, ἀνέχεσθαι—ὀρώντας, ii 74, 1 n στερισκομένους ἀνέχεσθαι, v 69, 1
 ἄνηρ without τις, followed by gen c. ἄνδρας τε ἀποβάλλουσι σφῶν αὐτῶν, ii 33, 3 ἄνδρας τῶν φυλάκων ἀποκτείνουσιν vii 43, 3 n
 ἀνθρώπειος δίκαια μὲν ἐν τῷ ἀνθρωπείῳ λόγῳ ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἀναγκῆς κρίνεται, v 89 Sch
 ἀνθρωπείως παρὸν ἀνθ ἔτι σώζεσθαι, v 103, 2 Sch
 ἀνθρωπίνως· ἀμαρτεῖν ἀνθ iii 40, 1 n.
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 ἀνίημι τῶν πρασσόντων σφίσιν—ὥς τότε ἐμέλλησαν οὐκέτι ἀνέντων, iv 123, 2 n εἰ μὴ τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ἀνήσουσι Βοιωτοῖς,—τὴν μὲν ξυμμαχίαν οἱ Λακ Βοιωτοῖς οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀνήσειν, v 46, 4 n τέμενος ἀνήκεν ἅπαν iv. 116, 2 n. ὁρᾷν ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα, vii 63, 4 n opp to ἀντέχω, ib n ἀναιμένη τῇ διαίτη, 1 6, 3 n
 ἀνίστημι ἀναστήσαντες αὐτοὺς (sc ἱκετας), 1 126, 11 n n 133 ὁ δὲ—ἀνίστησί τε αὐτὸν, 1 136, 7. ἀναστήσας αὐτοὺς ὥστε μὴ ἀδικῆσαι, iii 28, 2 ὁ δὲ δῆμος δείσας—ἀνίστησί τε αὐτοὺς πείσας, iii 75, 8
 ἀνοία μετὰ ἀνοίας γίγνεσθαι, iii 42, 1 n οὐκ ἄχρηστος ἦδ' ἡ ἀνοία, vi. 16, 3 Sch. n.

ἀνοικίζομαι μέχρι τοῦδε ἔτι ἀνφικισμένοι εἰσὶ 1 7 fin. τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάσῃ πόλεις ἐκλιπόντας—ἀνοικίσασθαι ἐς Ὀλυμπον, 58, 2. ἀνοικίζεσθαι ἐς τὸν Δαφνουῦντα, viii 31, 1 n
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 ἀνταποδίδωμι· ἀνταποδόντες, iii 67, 4 n. Bekker conjectures ἀνταποδιδόντες or ἂν ἀποδόντες, Dobree ἂν ἀνταποδ ib. v 1. and n.
 ἀντειπεῖν iii 61, 2 n.
 ἀντέχω· διὰ τὴν ληστειᾶν ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχοῦσαν, 1 7 n ἐπὶ πολὺ ἀντισχοῦσης τῆς ναυμαχίας, vii 71, 5. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἅμα ἀντέχειν, viii 63, 4 n opp το ἀνέναι, 1b n καὶ τᾶλλα ἐκέλευεν ἀντέχειν καὶ μηδὲν ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, 86, 7
 ἀντηρίς τὰς ἐπωτίδας ἐπέβησαν ταῖς πρώραις παχείας, καὶ ἀντήριδας ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀπέτειναν πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους, vii 36, 2 n
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 ἀντιδίδωμι τὰς ὁμοίας χάριτας μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι, iii 63, 8 n. τὰς (sc χάριτας) ἐς ἀδικίαν—ἀποδιδομένας, (sc μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι,) 1b n.
 ἀντικρούω αὐτοῖς τοῦτό τε πρῶτον ἀντεκεκρούκει, καὶ οἱ Ῥηγῖνοι—, vi 46, 2 n.
 ἀντικρυς· ἀντικρυς δουλείαν, 1. 122, 4 n. τὴν ἀντικρυς ἐλευθερίαν, viii 64, 5 ἀντικρυς δῆμον—ὀνομάζειν, viii 92, 11 Sch, cf τὸ μὲν καταστήσαι μετόχους τοσοούτους ἀντικρυς ἂν δῆμον ἡγοῦμενοι, 1b.
 ἀντιλέγω ὁ δ' ἀντιλέγων αὐτῷ ὑποπτος, iii 82, 8 n.
 ἀντιλογία· ἔχον δέ τινα ἐν αὐτῷ ἀντιλογίαν, ii 87, 3 n. πρὸς ἀλλήλους δι-

ἀντιλογίῳν πειρώμεθα καταλλαγήναι iv 59, 4 Sch
 ἀντιμέλλω· ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου καὶ ἀντεπιβουλεύσαι καὶ ἀντιμελλῆσαι, iii 12, 3 n.
 ἀντίπαλος as adj to an infinitive taken substantively, ἀμύνασθαι—ἀντίπαλον ὄν—, iii. 38, 1 n. τῶν γνωμῶν—μάλιστα ἀντιπάλων πρὸς ἀλλήλας, 49, 2 n. μὴ ὄντων μὲν ἡμῶν ἀντιπάλων, 1 143, 1. ἐπειδὴ ἐς ἀντίπαλα καθεστήκαμεν, vii 13, 2 n. πρὸς ἀντίπαλόν τι τῆς ναυμαχίας ἀπιδόντες, vii 71, 4 Sch.
 ἀντιπάσχω· τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς ὅτι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθοιεν, vi. 35 Sch, cf. iii 61, 3
 ἀντισόομαι, iii 11, 1 n
 ἀντιτέχνησις πολλὴ δὲ ἡ ἀντιτέχνησις τῶν κυβερνητῶν, vii 70, 3 n.
 ἀντιτίθημι, with acc and gen. οὐκ ἀντιτιθέντες τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ ἐμπειρίαν τῆς σφετέρως δι' ὀλίγου μελέτης, ii 85, 2 n τῆς νῦν ἀμαρτίας—ἀντιθεῖναι τὴν τότε προθυμίαν, iii 56, 6
 ἀνδρία iii 88, 1 n
 ἄνω ὅπως μὴ ξυμμοιθῶσιν—ἄνω, ii 83, 1 n τὰ μὲν τεῖχη τὰ ἄνω ἐκλίπειν, vii 60, 2 n. τῆς νεὸς ἄνω ἐπὶ πολὺ, vii 65, 3 n ἄνω τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο viii 88 f n
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 ἀνώμαλος ἡ διὰ τὸ ἀνώμαλον καὶ τὴν ἔποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν ἡ vii 71, 2 nn.
 ἀξιώλογος· ἐγκλήματα—οὐκ ἂν iv. 23, 1. τοὺς μάλιστα ἐν τέλει καὶ ἀξιολογώτατους, ii 10, 3 n. ὅσοι αὐτῶν ἦσαν ἀξιολογώτατοι, iii 109, 2
 ἄξιος· is it related to ἄγω? n. viii 81, 2 ἄξιος ἅμα νομίζω εἶναι, vi. 16, 1 n. διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀξίαν εἶναι (sc τὴν κόρην), vi 56, 1 n. μὴ μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ πράξιν, ii 89, 6 n ἄξιόν τι τῆς διανοίας δρᾶν, vi. 21, 1 n. ἄξιόν τι λό-

γον παραλαβεῖν, vii 38, i n τοὺς πολεμίους ἐτι ἀξιούς του ἐς τὰ ναυτικά νομίζειν viii 106, 2
 ἀξιόχρεως οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων, v 13 n. εἰ τι ἀξιόχρεων ἀφ' ἡμῶν ὀφθεῖν vi 34, 6 Sch
 ἀξιώω οὐκ ἀξίων, ii 89, i n. ἀξιώσων ἀποφαίνειν, iii 38, i n ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε ἀξιοῦντι, iii 43, 4 n. ἐν ᾧ ἀπαθῆς ἦν καὶ ἡξιοῦτο, v 16, i n
 ἀξίωμα ὦν—ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, i 130, i ὦν—ἐν ἀξίῳ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστών, vi 15, 3 n.
 ἀξυγκρότητος ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν ἀναγκασθέντες χρῆσασθαι, viii 95, 2 n
 ἀξύμφορος τρισὶ τοῖς ἀξυμφορωτάτοις τῇ ἀρχῇ, οἴκτῳ καὶ ἡδονῇ λόγων καὶ ἐπικεικία ἀμαρτάνειν, iii 40, 3 n
 ἀόριστος γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ τῆς ἀορίστου, i 139, 2 n
 ἀπάγχομαι ἐκ τῶν δένδρων τινὲς ἀπήγχοντο, iii 81, 3 ἐκ τῶν ἱματίων παραιρήματα ποιοῦντες, ἀπαγχόμενοι, iv 48, 3 n.
 ἀπάγω ἀπαγάγωσι preferred by Arnold to τᾱπάγωσι, i 28, 5 n
 ἀπαιδευσία μετὰ ἀπαιδευσίας καὶ βραχυτήτος γνώμης iii 42, i n in ἀπαιδευσία ὀργῆς used in a sense belonging to a later age, iii, 84, i n
 ἀπαλγέω ἀπαλγῆσαντας δὲ τὰ ἴδια τοῦ κοινου τῆς σωτηρίας ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι ii 61, 4 n
 ἀπαλλάσσω τοῦ τοῦ ἀπαλλάξειν τοῦ ἄνθρωπου ἐς ὀλίγους ἐλθεῖν, viii 89, 2 n. Sch τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ δέους ἀπηλλάγησαν, ii 42, 5 n κρίναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπῆλλακτο, i 138, 4 n κινδύνων τε τοιούτων ἀπηλλάχθαι ἂν τὸ λοιπὸν, viii 2, 4 n
 ἀπαναλίσκω τά τε ὄντα καὶ ἀπαναλίσκόμενα, vii 14, 2 n
 ἀπαντάω τὸν μὲν—ἐς τὰς Σίφας ἀπαντῆσαι τὸν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Δῆλιον, iv 89, i n ἀπαριθμήσεις σκοπεῖτω—μὴ—τὴν ἀπαριθμήσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαινόντων, v. 20, 2 n.

ἀπαρτάω ἐς ἄλλοτριαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, vi 21, 2 Sch
 ἀπαρχή Συρακοσίοις δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ βαρβάρων τινῶν ἀπαρχὴ ἐσφύρεται vi 20, 4 n Dindorf and Porro read, as Dukei prefers, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται ἀπατάω τὰ κλέμματα—ἀ τὸν πολέμιον—ἂν τις ἀπατήσας, here ἀπατήσας follows κλέμματα as of cognate meaning, v 9, 3 n see ἄριστος ἀπάτη taken together with οὐκ in νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι vii 74, i n, cf n i 137, 7
 ἀπειμι, —εἶναι ἐν Ἀμπρακία—ἀπήσαν, [ἀπήσαν all the MSS] iv 42, 3 n
 ἀπειμι, —εἶναι παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἀπιοῦσιν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐδύμνον κέρας—ὑπάγειν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἡϊόνας v 10, 3 n
 ἀπέρχομαι καὶ αὐτοῖς (sc τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις) τὸ μὲν Πελοποννησίον ὕστερον ἐν ταῖς γενομέναις σπονδαῖς ἀπῆλθε, v 3, 4 n
 ἀπεχθάνομαι κινδύνου ὦν—ἀπήχθεσθε, ii 63, i n τοῖς πολλοῖς ἀπηχθήμενους—κινδυνεύειν, i 75, 2.
 ἀπέχω ἀπέχει τὸ πόλισμα πλέον τῆς διαβάσεως, iv. 103, 4 n ὅθεν πρὸς Σικελίαν ἐλάχιστον—τῷ πλοῦντ' ἀπέχει, vii 50, 2 n
 ἀπηλιώτης iii 23, 4 n
 ἀπιστέω with μή, ἀπιστοίη μὴ γενέσθαι τὸν στόλον—, i 10, i ἀπιστοῦντες αὐτὸν μὴ ἤξειν, ii 101, i n. τὴν μὲν ὕψιν τοῦ σώματος προορᾶν τὴν δὲ γνώσιν τοῦ οἰκείου ἀπιστεῖσθαι vii 44, 3 n
 ἀπίστως, i 21, i n
 ἀπλοία ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, iv 4, i n ἀπὸ ἀπο τῆς Νισαίας, opp το τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, iii 51, 3 n ὅσοι ἀπὸ σφῶν (sc τῶν Ἀθηναίων) ἦσαν ξύμμαχοι, vi 76, 3 n Ἴωνες ὕπτες—καὶ ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων, vii 57, 4 ἀπὸ meaning remote from, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου τρόπου, i 76, 2 n use of ἀπὸ in a condensed expression, τῶν ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Ἀκαρνάνων, ii 80, i οἱ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἄνω Ακαρνανες, 83, i n.

ηκόντων αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀπὸ Θράκης μετὰ Βρασιδίου ἐξεληθόντων στρατιωτῶν, v 34, 1 n πρότερον—ἢ τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ —καταστρώματος ὑπλήτας ἀπαράξη-
τε vii 63, 1 n τῷ ἀφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐς τὰ ἔργα εὐφύχῃ ii 39, 2 τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης, ii 87, 2 n προθυμία ἀπὸ τῶν ναυτῶν (see n iii 37, 4) vii 70, 3, cf also ἐκ ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν—εἶπον, v. 60, 1 ἀπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν, viii 47, 2, cf n vi 76, 3 τὴν δὲ ἀπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐλευθερίαν ὁσημέραι προσδεχόμενοι viii 64, 3 τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθ. ὑποῦλον εὐνομίαν οὐ προτιμῆσαντες, § 5 n. ἦν δέ τι καὶ τοιοῦτον ἀπὸ τῶν τὴν κατηγορίαν ἐχόντων, viii 91, 3 n mixed meaning, of both derivation and agency, from and by, ἐπράχθη τε ἀπ' αὐτῶν οὐδὲν ἔργον ἀξιόλογον, i 17, 1 n γινώμαι ἀφ' ἐκάστων ἐλέγοντο, iii 36, 5 n τά τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα, iii 82, 13 n μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξασθαι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, iv 115, 2 n τοὺς πολεμίους, ἦν τι δύνηται, ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι vii 29, 1 n νομίσαντες ἄπορον εἶναι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων δεινῶν εἰλεῖν τὴν πῦλιν, ii 77, 1 νομίσαντες μὴ ἂν ἔτι ἀπὸ τῆς παρουσίας σφίσι δυνάμεως ἱκανοὶ γενέσθαι—, vi 102, 4 n γνοὺς ὅτι ἀπὸ μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν λόγων οὐκ ἂν ἔτι ἀποτρέψει, vi 19, 2 Sch. n. ἀπὸ τῆς ὁμοίας τύχης, ii 62, 5 n ἀπὸ (=ὑπαρχούσης) τῆς ἰσῆς ἀνάγκης, v 89 n τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ περιουσίας χρωμένους αὐτῇ (sc ἐλπίδι), v 103, 1 n ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσῆς, i 15, 4 n. iii 40, 9 n. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, iii 37, 4 n 42, 7 n ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, vi. 54, 3 Sch Duker gives these passages as parallel, οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιήσασθαι, iii 36, 1 Ἡράκλειαν—ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ τοιαύτου γνῶμης, 92, 1. τὰ—αὐτὰ ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων πράξας. viii 87, 5 n. ὅσον καὶ

ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, viii 92, 9 n verbs of denial, compounded with ἀπὸ, opp to verbs of accusation or imputation compounded with κατὰ, n. i 95, 3. verbs compounded with ἀπὸ, followed by ἐς with an acc. case, ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη ii 49, 1 n ἀποβλέψατε—ἐς πατέρων τῶν ὑμετέρων θήκας, iii 58, 4

ἀποβάθρα iv 12, 1 Sch.

ἀποβαίνω τῶν ἀποβαινόντων τὸ πλεόν ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα τῆς αἰτίας ἔξομεν, i 83, 3 n μεγίστην δόξαν οἰσόμενοι—ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα ἐκ τῶν ἀποβ ii 11, 10 ἀποβλέπω ἀποβλέψατε ἐς πατέρων θήκας, iii 58, 4

ἀπογίγνομαι οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι, v 74, 3 n

ἀποδείκνυμι and ὑποδείκνυμι, difference between, i 77, 3 n

ἀποδέχομαι πάντας ὑπόπτως ἀποδεχόμενοι, vi 53, 2 n

ἀποδίδωμι ἀπεδίδου Πιλαταεῦσι γῆν καὶ πόλιν αὐτονομίους οἰκεῖν, ii 71, 4 n νομίζοντες καὶ τοῦτο ἀποδιδόναι v 42, 1 n καὶ τὰνδράποδα τ' ἀπέδοσαν†, possible meaning of this, if the reading be genuine, vi 62, 4 n. Dindorf reads ἀπέδοντο according to Bekker's suggestion

ἀπόδοσις περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ τῆς ἀποδόσεως viii 85, 3 n distinct from δόσις, ib n

ἀποδύω ἐς τὸ φανερόν ἀποδύντες, i 6, 5 n

ἀποζῶ νεμόμενοι τε τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστοι ὅσον ἀποζῇν, i 2, 2 n

ἄποθεν μὴ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τοῖς ὅπλοις, ἀλλ' ἄποθεν, περιμένειν, viii 69, 2 n τοῦ ἄποθεν ξυνοίκου vi 77, 2 n according to Lobeck the orthography is undecided, whether as here ἄποθεν, or as in other places ἄπωθεν

ἀποθνήσκω ὑπὸ τῶν ταύτῃ ἀποθανεῖν, iii 96, 1 n

ἄποικος and ἔποικος distinguished, ii. 27, 2 n.

ἀποκινδύνευσις οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει
μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης †ἀποκινδυνεύσει†, ιι
67, 4 nn
ἀποκλή ἀποκεκλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὕψει
τοῦ προσῶν, ιν 34, 3 n
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σεις γίνεσθαι, vi 99, 2 n
ἀποκρίνομαι ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη,
ιι 49, 1 n
ἀπόκροτος ἐν γῇ ἀποκρότῳ, vii 27, 5 n.
ἀποκρύπτω ἀναχωροῦντες ἐκεῖνοί τε
ἀπέκρυψαν—, v 65, 5 n
ἀποκωλύω τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Σ —
ἀπεκωλύοντο, vi 88, 5 n
ἀπολαμβάνω ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως ἐς τὴν
θάλασσαν ἀπειλημένον ἐν στενῷ
ἰσθμῷ iv 113, 3 n τῆς Παλλήνης
ἐν τῷ ἰσθμῷ ἀπειλημένης ὑπὸ τῶν
Ἀθ Ποτίδαιαν ἐχόντων, ι20, 3 n
ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς πολλοὺς ἀποληφθῆναι
ἕξω, vi 49, 3 n
ἀπολείπω ἀπολιπόντων—ἐκ τοῦ Μηδι-
κοῦ πολέμου, ιι 10, 2 n ἀπολιπόν-
τες ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσῶν, v 5, 4 n
ἀπόλειψις· πρὸς—τὴν ἀπόλειψιν τῶν
ἡμετέρων, iv. 126, 1 n
ἀπολλυμι †ἀπολλύασι†, regarded as
the true Attic form of the third
pers. plur and ἀπολλύουσι as doubt-
ful, vii 51, 2 n ἀπολώλει iv 133,
i vii 27, 5 n.
ἀπολογία οὐδὲ ἡτιαμένων—ἀπολογίαν,
ιι 61, 1 n.
ἀπολοφύρομαι ἀπολοφυράμενοι — ἄ-
πιτε, ιι 46, 2 n
ἀπόμνημι used improperly, ἀπομόσαι
—ἢ μὴν ἀποδώσειν ὕστερον τὴν κατα-
δίκην, v 50, 1 n
ἀπόνοια ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, vii.
67, 4 nn
ἀπορέω ἀποροῦντες — ταῦτα, v 40,
3 n οἱ δὲ μετ' ὀλίγων ἐφοδίω ὡς
ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ περαιωθέντες ἀποροῖεν
ἂν κατὰ χωρία ἔρημα, vi 34, 5 Sch.
ἀπορέω and ἀμηχανέω distinguished,
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ἀπορεῖν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμηχανήσιν vii.
48, 5 n

ἀπορία ἢ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν, ιι
49, 6 n
ἄπορος ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο θέσθαι τὸ
παρὸν, i 25, 1 n ἐν ἀπόρῳ ἦσαν
εἰκάσαι τὸ γιγνόμενον, ιι 22, 7
οἱ ἀπορώτατοι—ἐκ πολλοῦ ἔχοντες
ἄλκην, iv 32, 4 n. and Sch
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νύκτα ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, i. 137,
4 n
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ἀποσιμῶ ἀποσιμωσάντων ἐκείνων, iv
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1 n
ἀποσταυρῶ ἀπεσταύρου ἐπὶ πη δέοιτό
τι iv 69, 2 n
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σαν, ιι 89, 5 n ἀποστελούντες
ὀπλίτας ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν, vii 17, 3 nn
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ἀποστερέω ἄλλον αὐτὸν ἀποστερῶν, i
40, 2 n
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—ἐς τὴν ἀποστολὴν, vii 8, 1 n. τῆς
ἀποστολῆς τῶν νεῶν, 9, 3
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σθένης, ἀποτραπέμενος, ὥσπερ καὶ
ἡρέθη, vii 31, 5 n
ἀποφέρω †ἀπενεχθέντων† γὰρ—καὶ—
ξυμμαχήσαντες, vii 50, 2 n.
ἀποχράομαι ἐπικαιρότατον χωρίον πρὸς
τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀποχρήσθαι, i 68, 4 n
ἀποχρήσασθε τῇ ἐκατέρου ἡμῶν ὠφέ-
λῳ vi 17, 1. ἀποχρήσασθαι τῇ
παρούσῃ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐκπλήξει.
vii 42, 3
ἀποψύχω i. 134, 5 n.
ἀπραγμόνως ἀπρ σώζεσθαι. vi. 87,
4 n
ἀπράγμων· τὸ ἀπραγμον—ξυμφέ-
ρει—ἀσφαλῶς δουλεύειν, ιι. 63,
5 n
ἄπρακτος ἢ—ἀπράκτους ὡν ἐφίεντας

ἀπώσωμεν, vi 33, 4 εἰ—ἀπρακτον
έάσετε ἀπελθεῖν, vi 86, 4 n

ἀπρεπής ἐν—τῷ ἐκείνων ἀπρεπεί τὸν
πόλεμον ἀναβάλλεσθαι v 46, 1 n
τὸ σφέτερον ἀπρεπές, vi 11, 6
ἀπροσδόκητος ἀπρ εὑπραξία, iii 39,
4 n

ἀπροφασίστως iii 82, 11 n

ἀπτομαι ii 49, 4 n.

ἀρα, originally the illative ἀρα, com-
pared with *ecquid*, with *en unquam*,
ἀρ' ἄξιόι ἐσμεν, = ἀρ' οὐκ ἄξιόι ἐσμεν,
difference between this and ἀρα μὴ
ἄξιόι ἐσμεν, i 75, 1 n

ἀργός τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνετὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν
ἀργόν, iii 82, 6 n

ἀρέσχω εἰ οὐν τί σε τούτων—ἀρέσκει,
i 128, 9 n elsewhere with dat c
ἀρετή = εὐδοξία οἱ δοξά τῆς ἀρετῆς, i
33, 2 nn ii. 45, 3, 4 its popular
sense, ii 40, 6 n ἡμῶν τὰς ἀρετὰς,
iii 53, 5 n

ἀριθμέω ἴδουσι' ἕκαστοι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς
ἡρίθμου, vi 17, 5 n Sch.

ἀριθμός τοῖς ἄλλοις, ὅσφ πλείους νῆες
ἦσαν τούτου τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, viii 29, 2 n
ἀριστερός τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα μόνον
ὑποδεδεμένοι, iii. 22, 3 n

ἀριστοποιέομαι ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ
προφυλακῆς, iv. 30, 2 n ὅπως—
εὐθὺς παρὰ τὰς ναῦς ἀριστοποιήσου-
ται, vii 39 n ὁ γὰρ Ἀγησανδρίδας
ἀριστοποιησάμενος ἀνήγαγε τὰς ναῦς,
viii 95, 3

ἄριστος ἀπατάσθαι ἄριστοι, iii. 38,
4 n

ἀρκέω τὰ μὲν γὰρ ἐκεῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀρ-
κοῦμεν πρὸς τοὺς πολέμους, vi. 84,
3 Sch.

ἀρκοῦντας· ἀρκ ἔξει, sc ἐμοί, i 22,
4 n.

ἄρμα ἄρματα μὲν ἑπτὰ καθήκα, ὅσα
οὐδεὶς πω ἰδιώτης πρότερον, vi. 16,
2 n.

ἀρπαγή· σκεύη μὲν καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρ-
παγὴν ποιησάμενος, viii. 62, 2, cf.
n 41, 2

ἀρρωστία ἀρρ. τοῦ στρατεύειν, iii. 15,

3 n τὴν—κατὰ πάντα ἀρρωστίαν,
vii 47, 1 n.

ἀρρωστότερος πόλλω ἐς τὴν μισθοδο-
σίαν τὸν Τιισαφέρην ἀρρωστότερον
γενόμενον, viii 83, 2 n

ἄρτι laxly used, ii 16, see n. to ii.
8, 3

ἄρτος δόντος βασιλέως αὐτῷ Μα., η-
σίαν μὲν ἄρτον, i 138, 8 n ἄρτος
and μάζα distinguished, iv. 16, 1 n.

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ἀρχαιολογεῖν φυλαξάμενοι, vii 69, 2 n
ἀρχή ἀρχὴ ἢ διὰ πλεονεξίαν καὶ φιλοτι-
μίαν, iii 82, 16 n. οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ
ἀρχὴν στρατεῦσαι vi. 11, 3, cf n v 91,
i τῆς Καρχηδονίων ἀρχῆς καὶ αὐτῶν
ἀποπειράσοντες vi 90, 2 n καὶ τῆς
ἀρχῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας οὐκ ἔλασσον κατὰ
τὸ ὠφελεῖσθαι, ἔς τε τὸ φοβερόν τοῖς
ὑπηκόοις καὶ τὸ μὴ ἀδικεῖσθαι πολὺ
πλείον μετείχετε vii 63, 3 n ἦν
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πόλεις τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς ἀποστήσαι
τῶν Ἀθηναίων, viii 99, 1 n

ἄρχω ἀτιμίαν δὲ τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε
ἄρχειν, v. 34, 2 n ἀρχόμενοι improp-
erly used, iii 84, 1 nn τὴν ἐκεχει-
ρίαν εἶναι ἐνιαυτὸν, ἄρχειν δὲ τήνδε
τὴν ἡμέραν, iv 118, 7 n ἄρχει
δὲ τῶν σπονδῶν ἔφορος Πλειστό-
λας, v. 19, 1 n οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἄρ-
χοντες ἄλλων—οὗτοι δεινοὶ τοῖς νικη-
θείσιν v 91, 1 n τί καὶ βούλεσθε—
πότερον ἄρχειν ἤδη, vi 38, 5 Sch.
ὥς—δικαίως τὸν Μῆδον καταλύ-
σαντες ἄρχομεν, v 89 ὥς—τὸν
βάρβαρον μόνον καθελόντες εἰκότως
ἄρχομεν, vi 83, 2 n.

ἄρχων ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος, n 1 9, 2

ἄσαφής ἀσαφῆ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, iv 86,
2 n

ἄσφῶς πολεμοῦνται ἀσ ὁποτέρων
ἀρξάντων iv 20, 3 Sch

ἀσθενής· ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀσθενεῖ τῆς
γνώμης, ii 61, 2, cf τῷ ἐμῷ διαπρε-
πεῖ τῆς Ὀλυμπίας θεωρίας, vi 16,
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for ἀσθενεστέρον, i 136, 5 n.

ἀσπίς ἐπ' ἀσπίδας δὲ πέντε μὲν καὶ
εἴκοσι Θηβαῖοι ἐτάξαντο, iv 93, 4 n
ὠθισμῷ ἀσπίδων, iv 96, 2 n

ἀσπονδος Κορινθίους δὲ ἀνακωχὴ ἀ-
σπονδος ἦν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους v 32,
7 n

ἀσπάρθμος ἀσπάρθμον τὸ τῆς ξυμ-
φ., iii 59, 1 n τὸ ἀστ. τοῦ
μέλλοντος, iv 62, 3 Sch n

ἀστυγείτων πρὸς—τοὺς ἀστυγείτονας
πᾶσι τὸ ἀντίπαλον καὶ ἐλεύθερον κα-
θίσταται, iv 92, 4 ἀστυγείτονας
ὑπὲρ πολλῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀμύνασθαι
v 69, 1 n

ἀσφάλεια ἀσφαλεία (= δι' ἀσφαλείας,
i 17, 1) iii 56, 6 n 82, 7 n

ἀσφαλῆς οὐχ ὡς τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ—περι-
σχήσων, v 7, 3 n Sch πολλῶ τῷ
περιμένει τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε,
vi 55, 3 n ἐς τὸ ἀσφαλές, vi 101,
6 n ἀσφαλέστερον, used as an ad-
verb, i 37, 1 n

ἄτε difference between ἄτε οὐ and ἄτε
μή, iv 130, 6 n.

ἀτείχιστος τὴν Παλλήνην ἀτείχιστον
οὖσαν, i 64, 3 n

ἀτέλης its meaning, n. i 58, 1

ἀτιμάζω distinguished from ἀτιμῶ,
n v 98 ὁ δὲ νόμος—ἐτέθη ἀτιμά-
ζειν vi 38, 5 Sch

ἀτιμία ἀτίμους ἐποίησαν, ἀτιμίαν δὲ
τοιάνδε ὥστε μήτε ἄρχειν μήτε πρια-
μένους τι ἢ πωλοῦντας κυρίους εἶναι
v 34, 2 n

ἀτιμος ἀτίμως γερώων, iii 58, 6 n

ἀτοπος ἀτ καὶ δυσῶδες, ii 49, 2 n

ἄτρακτος —τὸν ἄτρακτον (λέγων τὸν
οἰστὸν), iv 40, 2 n

ἄττα ἄλλα ἄττα χωρία, i 113, 1 ii
100, 3 n

αὐ οἱ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις αὐ βουλόμενοι—,
v 43, 1 n indicating a change in the
subject, in οἱ, δ' ἄδ' Ἀθηναῖοι, viii.
94, 3 n.

αὐθέντης iii 58, 6 n

αὐθις ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου—αὐθις γενομένου,
viii 91, 3 n

αὐξάνω, or αὔξω ἐς τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὁμοίως

αὐξήθηναι i 2, 6 n ὅπερ καὶ Ἀθη-
ναῖοι αὐτοὶ οὖτοι—ἠύξηθησαν instead
of ἔπαθον, vi 33, 6 n τὸ τῆς πόλεως
ξύμπασιν κοινὸν αὐξέτε, vi 40, 1 Sch
αὐτάρκης ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν ἅμα αὐτάρκη
θέσιν κεκμένη, i. 37, 3 n.

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αὐτόδεκα αὐτόδεκα ἔτων διελθόντων, v.
20, 1 n

αὐτόδικος Δελφούς—εἶναι—αὐτοδίκους
καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἑαυτῶν
κατὰ τὰ πάτρια v 18, 2 n

αὐτόθεν with article prefixed, = *the*
inhabitants, or *natives*, τῶν αὐτόθεν
ξύμμάχων, iv 129, 2 n v 52, 2 vi.
71, 2 ὁ αὐτόθεν, vii 34, 2 n 71, 1.
viii 22 1, cf n 23, 5 τῶν αὐτόθεν
ἐκ τῆς περιοικίδος Ἡλείων, ii 25, 4
τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμβοηθήσαντων, opp
to φρουρῶν, iii 7, 4 n τὸν δὲ καὶ
αὐτόθεν σίτον ἐν ὀλκάσι—ἄγειν, vi.
22 n pleonastic use after ἐκ with
name of place, n to ii 7, 2 ἐκ τοῦ
Ἀργους αὐτόθεν, v 83, 1 n

αὐτοκράτωρ λογισμῷ αὐτοκράτορι δια-
θεῖσθαι iv 108, 4 n αὐτοκράτωρ
μάχη, 126, 5 n αὐτοκράτωρ εἶναι,
iv 64, 1 n, compared to ταμίαν γε-
νέσθαι, vi 78, 2 n

αὐτόματος ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου, ii 77, 4 n
vi 36, 2 Sch τὰ πολλὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς,
τὰ μὲν ληφθέντα τὰ δ' αὐτόματα, ἤξει,
vi 91, 7

αὐτομολία ἐπ' αὐτομολίας προφάσει,
vii 13, 2 n.

αὐτόνομος Δελφούς αὐτονόμους εἶναι,
v 18, 2 n

αὐτός its force after a personal pro-
noun, ἡμεῖς αὐτοί, iii 65, 2 n ἡμῶν
αὐτῶν ἐπίπεμψιν, ii 39, 4 n τὸ τρί-
τον μέρος ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, iii 54, 5 n.
denoting spontaneous action, καὶ
αὐτοὶ ὀργιζόμενοι οἱ στρατιῶται—κα-
τέκοπτον, iv. 128, 4 n οἱ δὲ ξύμμαχοι
ἐν τῇ Λακ αὐτοὶ ἔτυχον ὄντες, v 22,
1 n τούτην δὲ αὐτοὶ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶχον,
viii 95, 7 n αὐτοὶ spoken for *the*
people at large, ii. 40, 3 n αὐτοὶ οὐ

πολλῷ πλείους διεφθάρησαν v 59, 1 n. αὐτός = *only, merely*, αὐτοὶ ἐπελθόντες, 11 39, 3 n. οὐρ το μετὰ πάντων, 1b n. as περιγενέσθαι τῶν Πελοπονησίων αὐτῶν τῷ πολέμῳ 11 65, 14. ἀναλαβόντες δὲ αὐτὰ ὅσα περὶ τὸ σῶμα, vii 74, 1 n. μέρος ἀντιπέμπειν ταῖσιν, vi 99, 2 n. δύναμιν γὰρ ἔχων αὐτὸς ἐκασταχόσε δεινὸς παρῆν viii 5, 3 n αὐτὰ referring to τὰ πράγματα understood, οὐκ ἀπὸ τοσῶνδε ὀρμώμενοι—ἐς τάδε προήγαγον αὐτά. 1 144, 5. ἐς τάδε ἦσαν αὐτά, vi 18, 6 n τὰ τε πρὸ αὐτῶν ἠπόρουσαν, vii 55, 2 n. the reference made by the neuter plural of αὐτός, as τὰ πρὸ αὐτῶν, 1. 1, 3 n. αὐτῶν, 11 11 84, 1 n, referred to τὰ ἔργα 11 11 83, 4. dubious reference of αὐτῶν 11 τῷ ὑπερβάλλοντι αὐτῶν, 11 35, 5 n. αὐτῶν separated from its governing word, ὀλίγοι—αὐτῶν, 1v 113, 2 n, cf τὰ πολλὰ—αὐτῶν, 1 21, 1. ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ἐλπίζοντες—αἴρουν ἔσεσθαι αὐτῶν, 11 75, 1 n, cf ἐς Κέρκυραν ὧν αὐτῶν ἐνεργήτης, 1 136, 1. τῷ δὲ Ἱπποκράτει—ὅς αὐτῷ ἠγγέλθη, according to Duker superfluous, n, 1v 93, 2, according to Jelf, 658, retrospective referring to an infinitive, στρατηγήσάι τε ἐπιθυμῶν, καὶ ἐλπίζων —δι' αὐτοῦ—, vi. 15, 2 n its case determined by the position of a participle denoting the same subject, πρὶν δὲ ἀναστῆναι, ἔτεσιν ὕστερον ἑκατὸν ἢ αὐτοὺς οἰκήσαι, vi 4, 2 n followed by article and substantive, αὐτῇ ἡ πόλις, vi 54, 6 n αὐτὰς τὰς γυμνοπαιδίας τῶν Λακ v 82, 1 n. preceded by article, καθ' ὅσον δέ τι ὑμῖν—τὸ αὐτὸ ξυμφέρει, τούτῳ ἀπολαβόντες χρήσασθε, vi 87, 3 n. τὸ αὐτὸ λέγοντες ἡσύχαζον, v 31, 6 n. ταῦτα—γινώσκων, 36, 1 n. τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ ἐποίουν, v 38, 1. ὁ αὐτός τε—καί—, 11 οὐ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ψηφείσθαι τε περὶ σφῶν [αὐτῶν] καὶ τὰ πράγματα—

ὁρῶντας, vii. 48, 3 n. dat αὐτῷ or αὐτοῖς with a nom case, and translated *he* or *they* found, &c, οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐφοβήθησαν τῆς τροπῆς αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα γενομένης σφῶν, 1v. 128, 2 n dat case of relation, its reference and force, οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς, 1 6, 3 n. οἱ Εἰλωτες αὐτοῖς, 101, 2 n. ἡ στρατία—αὐτῷ, 11 101, 5 n οἱ τοξόται—αὐτοῖς, 11 98, 1 n ὑποχωρησάντων—αὐτοῖς τῶν παρατεταγμένων, 1v 96, 3 n αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον—ἀπῆλθε, v 3, 4 n μή ποτε Ἀθηναῖοι αὐτοῖς—ἐλθωσιν, vi 34, 2 ἐτύγχανον—αὐτοῖς —οἱ—στρατηγοὶ ἄρτι παρειληφότες τὴν ἀρχὴν, 96, 3 n αἴτερ τὰς σπονδὰς—αὐτοῖς ἔλυσαν, 105, 1 ἔωσπερ αὐτοῖς — οἱ ὀπλῖται — ἀπῆραν, vii 19, 5 nn ὅπως αὐτοῖς αἱ νῆες — ὁρμοῖεν, 25, 5 οὐ αὐτοῖς τὰ πλοῖα—ῥομαι. 30, 1 καὶ αὐτοῖς—ὁ μὲν πεζός, vii 34, 2 ὅπως αὐτοῖς ἐκβιβάσαντες τοὺς ναύτας, vii. 39 n. καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων αὐτοῖς, 40, 4 προσπαῶλλοντο αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἄνδρες, vii 71, 7 n εἰργομένοις οὖν αὐτοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης καὶ κατὰ γῆν πορθομένοις ἐνεχείρησάν τινες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἀγαγεῖν τὴν πόλιν vii 24, 6 n dat c of relation αὐτοῖς, treated as the subject of the sentence, followed in the next clause by a participle in the nom. c νῆες αὐτοῖς—ἀναχωροῦντες—, vii 38, 5 n dat case αὐτοῖς force of, τὴν πόλιν ταῖσιν ἐκμύκτων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίσας, vi. 4, 5 n. τὰ καὶ αὐτῷ ἔδοκει,† vii 73, 1 n ἡ τρήρης ἀμύνοι αὐτῷ (v 1 αὐτῇ), 1v 120, 2 n ἐφ' ὧν δ' αὐτῶν† [Reiske's conjecture adopted by] Bekker, Goller, Maltby, Poppo and Dindorf, αὐτοί, vi 10, 5 n elliptical use of αὐτό, sc. τὸ ἐλευθεροῦσθαι, to be supplied from ἡλευθέρωσαν in the preceding clause, 1 122, 5 n agreeing in gender not with a word preceding,

but with its equivalent, ἐν αὐτῷ sc τῷ τιμωρεῖσθαι, implied from τῆς τιμωρίας preceding, iii 46, 5 n with a sentence interposed between it and the subject to which it refers, ὅστερον αὐτοὶ μὲν—, vi 4, 5 n αὐτὸς omitted, see *Pronoun*, personal

αὐτοσχεδιάζω αὐτοσχεδιάζειν τὰ δέοντα, i 138, 6 n

αὐτοτελής Δελφούς—εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελείς, v 18, 2 n

αὐτοῦ αὐτοῦ τὴν μάχην ἔσεσθαι, iv 68, 6 n [αὐτοῦ] ὑπὸ σφῶν αὐτῶν διαμέλλοντας κόπῃ ἀλίσκεσθαι vii 40, 3 n with epexegetis, αὐτοῦ ἐξ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικ vii 7, 2 pleonastic use of, τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκεί, vii 16, 1 n ἐς τὴν Μίλητον αὐτοῦ, viii 28, 5 n

αὐτοῦ, οἱ ἑαυτοῦ πολλὰς ἑλπίδας εἶχον αὐτοὶ θ' ἑαυτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τὰ πράγματα—ἐς αὐτοὺς περιποιήσιν, viii 48, 1 n

αὐτουργός (= γεωργός, i 142, 6) i. 141, 3 n.

αὐτόφωρος κολάζων, μὴ μόνον αὐτοφώρους (χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἐπιτυγχάνειν) ἀλλὰ καὶ ὧν βούλονται μὲν, δύνανται δ' οὐ, vi 38, 4 Sch

ἀχθηδὼν ἀχθηδόνας προστιθέμενοι, ii. 37, 3 n δι' ἀχθηδόνα, iv 40, 2 n.

ἀχρεῖος τὰ ἀχρεία, i 84, 5 n opp to τοῖς ἀναγκαιοτάτοις, § 7

ἀφαιρέομαι ἔμπαν ἀφελομένη ἔχει vi 39, 2 Sch.

ἀφανής ἢ τε ἐλπίς καὶ ὁ ἔρως ἐπὶ παντὶ,—θῆντα ἀφανῆ, iii 45, 5 n ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς ὀρμήσας, iv 36, 2 n τοῦ ἀφανοῦς—τὸ ἀτέκμαρτον δέος, 63, 1 Sch

ἀφανίζω Θηραμενίς—ἀποπλέων ἐν κέλῃ τι ἀφανίζεται viii 38, 1 nn

ἀφίημι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος ἀφῆκαν vii 19, 4 n

ἀφικνέομαι ἀφικνεῖται—πράσσειν, i 128, 4 n. ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα—νικηθῆναι, iv 129, 4 n

ἀφίστημι τὴν Ἰωνίαν ἀποστήσωσι, iii 31, 1 n. οἱ μὲν πρὸς τὰ πεδία μάλ-

λον τῶν Σικελῶν,—οἱ πολλοὶ ἀφίστηκεσαν vi 88, 4 Sch n double meaning of, ἀποστήσεσθαι διπλὴν ἀπόστασιν, iii 13, 1 n

ἄφρακτος ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ, i. 117, 1 n.

Abbreviated construction, iv 29, 4 n.

Abstract term defined by the subsequent concrete, as τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἷ ἄν—λάχωσιν, ii 44, 1 n. δόξα, καὶ ἥς ἄν—κλέος ἦ, ii 45, 4 n καταφρόνησις δέ, ὅς ἄν—πιστεύῃ, 62, 4 n. ἀδύνατον καὶ πολλῆς εὐθειας, ὅστις οἴεται, iii 45, 7 n τὸ ξυμφέρον μὴ ἄλλο τι νομίσαι ἢ—θῆναι—ἐχῶσι, iii 56, 8 ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου—καὶ ὅστις—παραδίδωσι, v 16, 1 n τὸ καλῶς ἄρξαι τοῦτ' εἶναι, ὅς ἄν—ὠφελήσῃ, vi 14 n νομιμάτων εἶναι—οἷ ἄν—δικαιώσωσιν, vii 68, 1 n

Abstract (οἱ act) for concrete (or pisions), αἱ ἐκδρομαὶ = οἱ τεταγμένοι πρὸς τὸ ἐκτρέχειν (ἐκδρομοὶ, iv 125, 3), iv 127, 2 n τὴν πλείονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν = τοὺς πλείους τῶν κυκλῶν τοὺς Λακ μελλόντων, i 28, 1 n ἡ δουλεία = οἱ δοῦλοι, v. 23, 4 n. φυγὴ αὐτῶν = φυγάδες, viii 64, 4 τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλω = τοῖς φιλοῖς ἐπιπλύνουσι, 102, 2 n ξυμμαχία = ξύμμαχοι, vi 73, n τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας = τοῦ ἡμετέρου στρατοπέδου νῦν παρόντος, 86, 3

Accusative absolute, εἰδὼν δὲ ὁπότε—, i 2, 2 n καὶ ἀπαντᾶν εἰρημέων καὶ σιτία ἄλλα κομίζειν vii 77, 6 n after ὡς in ὡς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων viii 66, 5 n acc c commencing a period, τὸν δὲ πόνον—μὴ γένηται—πολύς, ii 62, 1 n. acc of the principal subject begins the sentence, iii 15, 2 n acc (διαθέντα) according to Arnold, used, although the verb requires another case, vi. 15, 4 n instead of nom. case, ἥσυχάζοντας καὶ Ἀθηναίους δεχομένους,

ii 7, 2 n instead of genitive governed by *δοστις*, in *τοὺς μέντοι ἀγωνιζομένους—δοστις ξυμβουλευέσασαί τε*, viii 68, 1 n. acc case sing with double termination in *-ην* or *-η*, from proper names in *-ης*, as *Ἀλκαμένη* or *Ἀλκαμένην*, viii 5, 1 n 8, 2 10, 2.

Active voice used where the Middle seems more natural, n iv 79, 2. *ἐπῆγον*, i 107, 6 *ἐξήγαγον* and *ἐνεπῆγον*, iv 79, 2

Addition of a word, to explain a neuter relative, confuses the construction, iii 12, 1 n

Adjective with participle the more important part of the subject, compared with the Latin passive participle preceding its substantive, rendering of, i 93, 4 n. adj (*χρήσιμον*) applied to both members of a sentence, belongs properly only to one, vi 12, 1 n preceding, and agreeing with, two Substantives, *τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης—τελευταίας—λύπης* ii 44. 2 *τῆς ἀνθρωπείας—νομίσσεως—βουλήσεως*, v 105, 1 n neuter plural adj, use of, i 7, 1 n 102, 2 n ii 98, 2

Adverb at a distance from its verb (*οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον—ἀπόλλυσι—*), iv 75, 2 n adv in the predicate, *φθορὰ οὕτως*, ii 47, 4 n used after *εἶναι*, or *γίγνεσθαι* as predicate instead of an adjective, *οὕτως*, ii 47, 4 n *ῥαδίως*, iv. 10, 3 n. *ῥᾶν*, vii 4, 4 n. *θάσσον*, 28, 1 used as predicate, *Πελοποννησίων ἤδη ὁμοίως ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ ὄντων*, viii. 48, 3 n

Adverbial use of neuter singular of adjectives, with few exceptions, not common in the older Greek writers, n iv 112, 1 and n vi 49, 2

Alternative, the most certain part of, marked by *γε*, its two parts often in a different order from the English, ii 40, 3 n.

Anacoluthon, *οὔτε—ἔχων, βασιλεύς τε—ἐγένετο*, ii. 29, 5 n. nominative

following dative explained, *ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς—ἐπικαλοῦντες*, iii 36, 1 n *τοῖς δέ—ὄντες*, vi 24, 3 n *τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις—ὀρώντες*, vii 42, 2 n *τοῖς μὲν Ἀθηναίοις—ἐπιβδῶντες*, 70, 7 n *ἐψευσμένοις—κρίνοντες*, iv 108, 4 n Antecedents, not agreeing with their own adjective, but with the following relative, iii 68, 4 n

Antithesis between the several words of two clauses, iii 56, 6 n

Aorist after *ἂν*, as *ὥς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες χεῖρον* vii 67, 4 n. and present optative, inconsistent, *δράσειαν—γινώσκωεν—ἐπέλθοιεν*, iii 84, 1 n and imperfects, how used in the description of the pestilence, ii 49, 3 n between two imperfects, iii 22, 4 n followed by an imperfect, effect of this, iii 112, 4 n in context with imperfects, as *ἐδίδασκεν ἀπῆλασεν—*, viii 45, 3, 4 with future, *παρασκευάσασθαι—παρατενεῖσθαι*, why, iii 46, 2 n *νεωτερίσαι—πέσειν*, 66, 2 n *ἡ—ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι—ἡ—χειρώσασθαι* iv 28, 5 n 52, 3 n sometimes has the force of a pluperfect, *ἐποίησατο* ii 98, 2, *γένετο*, vii 18, 2 n, *γένοιτο*, § 3. 1b *ἐνέλαβον*, viii 93, 1 for pluperfect, *καταδύσειαν*, i 50, 1 *ἀπέστη*, 62, 2 *μετανέστησαν*, iii 114, 4 n. aor infinitive without *ἂν* after verbs of thinking or affirming where there is no condition implied, *νομίζοντες ἥκιστα—ὑποτοπῆσαι—*, iii 24, 1. *οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι*, v 22, 1 n for the force of it see n 1. 26, 5 aor reading preferred to pres opt *καταβαίεν*, vii 44, 8 nn. preferred to imperfect, *†διέφθειραν†*, 1b. *ἔφυγον*, vi 101, 3 n preferred to the future after such verbs as *λέγειν* or *εἰπεῖν*, i. 26, 5 n. *οὐκ ἔφασαν δέξασθαι*, v. 22, 1 n aor (*ἀνταποδόντες*) why used rather than the future, iii 67, 4 n aor used for future, see *Future*. aor (*ἐπισπάσασθαι*) where

a future seems required, iv 9, 2 n Hermann's rule concerning aor participles with *ἀν* does not always hold good, iv 10, 1 n

Apodosis of a sentence, *δὲ* and *τε* sometimes used in, = *εἴτα*, n 1 133 iii 31, 1 n a sentence without apodosis, *τὸ γὰρ αὐτοὺς—ἐκ Πελοποννήσου* ii 28, 3 n apodosis to a clause wanting, iv 13, 3 n.

Aristotle's rule for the arrangement of Conjunctions (*Rhet.* iii 5, 2) violated, i 32, 1 n

Article, definite, masculine form of its dual with fem substantive, *ἀμφὺν τοῖν πολλοῖν*, v 29, 2 *ἐκ τοῖν δυοῖν πολλοῖν*, viii 44, 2 n definite art used to indicate notoriety, *τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος*, i 103, 5 n indicating *well known* persons or things, —*αἱ δύο Σαλαμῖνιά καὶ Πάραλος*, iii 77, 3 n in *οἱ πολλοὶ τότε σεισμοὶ τῆς γῆς*, iii 87, 4 n its force in *αὐτοῖς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἱππέας ἔπεμψαν*, vi 88, 1 n its force in *τὰς πόλεις*, i 12, 1 n *τὰς ναῦς*, 13, 5 n its force in *τὰ σημεῖα αὐτοῖς ἤρθη*, iv 42, 4 n *ὁπότε—τὸ σημεῖον ἀρθείη ὁ ξυνέειπε*, iii 1. its force where used on the first mention of an individual, as *Σύλαιθος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος*, iii 25, 1 n 100, 3 n *τὸ* used demonstratively, *τὸ δ'—ἐπετήδευσαν*, i 37, 2 n retrospective force of the article in *τὰς ἑκατὸν ναῦς*, ii 23, 2 n in *τὸ στρατόπεδον*, vi 65, 2 n with substantive after a middle verb = a pronoun possessive, n to ii 22 5 to be expressed in English by the possessive pronoun, *τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν—παρεσκευάσαντο*, ii 89, 2 n its use as equivalent to the English possessive pronoun, *ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναῦσι οὐκ ἀξιόμαχοι νομίσαντες εἶναι*, viii 80, 1 n unusual position, making it equivalent to a pronoun, *πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἀντειπεῖν δεῖ*, iii. 61, 2 n. *ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ*

ἀγάλλονται, 82, 15 *παρὰ δὲ τὸ κρημνοί* vi 66, 1 n prefixed on the renewed mention of a thing, *τῆς ξυνωμοσίας*, vi. 61, 1 n, referring to ii 27, 3, *ἐδόκει—ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—γεγενῆσθαι*, and to 60 1, *ἐδόκει ἐπὶ ξυνωμοσίᾳ—πεπράχθαι* not referring to any thing preceding, but explained by a subsequent clause or sentence, iii 3, 4, 22, 8 n viii 13 n. 15, i 26, 1 n *τὸ* in *τὸ μὲν κρίνοντες* referred to *τὸ θεῖον* implied in *θεῶν φόβος*, ii 53, 4 n neuter, with gen c after it, *τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*, viii 56, 4 n discriminative use of article with geographical names, *ἐπὶ Ακανθὸν τὴν Ἀνδρίων ἀποικίαν*, iv. 84, 1 n article in the genitive case with the name of a people, following such words as *δῆμος*, *γῆ*, *πλῆθος*, each with its article prefixed, as *τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μυτ* iii 47, 3 n *τὴν γῆν τῶν Παρρασιῶν*, v 33, 2 *τὸ—πλῆθος τῶν Ἀργ* v 59, 4 prefixed to numerals denoting a part of a whole number, i 116, 1 n ii 22, 1 n 25, i. iii 39, 3 in *τὸ μέρος* has a tacit reference to *τὸ ὅλον*, see *μέρος*. after *ἐς* before a numeral, *τὰς πάσας ἐς τὰς διακοσίας*, i 100, 1 n, cf viii. 21. before *πᾶς* after numerals, *τριάκοντα τὰς πάσας ἡμέρας*, ii 101, 7 n, cf i 100, 1 in gen c before infinitive explained, *τοῦ μὴ ἐκφεύγειν*, ii 4, 2 n *τοῦ μὴ—ἐξαμαρτεῖν*, 22, 1. *τοῦ—μὴ ἀθυμεῖν* vii. 21, 3 n article with infin mood, where the simple infinitive might seem more natural, *τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι τὸ—σώζεσθαι*, ii 42, 5 n. *τὸ μὲν προσταλαιπωρεῖν* 53, 4 sometimes omitted before a clause with infinitive mood, i. 23, 7 n. omitted before an infinitive used as a substantive or subject of a sentence, ii 87, 7 n iii 38, 1 n often omitted before *πόλις*, *ἄγρός*, κ τ λ. i 10, 2 n names of nations, when used in Greek without the article,

in 57, 2 n. in 34, 1 n probable reason of its frequent omission before μέσος, δεξιός, and other words denoting parts of an army or the position of troops in it, in 81, 3 n in 31, 2 n definite, omitted, οὔτε ξυνοικισθείσης πόλεως, 1 10, 2 n. πολιορκίας μακρὰς καθεστηκυίας, 102, 2 n effect of its absence in ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ τύραννοι οὔτοι, vi 54, 5 n not required in the phrase κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ, vii 2, 4 n improperly joined with ἕκαστος or οὗτος where these stand alone, n vii. 67, 2 cannot be prefixed to ἐκείνος in ἐς τῶν ἐκείνων τι χωρίων, 1 45, 2 n superfluous in τούτοις—ἐντυχὼν τοῖς κομζομένοις, v 5, 2 n wrongly inserted, ἐξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν νυκτὰ πορευόμενοι, iv 68, 5 n Δωριῆς τε καὶ [οἱ] αὐτόνομοι πάντες, vii 58, 3 n in τὸ Σικελικόν, has reference to Σικελῶν, iii 103, 1 n ὁ followed by δέ confused with ὅδε, ii 46, 1 n v l iii 98, 1 n v l

Atticisms of Thuc frequently discarded in quotations by ancient authors, instanced in ἐς and ξύν, ii 4, 3 n

Augment, syllabic of the pluperfect, omitted by Attic writers, as γεγένητο for ἐγεγένητο. Duker n v 14, 2.

B

βακτηρία τῷ γε Δωριεῖ—καὶ ἐπανήρατο τὴν βακτηρίαν. viii 84, 2 n
βάλανος· ii 4, 3 n. *βαλανάγρα and *βαλανοδόκη, n ib
βάλλω· dubious reading, †βάλλειν†, iv 116, 2 n
βάρβαρος not used by Homer to designate all who were not Greeks, 1 3, 4 n
βασιλεύς· when denoting the k of Persia, usually found without the article, ii 62, 2 n τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς βασιλέως, viii 37, 1 n
βέβαιος φθονήσαντες τῆς οὐ βεβαίου

δοκήσεως τῶν κερδῶν, iii 43, 1 βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν τῷ δήμῳ πρὸς ἐαυτὸν καταστήσαντες viii 66, 5 n. μετὰ βεβαίου παρασκευῆς, viii 27, 3 n τὰ β τῆς γνώμης, 1 70, 3 n. τὰ τῶν πόλεων οὐκ ἂν βέβαια ἔχοντες, εἰ ὑποδέξοντο, ἀθυμοῖεν vi 34, 5 Sch n βεβαιότερος—ὁ δράσας τὴν χάριν, ii 40, 7 n κίνδυνον—βεβαιότερον, iii 39, 8 n τοὺς κινδύνους—βεβαιότερους, v 108 n

βεβαιῶ ἡ δόκησις τῆς ἀληθείας βεβαιούται, ii 35, 3 n τὴν ἐκείνου φιλίαν οὐχ ἥσσον βεβαιώσασθαι βούλεσθαι vi 78, 1 n

βεβαίως φίλια—βεβαίως, ii 7, 3 n. φίλους γενέσθαι βεβαίως, iv. 20, 4. βεβαίως τι—πράξειν οἴεται, iv 62, 2 Sch βεβαίως οὐδέτεροι τελευτήσαντες ἀπεκρίθησαν, iv 72, 4 n

βέλτιστος βέλτιστοι δὴ ἄνδρες, iii 98, 3 n τοὺς δὲ ἔχοντας τὰ χρήματα καὶ ἄρχειν ἄριστα βελτίστους vi. 39, 1 n

βία = ἰσχύς, iv 62, 2 Sch

βιάζομαι ἐκείνοις τε βιαζομένοις τὴν ἀπόβασιν, iv 9, 2 n βιαζομένους τὴν ἀπόβασιν, ii 4 βιάσασθαι τὴν ἔφοδον, iv 36, 1. —βουλόμενοι τὸν ἔσπλουν, vii 22, 3 βιάζεσθαι—τὸν ἔκπλουν, 70, 7 βιασάμενοι τὰς τῶν Ἄθ ναῦς, vii 23, 3 βουλόμενοι βιάσασθαι ἐς τὸ ἔξω vii 69, 4 n passive, βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τινων, 1 2, 1 n. μὴ ἀνταμύνεσθαι ὥς βιασθείς, iv 19 3 n.

βλάβη· οὐ τοὺς λόγους τοῖς ἔργοις βλάβην ἡγούμενοι ii 40, 3 n οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τειχισθέν, v 52, 2 n οὐδεμία βλάβη τοῦ †τε† τὸ κοινὸν κοσμηθῆναι—, vi 41, 3 n

βλάπτω τοὺς πολεμίους—ἀπ' αὐτῶν βλάψαι vii 29, 1 n ἀμυνόμενοι μὴ βλάπτεσθαι, 1 71, 1 δικαστὰς ὄντας—βλάπτεσθαι, iii 46, 3 n βλάπτω and ἀδικέω distinguished, οὔτε ἀδικῆσαι ἔφασαν οὐδεν οὔτε τοῦ λοιποῦ ἐκόντες βλάψειν iv. 98, 1 n.

βοή βοῆς μεγέθει ἀφόρητοι, iv 126, 5 n ὅσον καὶ ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, vii 92, 9 n

βοηθέω and its compounds, proper meaning of, n to iv 4, 3 with ἐπὶ and acc c of person, n vii 11, 2. with ἐπὶ and acc c of place; βεβοη-θηκότες—ἐπὶ τὸ Διγίτιον iii 97, 4 οἱ τε Κορινθιοὶ βοηθοῦντες ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς, vii 11, 2 n, cf τὴν βοήθειαν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Χίον vii 15, fin

βορέας iii 23, 4 n

βόσκω used of men contemptuously, ναυτικὸν πολλὸν ἔτι ἐνιαυτὸν ἤδη βόσκον-τας, vii 48, 5 n

βουλεύω τῷ—πλεῖστα εὖ βουλεύονται, iii 42, 7 n difference between βουλεύω and βουλεύομαι, v. iii 11, 2 n ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς βουλεύεσθαι, i 91, 6 n ὁμοῖον τι ἢ ἴσον ἐς τὸ κοινὸν βουλεύεσθαι, ib n ἴσον ἢ δίκαιον βουλεύεσθαι, ii 44, 4 n

βούλησις τῇ ἑαυτῶν δικαίᾳ βουλήσει, iii 68, 2 n

βούλομαι· δεδιότα μὲν—βουλόμενον δὲ ὅμως, εἰ δύναιτό πως, πεισθῆναι, vii. 52, 1 n οὐ βουλομένην ἦν, ii 3, 2 n. βουλομένοις ἦν, iv 80, 2 n βουλο-μένοις ἔσεσθαι, iv 85, 3 Sch., cf. προσδέχομαι καὶ δῆτα—τί καὶ βού-λεσθε, δὲ νεώτεροι, vi 38, 5 Sch. εἰ δ' ἅλλα βουλήσεσθε, vi 40, 1 Sch. καὶ ἦν γάρ τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ πρά-γματα ἐνδοῦναι, vii 48, 2 n ἦν αὐ-τόθι †[πρὸς] τὸ† βουλόμενον τοῖς Ἀ-θηναίοις γίνεσθαι τὰ πράγματα, vii 49, 1 n difference between βούλο-μαι and ἐθέλω, i 28, 3 n 4

βραδὺς προνοῆσαι βραδεῖς, iii 38, 4 n ὅπως τῇ παρούσῃ ὁρμῇ τοῦ περ-αι-σεσθαι ὧν ἔνεκα ἦλθον, μὴ βραδεῖς γέ-νωνται vii 43, 5 Sch n

βραχύς τὸ βραχύ τι τοῦτο, i. 140, 8 n. καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσει, i 141, 1 προφάσει βρα-χείᾳ καὶ εὐπρέπει, vi 8, 4 n. οὕτω

βραχεία βουλῇ, vi 9, 1 ἀπὸ τοῦ βρ-τείχους, ii 76, 3 n τοῦ δὲ βρ-φκοδομημένου, vii 29, 3 αἱ δὲ καὶ ἐς βράχεα—ᾤκειλαν, ii 92, 5 ὡς διὰ βραχέος, iv 14, 1 n βραχεῖ μορίῳ τῆς δαπάνης, vii 45, 3 n

βραχύτης μετὰ—βραχύτητος γνώμης, iii 42 1 n μελέτης βραχύτητι, i. 138, 6 n

βρύχος βρόχους περιβάλλοντες, ii 76, 4 n

βύζην τοὺς—ἔσπλους ταῖς ναύσιν ἀντι-πρώροις β κλήσειν, iv 8, 7 n.

Blending of two constructions, τῷ δὲ Ἰπποκράτει—ὡς αὐτῷ ἡγγέλθη—πέμ-πει, iv 93, 2 n

C

Change from particular to universal, αἱ πόλεις—αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑπήκοοι—to εἰωθότες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, iv 108, 3, 4 n. from universal to particu- lar, αἱ Ἀττικαὶ νῆες—μάχης οὐκ ἦρχον δεδιότες οἱ στρατηγοί—, i 49, 4, cf iv 108, 4 n v 71, 2 n from the construction by ὅτι to the particu- ple, i 1, 1 n from indicative mood to participle, οὐδ' αὖ—σπεύ-δοντες, iv 87, 3 n. from indic to subjunctive, ὅπως—ἀριστοποιήσον-ται, καὶ—ἐπιχειρῶσι. vii 39 n of tense, in the same clause repeated after a parenthesis, νομίζοντες ἦμισ-τα—νομίσαντες—οὐ—, v 22, 2 n of tense and mood, from fut indic. to pres subj ὅπως—ἀριστοποιήσονται, καὶ—ἐπιχειρῶσι vii 39 n of tense, n on †τρίψεσθαι†, vii 42, 5. ἐνό-μιζε—Ἀμόργην—ἡ ζῶντα ἄξειν ἡ ἀποκτεῖναι vii 5, 5.

Comparative, the genitive governed by it, omitted, ἐπικινδυνωτέραν ἐτέ-ρων τὴν παροίκῃσιν τῶνδε ἔχομεν, for ἐπικ τῆς ἐτ κ τ λ iv 92, 5 n. followed by παρὰ with acc. πυκνότε-ραι παρὰ τὰ—μνημονευόμενα, i 23, 4 n followed by ἡ κατὰ with acc.

case, *χαλεπωτέρως ἢ κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρω-
πειαν φύσιν*, ι 50, ι n comparatives
coupled by *ἢ*, instead of positives
coupled by *μᾶλλον ἢ*—, ι 21, ι n
ιι 42, 4 n resolvable by the posi-
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διασώζομαι εὐδαιμονίαν διασώζονται,
iii 39, 4 n.

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διατίθημι ληφθείς οὐ ῥαδίως διετέθη·
vi 57, 4 Sch n

διατρίβω τὰς παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους Φοι-
νίσσας ναὺς μένοντες—κινδυνεύσειν
διατριβῆναι viii 78 n ἵνα διατρίβῃ
ἀπελθὼν — τὰ τῶν Πελοποννησίων,
87, 3

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vi 93, 4, cf n to iii 82, 1

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ψῆφον φανερὰν διενεγκεῖν, iv 74,
2 n. διαφέρω (=ὑπερφέρω) δια-
φέρειν δὲ τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ἡμισείας
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ξύνθημα, vii 44, 5 n

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εὐθὺς διεφθείροντο, vii 84, 3 n
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τῶν δῆμων προστάταις τοὺς Ἀθ ἐπά-
γεσθαι, iii 82, 1 n its meaning,
ib n εἰρήνη—διαφοραὶ—παύονται,
iv 61, 8 Sch ὁ δὲ ἄκοντος καὶ ἐκ
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91, 7 n

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μενοι ἐπενεγκεῖν οὔτε ἐκ πολιτείας τι
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ξυμμάχους,—ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσουσι
τοὺς πολεμίους, vii 32, 1 n

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ηγγνημένοι, iii 70, 1 n.

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τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διείργοντο. viii.
33, 2 n

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θυμῷ καὶ ῥώμῃ τὸ πλεόν ἐναυμάχουν
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δικαίωσις δικαίωσις ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοίων—τοῖς πέλας ἐπιτασσομένη ι 141, 1 n ἀντήλλαξαν τῇ δικαίωσει ιι 82, 5 n. τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε ζήτησις οὔτ' εἰ ἵποπτεοῦντο δικαίωσις ἐγινετο, νιι 66, 2 n
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διοικέω its proper and more common meaning distinguished, n 1 17, 1, cf διόκουν τὴν πόλιν, νιι 21
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δοκέω ἢ δοκέετε, first taken as parenthetical, and then affecting the construction of the latter part of the sentence, ιν 62, 1 n, cf δοκεῖ—οὐδε—εἶπεν, ἀλλὰ—οὐδε εἶναι—, ι 3, 2 δοκεω, and δοκεῖ ὥς δ' ἂν ἐδόκουν ἐμοὶ ἔκαστοι—εἰπεῖν, ι 22, 1 n, opp to τὰ δ' ἔργα τῶν τραχθεντων—οὐδ' ὥς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, ἀλλ—, § 2 n †ἀ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει,† νι 73, 1 n ὦν μὴ χρῆσθαι μηδεμιᾷ, (sc ἔδοξε, to be repeated from § 1) ι 24, 2 n τὸ πάνυ δοκοῦν, ιι 38, 2 n difference between τὸ δοκοῦν and τὸ δόξαν, ιb n double signification of ἐδόκει and consequent change of construction ιι ἐδόκει—τὴν Ἐπίδανρον τῷ τε Ἀλκιβιάδῃ καὶ τοῖς Ἀργείοις προσλαβεῖν τῆς τε Κορίνθου ἑνεκα ἡσυχίας, καὶ ἐκ τῆς Αἰγίνης βραχυτέραν ἔσεσθαι τὴν βοήθειαν, ν 53 n γινώσκω—δοκεῖν, νι 18, 7 n μετ' ἀρετῆς δοκούσης, ιι 10, 1 διὰ τὴν—μετὰ δώρων δοκοῦσαν ἀναχώρησιν, ν 16, 3 n δόκησις ἢ δ' τῆς ἀληθείας βεβαιούται, ιι 35, 3 nn τῆς οὐ βεβαίου δοκήσεως τῶν κερδῶν, ιι 43, 1
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δόξα παρὰ δόξαν—παραινείν, III 37, 5 n difference between this and παρὰ τὸ δόξαν. δόξα=πίστις τῆς—δόξης, ἤν—βοηθήσειν ὑμῖν πιστεῦετε αὐτοῦς, V 105, 3 n

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σεν III 45, 6 n

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δραποδισμού ἢ θανατώσεως πράξετε,
V 9, 6 n distinguished from ἀν-
δράποδον, 1b

δουλόω ἀπέβαινον τῇ γνώμῃ δεδουλω-
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1 n

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σαι V 63, 2 n

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φρέατα, (=ἔρριψαν ἑαυτοῦς ἐς φρ.), II
49, 5 n μετὰ τοῦ δρωμένου, V
102 n

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ναμένους κρινεῖ, VI 40 Sch δύναμαι,
according to the Grammarians, never
followed by the future tense, οὐδέ—
δυναίμεθ' ἀν χρησασθαι, VII. II, 3 n

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4 n δυναστείας ἀδίκους, VI. 38, 3 n.

δύο· δυνεῖν, Attic gen. dual, not dative,
I 23, 1 n Elmsley's rule respect-
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των, VI 13 n.

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αὐτοῦς, III. 58, 1 n

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77, 2 n.

D.

Dative, τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, dubious
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dative of the agent or *dativus com-
modus*, Λακεδαιμονίοις, II 7, 2 n da-

tive signifying the cause, ἀνάγκη,
ὑβρεῖ, φρονήματι, and ὀργῇ, III 45,
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III 82, 1 n. dative with νομίζω, see
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Deponent verb, aorist of (ἐκτέθη),
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one put first, ἐπὶ Καύνου καὶ Καρίας,
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Different cases required by two words,
e g I Participle and verb, a word
depending on them is put in the
case required by that which comes
first in the sentence; which is (α)
generally the participle, as τῷ Ἰπ-
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ἀφελέσθαι VII 5, 3 n II Sub-
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36, 3 n

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πειν—, VI 93, 2 n.

E.

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τινες αὐτοῖς καὶ αὐτῶν Τεγεατῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐνεδίδουσιν τὰ πράγματα v 62, 2 n distinction between ἐνδίδωμι and προδίδωμι, 1b n. ἀντέχειν καὶ μὴ ἐνδιδόναι τοῖς πολεμίοις, 111 86, 7, cf ἀνεθήσεται, 63, 4n

ἐνδοιαστῶς ἐνδοιαστῶς ἀκροῶνται, vi. 10, 5 ἐπεὶ εἶγε ἐβουλήθη διαπολεμῆσαι, ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς a corrupt passage, for Dobree's emendation, see viii 87, 4 n according to the note the construction will be ἐπεὶ ἐπιφανὲς δῆπου (sc. ἐστίν) οὐκ ἐνδοιαστῶς διαπολεμῆσαι ἂν αὐτὸν, εἶγε ἐβουλήθη

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ἐνεῖλλω ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμου πηλὸν ἐνεῖλλοντες, 11 76, 1 n

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ἐνευδαιμονέω ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε—καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι 11 44, 2 n

ἐνθεν ἐνθεν δὲ καὶ ἐνθεν αὐτοῦ, 11 76, 3 n ὁδὸς δὲ ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν, vii. 81, 3 n

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ἐνφικοδομημένην κακῶς ἔλαθον διελόντες, vi 51, 1 n

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ἐνσπονδος 1v 122, 3 = ἐνορκος n 11. 72, 5

ἐντεχίζομαι τῶν πολλῶν τὰς μὲν βία λαβόντες, τὰς δ' ἐντεχισάμενοι, vi. 90, 3 n

ἐντελευτάω ἐνευδαιμονῆσαι τε—καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι, 11 44, 2 n

ἐντέμνω ὡς ἥρωϊ τε ἐντέμνουσι, this verb and ἐναγίζω related, as σφάζω and θύω, v 11, 1 n

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ἐντυγχάνω εἰ μὲν ἐντύχοιεν τισι κρείσσους ὄντες τῶν πολεμίων, vii 44, 5 n.

ἐξ τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει, 11 37, 4 n, see ἐκ

ἐξαγγέλλω Κλέων δὲ—οὐ τάληθ' ἔφη λέγειν τοὺς ἐξαγγέλλοντας 1v 27, 3, cf n viii 51 f

ἐξάγγελος αὐτὸς προφθάσας τῷ στρατεύματι ἐξάγγελος γίγνεται, viii 51, 1 n, cf n vii 73, 3, on διάγγελος ἐξάγω ἐξήγαγον τὸν στρατὸν, 1v 79, 2 n

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 * ἔξωθεν ἔξωθεν τοῦ τείχους outside—, preferred to ἔξω, III 22, 8 n.
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16, 3 στρατιὰν τε ἐπαγγέλλων ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους, VII 17, 1 n ἐπαγγέλλας στρατιὰν αὐτῶν τοῖς βελτίστοις, VIII 108, 4. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τὰ Ἰσθμια ἐγίνετο, καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (ἐπηγγέλθησαν γὰρ) ἐθεώρουν ἐς αὐτὰ, VIII 10, 1 n
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τῇ Θράκῃ† (τὴν Θράκην preferred by Arnold), v 7, 4 n.

III with acc c. οὐκ ἐπὶ πολὺ ὑπὸ τῶν ἡμετ ἱππέων ἐξιώντες ἐπὶ or ἐς with μέγα, πολὺ, πλείστον, τοῦτο followed by a genitive, i 1, 2 n 49, 7 n ii 76, 4 n iv 12, 3 n. 100, 2 n ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας, iv 3, 2 n ἐπὶ πολὺ—τῆς δόξης, 12, 3 n τοῦ μεγάλου οἰκοδομήματος ἐπὶ μέγα, ii. 76, 4 n ἐπὶ μέγα—ισχύος, 97, 5. ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου, iv 100, 2 n τῆς χώρας ἐπὶ πολὺ, vii 11, 4 n τῆς νεώς—ἐπὶ πολὺ, 65, 3 n ἐπὶ πλείον τῆς ἄλλης Θράκης, ii 29, 2 n ἐπὶ πλείον τι αὐτῶν, n iii 45, 6 ὅταν—τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος σπεύδῃ, i 141, 6 n τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι, iv 28, 1 n the dative occurs, τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, viii 48, 5 n ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτῶν γῆν, ii. 90, 2, according to Schol ἐπὶ = παρὰ, explained, ib n after βοήθεια or βοηθῶ, with acc of person means *against*, with acc of place means *to*, n viii 11, 2 ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμησαν, vii. 57, 1 n ᾗχετο ἐπὶ—*went after*, i 116, 3 n. force of ἐπὶ in composition, ἐπεξέτασιν, vi 42, 1 n. ἐπὶ in composition, denoting reciprocity (=inter-) examples ἐπέρχεσθαι, ἐπιγυαμία, ἐπεργασία, ἐπινομία, n iv 120, 1. ἐπιβάλλω αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν ἐπιβαλεῖται, vi 40, 2 Sch. ἐπιβάτης ὅς Ἀντισθένης ἐπιβάτης ξυνεξῆλθε, viii 61, 2 n Sch.; see Hist. Index, *Epibate* ἐπιβοηθέω φθῆναι τοὺς Δ τὰ ἐπιμαχότατα ἐξεργασάμενοι πρὶν ἐπιβοηθῆσαι iv. 5, 1 n. ἐπιβόητος ὦν—*πὲρ ἐπιβότητός εἰμι*, vi. 16, 1 n ἐπιβουλεύω ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, viii. 66, 4 n ἐπιβουλεύοντες ἀπόστασιν τῆς Εὐβοίας viii 60, 1 Sch ἐπιγίγνομαι πνευμά τε εἰ ἐπεγένετο

αὐτῇ ἐπιφόρον, ι 77, 5 εἰ ἄνεμος ἐπεγένετο τῇ φλογὶ ἐπιφόρος ἐς αὐτήν, ιι 74, 2 π ταύτης τῆς νυκτὸς τῇ ἐπιγιγνόμενη ἡμέρᾳ, vi 97, 1 π ἐπιγιγνώσκω ἐπιγνῶναι μηδέν, ι 70, 2 ἐπιγιγνώσκοντες, ιι 65, 12 π. ἀπρεπές τι ἐπιγνῶναι, ιι 57, 1 ἐπίγραμμα τοῦ βωμοῦ ἠφάνισε τοῦ ἐπίγραμμα vi 54, 7 π ἐπιγράφω Δεοντίνοι—πολίτας—ἐπεγράψαντο πολλοὺς, v. 4, 2 π. ἐπίδειξις ἐς τοὺς ἄλλους Ἐλλήνας ἐπίδειξιν μᾶλλον—τῆς δυνάμεως, vi 31, 4 π, cf. ιι 16, 1 ἐπὶ χρήμασι ἐπίδειξιν τινα, ιι 42, 3 π ἐπιδιαφέρω διαφέρειν δὲ τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ἡμισείας τῶν νεῶν πρώτων, καὶ εὐθὺς ταύτας ἀποπλεῖν, ὅπως μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πρὸς τὰς ἀφορμωμένας μᾶλλον τὸν νοῦν ἔχωσιν ἢ τὰς ὕστερον ἐπιδιαφερομένας viii 8, 2 π ἐπιδίδωμι followed by ἐπὶ or ἐς with acc c καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπέδιδον μᾶλλον ἐς τὸ ἀργιώτερον, vi 60, 2 π ἐπέδιδου ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον, viii 24, 4 τὸν Τισσαφέρην—ἐς τὸ μισείσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν—ἐπιδεδωκέναι, viii 83, 2 π ἐπιδοχή τῶν πολιτειῶν τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδοχάς vi 17, 2 π ἐπιεικεία and οἶκτος compared, see οἶκτος. ἐπιθειάζω τοσαῦτα ἐπιθειάσας, ιι 75, 1 π μαρτυρομένων καὶ ἐπιθειάζοντων μὴ κατάγειν, viii 53, 2 π ἐπιθυμία ἐπιθυμία τῶν ἀνδρῶν—κομίσασθαι, v 15, 1 π ἐπικαταβαίνω ἐπικαταβάντες ἠὲ λίσσαντο πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὴν ἐκβολὴν τοῦ Ὑλίου vii 35, 2 π ἐπικατάγομαι ἡ μὲν ἔφθασε—, ἡ δ' ὕστερα αὐτῆς ἐπικατάγεται, ιι 49, 5. οἱ δὲ Πελοπ —ἐπικατάγονται, viii 28, 1 π ἐπικαταδαρθάνω τῆς ἱερείας λύχρον τινα θέσις ἡμέρον πρὸς τὰ στέμματα καὶ ἐπικαταδαρθούσης (—θείσης v l. Q) iv 133, 2 π.

ἐπικελεύω ὁ ἐπικελεύσας τὸν μὴ διανοούμενον, ιι 82, 10 π ἐπικηρυκεύομαι αὐτοὺς ἐνόμιζον οὐκέτι σφίσιν ἐπικηρυκεύεσθαι iv 27, 2 π used improperly of secret communications, ἐπεκηρυκεύετο, vii 48, 2 π. ἐπικηρυκεύμενον, 49, 1 ἐπικηρυκευμένων (= ἐλθόντων ἀγγέλων) ἀπὸ τῶν δυνατωτάτων ἀνδρῶν, viii 44, 1 π ἐπικινδύνως οὐκ ἐπικινδύνως—ἐς ὑμᾶς, the οὐκ is to be taken with the verb ἡγείσθε, ιι 37, 2 π ἐπικλινῆς μέχρι τῆς πόλεως ἐπικλινές τε ἐστὶ καὶ ἐπιφανές πᾶν εἶσω vi 96, 2 Sch • ἐπικλύζω ἐγένετο—κύματος ἐπαναχώρησις τις, οὐ μέντοι ἐπέκλυσε γε ιι 89, 4 π ἐπικουρικός ἐπικουρικὰ μᾶλλον ἢ δι' ἀνάγκης—ἄντα, vii 48, 5. Τισσαφέρνους τι ξενικὸν ἐπικουρικόν, viii 25, 2 π. ἐπικρύπτομαι ἐπεκρύπτοντο γὰρ ὅμως ἔτι τῶν πεντακισχιλίων τῷ ὄνοματι, μὴ ἄντικρυς δῆμον ὅστις βούλεται ἀρχειν ὀνομάζειν, viii 92, 11 π ἐπιμαχέω, πρὸς Ἀργείους ξυμμαχίαν ποιείσθαι ὥστε τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν, v 27, 2 π; see also ἐπιμαχία. ἐπιμαχία distinguished from ξυμμαχία ξυμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι ὥστε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ φίλους νομίζειν,—ἐπιμαχίαν δὲ ἐποιήσαντο τῇ ἀλλήλων βοηθεῖν, ἐάν τις ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν ἢ ἡ Ἀθήνας ἢ τοὺς τούτων ξυμμάχους, i 44, 1 π ἀρκεῖν δ' ἔφασαν σφίσι τὴν πρώτην γενομένην ἐπιμαχίαν, ἀλλήλοις βοηθεῖν, ξυνεπιστρατεύειν δὲ μηδενί v 48, 2 ἐπιμαχία and ἐπιμαχέω are to ξυμμαχία and ξυμμαχέω, as species to genus, n i 44, 1 ἐπιμίσγω διὰ τῆς ἐκείνων παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐπιμισγόντων, i. 13, 5 μὴ ἐπιμισγομένους ἐς τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, μήτε ἡμᾶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς μήτε αὐτοὺς πρὸς ἡμᾶς, iv 118, 3 π. μηδὲ ἐπιμισγο-

μένους μηδετέρους μηδετέρωσε ιν. ι18, 3.
 ἐπίνειον Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἡλείων ἐπίνειον ἐνέπρησαν, ι 30, 2, ἐς Κυλλήνην τὸ Ἡλείων ἐπίνειον ι 84, 5 distinguished from νεώριον and νεωσοίκος, η ν11 25, 5
 ἐπίνεια χρὴν—μηδ' ἐς ἐπινόϊαν τινα ἡμῶν ἔλθειν—ὥς, ιν 92, ι η, cf. ι11 46, 5
 ἐπιπαρᾶνέω ἐπιπαρήνησαν καὶ τῆς ἄλλης πόλεως ὅσον ἐδύναντο—πλείστον ἐπισχεῖν, ι 77, 2 η
 ἐπιπᾶρειμι, —έναι ἐπιπαριῶν τῷ δεξιῷ, ν 10, 8 η Sch
 ἐπιπᾶμψις τὴν—ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπίπεμψιν, ι 39, 4 η
 ἐπιπᾶ ι11 68, 4 η
 ἐπιπλέω νῆες ἐκείναι ἐπιπλέουσι ι 51, 2 η καὶ δ—Δημοσθένης εὐθύς—†ἐπέπλει† ἐπὶ τῆς Κερκύρας, ν11 26, 2 η
 ἐπιπλοῦς προειρημένης φυλακῆς τῷ φιλίῳ ἐπίπλω, = τοῖς φιλοῖς ἐπιπλέουσι, ν11 102, 2 η Sch
 ἐπισημαῖν τῶν γε ἀκρωτηρίων ἀντιληψίς αὐτοῦ ἐπεσημαῖνε ι 49, 8 η
 ἐπισιτίζομαι ἐκείθεν δὲ ἐπισιτισάμενοι, ν1 94, 3 οὐκ ἐλ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἄριστον ἐπισιτιζόμενοι—ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῶν ἐπ' ἔσχατα τοῦ ἄστεος οἰκῶν, ν11. 95, 4 η
 ἐπισπᾶσθαι ἐπισπᾶσθαι αὐτοὺς ἡγεῖτο προθυμήσεσθαι, ιν 9, 2 η. πολλοῖς—προορωμένοις—τὸ αἰσχροὺν—ἐπεσπᾶσατο, ἡσσηθείσι τοῦ ῥήματος, ἔργῳ ξυμφοραῖς—περιπεσεῖν, καὶ αἰσχύνην—προσλαβεῖν, ν. 111, 4 η.
 ἐπίσταμαι ἐπιστάμενους πρὸς εἰδότας ὅτι—, ν 89, Sch
 ἐπιστάτω Νικιάδης ἐπεστάται ιν. 118, 7 ηη
 ἐπιστέλλω Ammonius' restriction of its meaning εἰσπνεοῦς, κατὰ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Δημοσθένους, ιν. 8, 4 η.

ἐπιστρατεία ἅμα τῇ τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἐπ. ι 79, ι η, cf η ν1 97, ι
 ἐπιστρατεύω τοὺς μὴ ἐπικαλουμένους αὐτοὶ ἐπιστρατεύουσι, ιν. 60, 2 ηη
 ἐπιστροφὴ in its nautical use, ὑπεκφεύγουσι—τὴν ἐπιστροφήν ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν ι 90, 5 91, ι in its political sense, ὅπως μὴ τις ἐπιστροφή γένηται ι11 71, 3 η
 ἐπίτακτος τοὺς σκευοφόρους ἐντὸς τούτων τῶν ἐπιτάκτων ἐποιήσαντο ν1. 67, ι η
 ἐπιταχύνω μαστιγοφόροι—ἐπετάχυνον τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς σχολαίτερον †προ[σ]ιδόντας † ιν 47, 3 η.
 ἐπιτείχισις, its twofold signification exemplified, ι 141, 2, 3
 ἐπιτειχισμός ἐπ τῇ χώρᾳ, ι 122, ι η. ὥς ἐς ἐπιτειχισμόν, ν 17, 2 Sch η
 ἐπιτήδειος εὐθύς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου ἐτεθνήκει, ν11 66, 2 η οἱ ἐδόκουν ἐπιτήδαιοι εἶναι ὑπεξαμεθῆναι, ν11 70, 2 η
 ἐπιτηδείως σφίσιν αὐτοῖς—ἐπιτ ι 19, ι μὴ σφίσι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐπιτ αὐτονομεῖσθαι, ι44, 2 η
 ἐπιτιμάω ἀπὸ τῶν λόγῳ καλῶς ἐπιτιμῶντων, ι1 38, 4 η
 ἐπιτολή περὶ ἀρκτοῦρου ἐπιτολᾶς, ι1. 78, 2 η distinguished from ἀνατολή, ι1 η
 ἐπιτρέπω μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες, ι 71, ι η. μήθ' ὥς ἐπιτρέψομεν, ι 82, ι η. Πausanias μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν ἣν που βιάζεται, ι 95, ι ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἔργῳ φυλασσομένη μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν, ν1 40, 2. πάντα τὰ πράγματα ἐπέτρεψαν, ι1. 65, 4 η. πλείστ' ἂν τῷ ἀλογίστῳ ἐπιτρέψαντες—, ν 99 η
 ἐπιτροπή ἡξίου δικῆς ἐπιτροπῇ σφίσι γενέσθαι ἡ ἐς πόλιν τινὰ ἡ ιδιωτῇν περὶ τῆς K ν 41, 2 η
 ἐπιφέρω τὴν—αἰτίαν ἐπιφέροντες τοῖς τὸν δῆμον καταλύουσιν, ι1 81, 4 η. ὅπλα οὐδαμῶς ἔτι αὐτοῖς ἐπενεγκεῖν. ν 49, 4 η Ἀστυνοχον εἶναι αἴτιον, ἐπιφέροντα ὄργας Τισσαφέρνει διὰ ἴδια κέρδη ν11. 83, 3 Sch η.

ἐπιφήμισμα· ἀντί δ' εὐχῆς τε καὶ παιωνῶν, μεθ' ὧν ἐξέπλεον, πάλιν τούτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἐπιφημίμασιν ἀφορμᾶσθαι, vii 75, 7 n

ἐπιφθόνως ἐπιφθ τι διαπράξασθαι, iii 82, 18 n

ἐπίφορος πνεῦμα—ἐπίφ ii 77, 5 ἐλ ἄνεμος ἐπεγένετο τῇ φλογί ἐπίφορος ἐς αὐτήν, iii 74, 2 n.*

ἐπιχειρέω τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειρούμενον, iv 55, 1 n ἧ (sc τῇ πόλει) μολις—ἐνδέχεσθαι, μετὰ βεβᾶτον παρασκευῆς καθ' ἐκουσίαν, ἢ πάνν γε ἀνάγκη, προτέρα ποι ἐπιχειρεῖν viii 27, 3 n

ἐπιχράσμαι οὐκ ἔχθροὶ ὄντες ὥστε βλάπτειν, οὐδ' αὖ φίλοι ὥστ' ἐπιχρησθαι, i 41, 1 n

ἐπιψηφίζω· distinction between ἐπιψηφίσαι and εἰπεῖν, n ii 24, 1 ἐπεψηφίζεν αὐτὸς ἔφορος ὧν ἐς ἐκκλησίαν, i 87, 1 καὶ σὺ, ὦ πρύτανι, ταῦτα,—ἐπιψηφίζε, vi 14, 1 ἣν δέ τις εἴπῃ ἢ ἐπιψηφίσῃ κινεῖν τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα—, ii 24, 1 n τά τε χίλια τάλαντα,—εὐθὺς ἔλυσαν τὰς ἐπικειμένας ζήμιας τῷ εἰπόντι ἢ ἐπιψηφίσαντι,—καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο κινεῖν, viii 15, 1 n.

ἐποικέω οἶδε δὲ οὐ στρατοπέδῳ, πόλει δὲ—ἐποικούντες ὑμῖν, vi 86, 3 ἢ Δεκέλεια—φρουραῖς ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων—τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπαφείτο, vii 27, 3 n

ἐπικοικος, distinguished from ἀπικοικος, ii 27, 1 n τὴν Ἀγριαν—αὐτῶν πέμψαντας ἐποίκους ἔχειν ii 27, 1 Αἰγυνητῶν τῶν ἐποίκων, οὓς οἱ Ἀθ ἔπεμψαν οἰκίσοντας, viii 69, 3 n Λοκρῶν—τοῖς ἐκ Μεσσηνίας ἐποίκοις ἐκπεπτωκόσιν, οἱ —ἐποίκοι ἐξεπέμφθησαν, v 5, 1 n.

ἐπομαι θαρσοῦντες—τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἕκαστος ἐπέσθε, ii 87, 10 n

ἐπονομάζω πατρόθεν τε ἐπονομάζων, καὶ αὐτοὺς ὀνομαστὶ καὶ φυλήν, vii 69, 2 n

ἐποψις τὴν ἐποψιν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἡναγκάζοντο ἔχειν vii 71, 2 nn.

ἐπτά ἄλλαι εἰσὶν ἐπτά (sc πόλεις), vi 20, 3 Sch

ἐπωνυμία τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν τῆς χώρας—σχεῖν, i 9, 2 n τῆς χ τὴν ἐπ ii 102, 9 n

*ἐπώνυμος ἄρχων ἐπώνυμος, n 1. 9, 2

ἐπωτίς its etymology and meaning, vii 34, 5 Sch n 36, 2 n

ἔρανος κάλλιστον ἔρ αὐτῇ (sc πόλει) προιέμενοι, ii 43, 1 n

ἐργασία τῶν χρυσεῶν μετᾶλλον ἐργασίας, iv 105, 1 ἢ τετραγῶνος ἐργασία, vi 27, 1 n ἧ τῶν τειχῶν ἀμφοτέρων αἱ ἐργασίαι ἔληγον. vii 6, 2

ἔργον τοῦ μὲν ἔργου—τοῦ δὲ λόγου—, i 73, 2 n opp to γνώμη ἄγραφος μνήμη—τῆς γνώμης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ ἔργου, ii 43, 3 n πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἔργα—τῆς δὲ γνώμης, v 108 n τῶν δ' ἔργων τὴν ὑπόνοιαν ἢ ἀλήθεια βλάπτει, iv 122, 4 n ἐκδιδάσκειν μὲν οὐδὲν ἔργον εἶναι σαφές, vi 80, 3 n ξυνέβη τε ἔργον τοῦτο Ἑλληνικὸν τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε μέγιστον γενέσθαι, vii 87, 4 n.

ἔρρημος ἔρρημον αὐτό τε καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας iv 3, 2 ἐν χωρίῳ ἐρήμῳ, 27, 1 n ὥς ἐρήμου οὔσης—βίᾳ αἰρήσοντες v 56, 5 n οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ἐρήμη δίκη θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ, vi 61, 7 n ἔχων δὲ ξύμμαχον ἐμὲ καὶ οὐκ ἔρρημον ἀγωνιέται vi 78, 1 n

ἔρχομαι μὴ οἱ Ἀθ τοὺς ἐλθόντας οἷκ ἀποκτείνωσι, iv 46, 4 n ἦλθεν is unnecessary, vii 50, 1 n τοῖς δὲ Ἀθ ὥς ἦλθε τὰ περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν γεγενημένα, the reading ἦλθε suspected by Duker to be a corruption from ἡγγέλθη, viii 96, 1 n

ἐρώτημα τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι τοῦ ξυνθηματος πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι, vii 44, 5 n

ἐς ἐς and ἐκ used of the same fixed object, with reference to opposite positions of spectators, i 64, 1, 2 n and so τὸ—ἐς τὴν Παλλήνην (sc.

τείχος), 1 64, 2, 18 identical with τὸ ἐκ τῆς Παλλήνης τείχος, § 3, see also ἐκ ἐς indicating a result, ἐς τὸ φανερόν ἀποδύντες, 1 6, 5 n μὴ ἐς ἀναβολῆς πράσσετε, vii 15, 3, where the n gives a different explanation ἐς ὃ ἐβούλοντο, iii 20, 3 n καὶ τὰλλα προὔχῳρει αὐτοῖς ἐς ἐλπίδας. vi 103, 3 n ἀκμάζοντες—ἦσαν ἐς αὐτόν, i 1, i n ἔρρων το ἐστὸν πόλεμον, ii 8, 1. ἐς with article before a numeral, ἐς τὰς δ. i 100, i n viii 2 i n ἐς with numerals, iii 20, i n. δίκαια — ἐς ὑμᾶς, —towards—, iii. 54, i n ἐς μίαν βουλὴν—ἔσται, v 11, 6 n Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς μίαν ἡμέραν κατέστησα—περὶ τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγωνίσασθαι vi 16, 6 n after verbs of suspecting, charging, reproaching, &c takes an acc c. denoting the substance of the suspicion, change, or reproach, τὴν—ἐπιφερομένην αἰτίαν ἔς τε μαλακίαν—καὶ ἐς τὴν ἄλλην ἀβουλίαν τε καὶ βραδυτήτα, v 75, 3 οὐδὲ ὑποπτεύεσθαι μου ἐς τὴν φυγαδικὴν προθυμίαν τὸν λόγον vi 92, i n βουλόμενος αὐτὸν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις ἐς τὴν ἐαυτοῦ καὶ Ἀθηναίων φιλίαν—διαβύλλειν, viii 88 n Λακεδαιμονίους—διαβαλεῖν ἐς τοὺς ἐκείνην χρήζων Ἑληνας, ὡς—, iii 109, 2 condensed expressions with ἐς ἐς—τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔπρασεν i 65, 2 n ἡ ναυμαχία ἐτελεύτα ἐς—νύκτα, i 51, 3 n ἐς with its case used elliptically, ὥστε μήτε ἐς ἀλκὴν ὑπομείναι, iii 108, i μὴ ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσετε, vii 15, 3 n. ἐς used with the name of a temple, παρὰ with that of the god, iv. 67, i n ἐς crept in as a corruption by repetition of a final syllable, πέμψαντες [ἐς] Σελινοῦντα κτίζουσι vi 4, 2 n in the formula ὡς ἐς frequently omitted in the MSS ὡς ἐς ἐπίπλουν, i. 50, 6 n ὡς ἐς ἐπιτελισμόν, v 17, 2 n. ὡς ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν viii. 5, i v 1.

ἐσαγγελῶ ἐσαγγελθέντων ὅτι—, i 116, 3 n πράσσων τε ἐσηγγέλλετο αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους, 131, i ἐσηγγέλθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς ὡς εἴη—ἐορτή, iii 3, 3 ταῦτα ἐσαγγελίας (preferable reading to ἐξαγγ) viii. 51, 2 n ἐσβάλλω πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐσέβαλλον, iv 25, 8 n • ἐσβολή ἐπὶ τῆς ἐσβολῆς, iii 112, 3 n ἐπὶ τῇ ἐσβολῇ τῆς Δύγκου, iv. 83, 2 n τὴν ἐσβολὴν—φθάσαντες προκατέλαβον, 127, 2 ἡ ἐσβολὴν ποιησάμενος τῇ πόλει οὕσῃ ἀτειχίστῃ, viii 31, 2 n ἔξεμι βουλευσασθαι Ἀθηναίους, καθ' ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ ἡ πρεσβεία, iv 118, 7 n ἔσθημα ταφύντας—ἐτιμῶμεν—ἐσθήμασι, iii 58, 4 n. ἐσκομίζω οἱ—Ἀθηναῖοι ἐσεκομίζοντο ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τούτῳ, ii 18, 5 καὶ ἐσκομίζόμενοι αὐτῶν, vi 49, 3 n ἔστι ὅπου γὰρ ἔξεστιν ἐν ὑστέρῳ, σαφῶς εἰδότες πρὸς ὅσους τε ναῦς—καὶ ὅσας—παρασκευασαμένοις ἔσται ἀγωνίσασθαι—, viii 27, 2 n ἐστία διδάσκεται—καθίζεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν, i 136, 4 n ἐσφέρω αὐτοὶ ἐσνεγκόντες τότε πρῶτον ἐσφοράν, iii 19, i n ἐσφορὰ and φόρος distinguished, αὐτοὶ ἐσνεγκόντες τότε πρῶτον ἐσφορὰν διακόσια τάλαντα, iii 19, i n ἐσφορέω ἐσεφόρου τὴν γῆν ii 75, 7 n ἔσχατον πολιορκία παρατενείσθαι ἐς τοῦσχατον, iii 46, 2 αὐτὸ τὸ ἔσχατον—τῆς νήσου, iv 31, 2 n. ἔσχον its nautical sense, see under ἔχω ἐταιρία n to iii 82, 6 ἐταιρίας διαλυτής, § 9 n ἐταιρικὸς τὸ ξυγγενὲς τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ ἀλλοτρίωτερον, iii 82, 11 n. ἔτερος—τῶν ἐτέρων ὅ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον. iv 48, 5 n τοῦ ἐτέρου ᾗ χρεῖ, iv 61, 3 n difference between καθ' ἑκάτερα, and καθ' ἕτερα, vii 59, 2 n.

ἡ ὑμετέρα ἐπιστήμη κρείσσων ἐστὶν ἐτέρας (= ἐτέρων) εὐτυχούσης ῥώμης vii 63, 4 n ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα τε τοῦ ποταμοῦ παραστάντες, vii 84, 4 n ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα λόφου διείργοντο viii 33, 2 n. ἐπ' αὐτὸν γὰρ τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ λιμένος—τὸν ἕτερον πύργον ἐτελευτα τὸ—τείχος, viii 90, 4 n its use in composition by late writers, i 109, 3 n.

ἐτης τοῖς δὲ ἔταις κατὰ πάτρια δικάζεσθαι, v. 79, 5 n Sch

ἐτήσιος ὧν ἡγοῦντο ἐπ' ἐτησίῳ προστασία, ii 80, 6 n τιμὰς δεδωκάσιν ἀγῶνας καὶ ἐτησίους θυσίας, v. 11, i n.

ἔτι with comparative adj καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα, i 1, 3 καὶ ἔτι πλέω, i 120, 7 καὶ ἔτι πλείους, vii. 12, 4 n with comparative adv καὶ ἔτι περαιτέρω iii 81, 4.

ἔτοιμος τὰς—σπονδὰς—ἤδη σφίσιν—ἐτόιμους εἶναι, iv 21, 2 n τὰ ἔτοιμα βλάπτοντας, iv 61, i n οὐκ ἐόντων Λακεδαιμονίων—ἀλλ' εἰ βούλονται σπένδεσθαι—ἔτοιμοι εἶναι, v 41, 2 n and n 50, i κήρυκα προπέμπει—λέγοντα, εἰ βούλονται—ἔτοιμος εἶναι σπένδεσθαι vii 3, i n

ἐτοίμως ἦσσαν ἐτοίμως κατέχειν iv 92, 5 n

ἔτος ὥρα ἔτους, ii 52, 2 n

εὖ ἐκ τοῦ εὖ εἰπεῖν τὸ παθεῖν εὖ ἀντιλήψονται, iii 40, 4 n τὰ ἴδια—εὖ—θέσθαι, iv 59, 4 Sch. τὸ κοινῶς φοβερόν—εὖ θέσθαι, 61, 6 n

εὐεπίθετος καὶ ἡμῖν ἂν εὐεπίθετος εἴη, (sc ἡ παρασκευὴ τῶν Ἀθ) vi. 34, 4 Sch n

εὐεργεσία κεῖται σοι εὖ i 129, 2 n.

εὐζωνος ἀνὴρ εὐζ' ii 97, i n

εὐθύς τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθύς ξυγκατεσκεύαζε. i 93, 4 n ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος δεῖσθαι, opp to ἀπάτη, i 34, 3 n.

εὐλάζω see εὐλάκα.

εὐλάκα ἀργυρεά εὐλάκα εὐλάξειν v. 16, 2 Sch n

εὐλογος distinguished from εὐπρεπής,

n vi 8, 4, cf vi 76, 2, 3 iv 87, i. vi 84, 2 εὐλόγῳ προφάσει, vi 79, 2 n

εὐλόγως εὐλ ἀπρακτοὶ ἀπασιν, iv 61, 8 n Sch

εὐμενής εὐμενῇ (sc γῆν) ἐναγωνίσασθαι, ii 74, 2 n

εὐμεταχείριστος οὔτε γὰρ ἡμῖν ἔτι ἔσται ἰσχύς ἐς ἐν ξυστάσῃ εὐμεταχείριστος, vi 85, 3 n

εὐνή ἐπιπίπτει τοῖς Ἀμπ ἔτι ἐν ταῖς εὐναῖς, iii 112, 4 ἔν τε ταῖς εὐναῖς ἔτι ἀναλαμβάνοντας τὰ ὄπλα, iv 32, i n τὸ δὲ ἡμῖν ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς ἐν πλαισίῳ, vi 67, i n

εὐνοια εὐνοίαν ἔχουσα, ii 11, 3 n with gen c of its object, ὡς ἐκατέρων τις εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχει. i 22, 3 n. Ἀθηναίων εὐνοίᾳ, vii 57, 10 n εὐνομία τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὑποῦλον εὐνομίαν οὐ προτιμήσαντες viii. 64, 5 n

εὐνους δεδιότες τό τε στράτευμα, μὴ εὐνουν ἔχη, vi 29, 3 n

εὐοργήτως εὐοργ αὐτῷ (sc πολέμῳ) προσομλήσας, i 122, 2 n

εὐπραξία ἀπροσδόκητος εὐπ iii. 39, 4 n

εὐπρεπής προφάσει βραχεία καὶ εὐπρεπεί, vi 8, 4 n distinguished from εὐλογος, ib n, cf vi 76, 2, 3. i 37, 4 39, 2 iii 38, 2. 44, 6 iv. 86, 4 ἦν δὲ τοῦτο εὐπρεπὲς πρὸς τοὺς πλείους, viii 66, i n

εὐπρεπῶς εὐπ ἄδικοι ἔλθοντες, iv. 61, 8 n Sch

εὐρίσκω ὥς δὲ ἡ ἀλήθεια εὐρίσκεται, vi 2, 2 n

εὐρυχωρία κατὰ τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, ἡ τῶν τειχῶν ἀμφοτέρων αἱ ἐργασίαι ἔληγον, vii 6, 2 n. ὑπεκφεύγουσι τὸ κέραι τῶν Π—ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, ii 90, 5 n. βουλόμενοι ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν τὰς τῶν πολέμιων ναῦς viii 102, i n

εὐτέλεια φιλοκαλοῦμεν γὰρ μετ' εὐτελείας, ii 40, 2 τῶν τε κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σωφρονίσαι, viii.

Ι, 3 π. τᾶλλα—ξυστελλόμενοι ἐς εὐτελειαν, 4 εἰ δὲ ἐς εὐτελείαν τι ξυντέμνεται,—πάνυ ἐπαινεῖν, 86, 6.
 εὐτελής· εὐτελέστερα—τὰ δεινὰ, viii. 45, 3 π
 εὐτραπέλως μετὰ χαρίτων μάλιστ' ἂν εὐτραπέλως—, ii 41, I π
 εὐφύλακτος· ὅπως εὐφύλακτα αὐτοῖς εἶη, iii 92, IO π
 ἐφίημι τῶν δὲ ἐφίεσθαι, ii 42, 5 π.
 ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ἐφιέμενος, iv. 108, 6 π
 ἐφοδος γνώμης μᾶλλον ἐφόδῳ ἢ ἰσχύος, iii 11, 3 π
 ἐφοράω ὅσον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐφεωράτω τῆς νήσου, iii 104, 2 π.
 ἐφορμέω ii 89, 13 π.
 ἐφορμή καὶ τῷ περὶ ἅμα ἐκ γῆς ἐφορμαῖς, vi 90, 3 π.
 ἐφόρμησις δι' ὀλίγου τῆς ἐφ. οὔσης, ii 89, 13 π σφίσι—ἐφόρμησιν παρσχεῖν, iii. 33, 5 π ἐφόρμησιν τῇ στρατίᾳ, vi. 48, π distinguished from ἐφόρμησις, vi 48 π
 ἐφορμίζω ἐφορμυσθέντας, vi. 49, 4 π
 ἐφορμος adj νῆες ἐφορμοί, iii. 76, I π
 ἐφορμος subst τοὺς ἐφ —ἐποιοῦντο, iii 6 I π τόν τε ἐφ οὐκ ἐσόμενον, iv 27, I π ἐς ἐφ τῆς νυκτὸς πλεῖν, 32, I
 ἐφορος ἄρχει—ἐφορος Πλειστόλας = the *ephorality* of—, v 19, I π
 ἐχέγγυος τῇ ζημίᾳ ὡς ἐχεγγύῳ πιστεύσαντας, iii 46, I π
 ἔχθος τοῦ ἐτέρου ἔχθει, iv. 61, 3 π κατὰ ἔχθος τὸ Κορινθίων, *their hate of the Cor*, vii 57, 7 π.
 ἔχθρα· αἰδιον—ἔχθραν πρὸς τῇ κοινῇ καὶ ἰδίᾳ ἔχειν, iv 20, I π. ἔχθραν προσποιησάμενος ἄδελον, viii 108, 4 π
 ἐχυρός τὸ δ' ἐχυρόν γε τοῖς ξυναγωνιούμενοις, v 109 Sch
 ἐχυρῶς μόνον δὴ τοῦτο ἐχυρῶς ξυμβάν v 26, 3 π
 ἔχω· Θεοὶ ὅσοι γῆν τὴν Πλ ἔχετε, ii.

74, 2 π πόλεσι—καὶ ἴναυς καὶ ἴππους καὶ μεγέθη ἐχοῦσαις, Duker's proposed correction ἰσχυοῦσαις, vii 55, 2 πν ἐπεὶ ἔξην γε τὴν πόλιν οὔπερ καὶ μεθιστάναι ἔμελλον viii 66, I π οὐκ ἔχοντες ὃ τι γένωνται and —ὅτι γένοντο, difference between, ii 52, 3 π οὐκ εἶχον ὃ τι εἰκάσωσιν, v 65, 5 ἐξευρεῖν αὐτὸ—οὐκ εἶχον viii 66, 3 π. ἔχοντας omitted where it ought to have been repeated in πρώτων ἐς Χίον πλεῖν ἄρχοντα ἔχοντας Χαλκιδίδα,—ἔπειτα ἐς Λέσβον, καὶ Ἀλκαμένην ἄρχοντα (sc. ἔχοντας), viii 8, 2 π ἔχω· *give occasion to*, σχεῖν τὴν ἐπαννυμίαν, i. 9, 2 π ἔχει τὴν βεβαίωσιν καὶ πείραν τῆς γνώμης, 140, 8 π. ii 41, 3 π 61, 2 π. iii 82, 17 π iv 1, 2 π. ἔχει=παρέχει, in ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει, ii 41, 3 π. ἔχει τὴν αἰσθησιν ἐκάστω, 61, 2 π τέκμαρσιν, 87, I π προσβολήν, iv 1, 2 π; cf n i. 9, 2. διὰ τὸ ἡδονὴν ἔχον ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα, iv 108, 5 π τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἔξω—ἀποδεικνύναι, ἀλλ' ἡ—ἐπιφέρειν, ἡ—ἀφίχθαι iv 85, 4 π different significations of αἰτίαν ἔξω, ib n unusual sense of χάριν ἔχειν, see χάρις. participle of ἔχω with a substantive in acc c as a periphrasis of the passive participle of the verb cognate to the substantive καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε ἦδη ὃ τι ἂν ἁμαρτάνωσιν αἰτίαν ἔχοντας (=αἰτιαθισομένους), iv 114, 5. τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων—ξυμμαχίαν—ἀνάγκην ἔχουσιν (=ἀναγκαζομένην)—τῆς γε ξυγγενείας ἔνεκα καὶ αἰσχύνη βοηθεῖν. v. 104 ἔσχον in its nautical use; followed

I by ἐς with acc c (cf n vii 1, 2) ἔσχε καὶ ἐς Νότιον, iii 34, I ἐς τὴν Πύλον—σχόντας, iv 3, I καὶ αἱ νῆες σχοῦσαι ἐς τὴν Μεσσήνην, iv 25, IO. σχὼν δὲ ἐς Σκιώνην, v 2, 2

II by κατὰ with acc. c ἔσχον κατὰ τὸ Μενδήσιον κέρας, i 110, 4 π. σχόντες κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον, iv.

129, 3. *σχόντες* κατὰ τὸν Λεοντα, vi 97, 1 n

III by a dat c ὡς γῆ ἐκούσιος οὐ σχήσαν ἄλλη ἢ Πελοποννήσῳ iii 33, 1. *σχόντες* Ῥηγίῳ, vii 1, 2 n ἔχω = διάκειμαι ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω ἔχων, vii 48, 3 n ἔχω with gen c ὡς—*τις* εὐνοίας ἢ μνήμης ἔχοι, i 22, 3 n. impers ὡς ἐκάστοις τῆς ξυντυχίας ἢ κατὰ τὸ ξυμφέρον ἢ ἀνάγκη ἔσχεν, vii 57, 1 n ἔχομαι Συρακούσας δὲ τοῦ ἐχομένου ἔτους Ἀρχίας—ῥῖ—*κισε*, vi 3, 2 n.

ἔως subst ἅμα ἔφ' ἔσχον—ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλόν, iv. 42, 2 n, cf. *νυκτὸς καταπλεύσαντες*, § 4.

ἔως ἄν with present; with aor. ἔως ἄν—ἄρῳσιν, i 90, 3 n.

ἔωσπερ will probably not be found in the tragedians, vii. 19, 5 n.

Euphemisms, *σεμναὶ θεαὶ* or *Εὐμένιδες* for Ἑρινύες, ἄγος for μῦσος, i. 126, 11 n.

Z.

ζεύγμα· ἔπλεον πρὸς τὸ ζεύγμα τοῦ λυμένος, vii. 69, 4 n.

ζεύγνυμι *ξεύξαντες*—τὰς παλαιὰς (sc. ναῦς), i 29, 2 n

ζημία· ἀξιώτεροι—πάσης ζημίας, iii 63, 1 n. διπλάσις ζημίας, iii. 67, 1 n.

ζυγός· τῆς τε ἐνωμοτίας ἐμάχοντο ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ ζυγῷ τέσσαρες· v 68, 3 nn.

H

ἦ coupling comparatives, instead of μάλλον ἢ coupling positives, i 21, 1 n iii 42, 4 n ἦ = μάλλον ἢ, instead of, iii 23, 4 n. ἦ—ἦ, varied construction with, see *Varied Construction*. ἦ καὶ coupling words of similarity, different effect of, n. v. 74, 1. ἦ = *quam*, ἄλλο τι ἢ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ, v 65, 3 n οὐδὲν μάλλον ὀλιγαρχίας ἢ δημοκρατίας δεῖσθαι—†ἦ† ἄλλο τι σκοπεῖσθαι ἢ ὅτῳ τρόπῳ—*κάτεισι*, viii. 48, 3 n. ἦ inserted

after μάλλον by Palmer, viii 55, 1 n v l.

ἦ ἢ τοῦ ἄρα, εἰ—, v 100 Sch ἦ ποῦ γε δὴ ἐν πάσῃ πολεμίᾳ Σικελίᾳ, vi. 37, 2 Sch

ἡγεμονεύω οὐκ ἡξίουσιν οὗτοι—ἡγεμονεύεσθαι ὑφ' ἡμῶν, iii 61, 3 n.

ἡγεμονία ὑπὲρ τῆς τε παλαιᾶς ἡγεμονίας, καὶ τῆς ἐν Πελοπ. ποτὲ ἰσομορίας, v 69, 1 n.

ἡγέομαι ἡγούμενοι, —σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι—ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν v 40, 3 n. ἡγούμεθα γὰρ τό τε θείον δόξη τὸ ἀνθρώπειόν τε σαφῶς—ἄρχειν v 105, 2 n Sch. μάλλον ἡγησάμενοι, with a pregnant meaning, ii. 42, 5 n

ἦδη ere now, ii 77, 4 n τὸ δ' ἦδη, vi 34, 9 Sch n

ἦδονῇ καθ' ἡδονὴν τι δρᾷ, ii. 37, 3. καθ' ἡδονὴν ποιεῖν, ii 53, 2 n πρὸς ἡδονὴν τι λέγειν, ii 65, 8 n

ἦδύς ὃ τι δὲ ἦδύ καὶ πανταχόθεν τὸ ἐς αὐτὸ κερδαλέον, ii 53, 4 n.

ἦκω has a past signification, n to ii. 65, 12 n iii 106, 1 n vi. 96, 1.

ἡλικία τοὺς ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλ contemporaries, i 80, 1 n ἡλ ἡμῶν, iii 67, 2 ἡλικία ἡ αὐτή, 98, 3 n.

ἦμισυς ἐξ ἡμισείας ἐκατέρου τοῦ ἐνι αὐτοῦ τὴν δύναμιν ἔχοντος, v 20, 3 n τὰς ἡμισείας τῶν νεῶν, viii. 8, 2. ταῖς μὲν ἡμισείαις τῶν νεῶν, viii 35, 2 n.

ἡμιτέλεστος· τὰ ἡμιτ. τῶν τειχῶν, iii. 3, 6 n

ἦν used with optative mood; the reading regarded as corrupt by Arnold, iii 44, 3 n

ἡπειρος its signification in the pl. num κατὰ τὰς ἡπείρους, vi. 10, 5 n.

ἡπειρώτης· ἡπειρώται—ὄντες ἐναυμαχήσαμεν, iii. 54, 4 n δύνασθαι ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῶν ἡπειρωτῶν, iv. 105, 1 n.

ἡπειρωτικός· τὸ ἄλλο ἡπ iii 94, 3 n. ἡπειρώτης ναυτικῆς καὶ οὐκ ἡπειρώτιδος τῆς ξυμμαχίας διδομένης, i. 35, 5 n.

ἡσσάομαι ἄξιῳ—ὅσον εἰκὸς ἡσσᾶσθαι
iv. 64 1; cf. ἐλασσόμενοι, n. 1.
77, 1.

ἡσυχάζω ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας, iv 4,
1 n τοῖς δὲ Ἀθ—ἡσύχασαν, iv
56, 1 nn. τῆς νυκτὸς φυλάξαντες τὸ
ἡσυχάζον, vii 83, 4 n

ἡσυχία ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν, v 40, 3 n.
τῆς τε Κορίνθου ἕνεκα ἡσυχίας, v.
53 n

ἦτοι—γε ἦ—ἦ, by the Greeks the
more likely supposition put first, by
us the less likely; ἦτοι κρύφα γε ἡ
φανερῶς ἡ ἐξ ἑνὸς γέ του τρόπου, vi
34, 2 n. in English in the reverse
order, *either openly or at least se-*
cretely, &c.

F.

Feeling, substantives expressing, with
a gen. c., ἐκατέρων—εὐνοίας, 1 22,
3 n Ἀθηναίων εὐνοία, vii 57, 10, or
a possessive pronoun indicating its
object, n 1 22, 3 αἱ—ὕμέτεραι
ἐλπίδες, 69, 9 ἡμέτερον δέος, 77,
7 n.

Future infinitive after verbs implying
futurity of action, ii 29, 7 n future
participle expressing intention with-
out ὥς, as διανοήθητε—μὴ εἴζοντες,
i 141, 1 n future time assumed as
present, expressed by a present tense
after οὕτως, iv 61, 8 n present or
aorist (according to Duker) often
used by Thuc. instead of the future,
n. v 65, 4. ὥς προδιδομένην, iii.
18, 1 παραδοῦναι—ἀποθνήσκειν iv.
40, 1 οὐκ ἂν πείθειν, v. 4, 6. fu-
ture with aorist; why, iii. 46, 2 n.
iv. 28, 5 n 52, 3 n. future (προθυ-
μήσασθαι) where an aorist seems re-
quired, iv. 9, 2 n future, when
preferable to the aorist, after such
verbs as λέγειν or εἰπεῖν, 1. 26, 5 n.

G.

General statement restricted by ἔστιν
οἷς, 1. 6, 6 n.

Genitive case in ου or α, Δέρδου v 1.
Δέρδα, 1. 59, 2 n. genitive in Greek
=to ablative in English, 1 23, 1 n
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καθ' ὅτι see under κατά

καὶ whether needless or not in [καὶ] εἴ τι ἐβεβλαστήκει, iii 26, 3 n not superfluous in ἡγγέλθη ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλ-λυριοὶ μετ' Ἀρριβαίον προδόντες Περδίκκαν γεγέννηται iv. 125, i n apparently superfluous in οὐκ ἀξιόχρεων αὐτῶν ὄντων δρᾶν τι ὡν κἀκεῖνος ἐπενόει v 13 n καὶ τις καὶ ἄνεμος, ii 93, 3 n δίκαιοι εἰσι καὶ (= αἰσο) ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι —, iv 17, 5 n. ὁ τι ἄξιον καὶ εἰπεῖν, ii. 54, 7 n ὁ τι καὶ ἀξιόλογον, iv 48, 5 οὐκ ἐταλαιπώρησαν ὥστε καὶ ἀξιολογόν τι ἀπογενέσθαι, v. 74, 3 n. καὶ—ἐλπίσαντες=ἐλπίσαντες ἅμα, vii. 61, 3 n.

probable force of *καί* in *†ἀ καὶ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει*, *†* vii 73, i n force of *καί* expressed in English by an emphasis on the auxiliary verb, *τούτων δὲ ὅσπερ καὶ ἤψατο*, i 97, 2. *ἦν δὲ τις ἄρα καὶ βουληθῇ*, ii 87, i i n *νῦν* δ' εἴ τῳ καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον ἔδοξεν εἶναι, iv 92, 2 n *εἰ ἤμῃ καὶ† δέδρακεν*, vi. 60, 3 n *πρὸς τῇ γῇ ναυμαχοῦντες* [*ῥαδίως*] καὶ διεσώζοντο, vii 34, 6 n καὶ πάννυ, iii 30, 2 n iv 129, 4 n in καὶ ἐπὶ πολλῷ, *even*, iii 98, i n. καὶ ὥς, i. 44, 2 n iii. 33, 2 vii 81, 4 viii. 51, 2 n 56, 3. καὶ γὰρ ὥς, 87, 3 n force of *καί* with numerals, *ἀπέιχεν ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν καὶ πενήνκοντα σταδίους*. vii 81, 3 n parenthesis introduced by *καί*, in *καὶ πειράσαντες—οὐχ ἐλόντες*, i 61, 2 n καὶ subjoining a description; *ἄλλαι εἰσὶν ἑπτὰ* (sc. πόλεις), καὶ παρεσκευασμένοι, κ τ λ vi. 20, 3 n καὶ after words denoting likeness, identity, or correspondence, = *ac*, or *atque*, *ἴσα καὶ ἰκέται*, iii 14, i n. *ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς παραπλήσια καὶ ἀντέλεγον*, v 112, i n. αἱ μὲν γὰρ δαπάναι οὐχ ὁμοίως καὶ πρῶν, ἀλλὰ πολλῶν μείζους καθέστασαν, vii. 28, 4. *παραπλήσιά τε πεπόνθησαν καὶ ἔδρασαν αὐτοί*, vii 71, 7 n. καὶ in *ἄποπον καὶ δυσῶδες*, ii. 49, 2 n, compared to *ἄνευ δαπάνης καὶ πολιορκίας*, 77, 2. καὶ after *μή* καὶ ἄθρόοις καὶ ἀλλήλους περιμείνασι, v 64, 4 n. καὶ used by itself, where the addition of *ὅτι* seems required, *βουλόμενοι ἄλλως τε προσγενέσθαι σφίσι*, καὶ ὁμηροί—ἦσαν αὐτόθι, vi 61, 5. *ἐπειδὴ κακῶς σφίσι τὸ στράτευμα εἶχε*, τῶν τε ἐπιτηδείων πάντων ἀπορία ᾗδῃ, καὶ κατατραυματισμένοι ἦσαν πολλοί, vii. 80, i n καὶ transposed in *οὐ μόνον—ἀλλ' ὥς καί*, instead of *—ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς—*, i. 37, i n. καὶ placed late in the sentence, *ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς αἱ σπονδαι—καὶ γέγονον*, καὶ νῦν—, v. 61, 2 n καὶ in the apodosis of a sentence,

μέχρι οὗ—καί—, ii 21, i n ὥς δὲ—*καί—*, ii 93, 3 iv 8, 9 n *†καὶ† σφίσιν αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ τῷ πλέονι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἄλλκ ἐσκόπουν* viii 48, 2 n. καί—*δὲ*, *and—too*, compared with *καί—μέντοι*, ii 36, i n καὶ ἦν δέ—, i 132, 2. vii. 56, 3. force of *καί*, if genuine, in *ἀντιπάλους* [*καί*] τῷ πλήθει καὶ ἔτι πλείους τὰς τῶν πολέμιων οὖσας (sc. ναῦς), vii. 12, 4 n καί—*τε* = *atque—etiam*, explanation of, i. 9, 3 n viii 68, 2 n. καὶ εἰ—*ἦ*· καὶ εἰ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πρὸς παρεσκευασμένους ἐκβίβζοιεν ἡ κατὰ γῆν ἰόντες γνωσθείησαν, vi 64, i n. *καυόμαι*· τοῦ καυοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας, iii 82, 4 n.

καινός· doubtful whether this adj or *κενός* be the true reading; the difference between τὸ καινὸν and τὸ κενὸν τοῦ πολέμου, iii 30, 4 n *κοίριος* ἀπὸ νεῶν, αἷς πολλὰ τὰ καίρια δεῖ ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ ξυμβῆναι, iv. 10, 3 n Sch

καιρός· *καιρός* ἐλάμβανε, ii 34, 10 n ἔργου καιρῷ, ii 40, 2 n εἰ μὴ καιρῷ τύχοιεν—*πράσσοντες*, iv. 59, 3 n ὥς ἂν καιρός ᾗ, viii 1, 3 n. δι' ἐλαχίστου καιροῦ, ii 42, 5. κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ, vii. 2, 4 n.

κακοπάθεια distinguished from *ξυμφορὰ*, in *μήτε ταῖς ξυμφοραῖς μήτε ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν κακοπαθείαις*. vii. 77, i n

κακοπαθέω πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μῆας *κακοπαθεῖν* i 122, 4 n.

κακοπραγέω ii 43, 5 n.

κακός· *κακούς* κριτάς, ὥς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, i 120, 3 n *κακοί—προφυλάξασθαι*, vi 38, 2 Sch.

κακοτυχέω· ii. 60, 3 n

κακοῦργος· ἔτι τούτων *κακοουργότερος* (sc. λόγοις), vi. 38, 2 Sch

κακώ· ἡ κακῶσαι ἡμᾶς ἡ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βεβαιώσασθαι i 33, 3 n. ἡ τῆς Ἑλλάδος—*πάσης—ἄρξομεν*, ἡ κακώσομεν γε Συρακοσίους, vi 18, 4 ἡ γὰρ *ξυμμάχους* πλείους σφᾶς ἔξεν, ἡ

τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ἣν τι σφάλλονται, κακώσκειν viii 32, 3 n
 κάκωσις· ἡ μετὰ τοῦ μαλακισθῆναι κάκωσις, ii 43, 6 n. τῇ τῶν ἐναντίων κακώσει, iii 82, 1 n.
 κάλαμος· ἐν ταρσοῖς καλάμων, ii 76, 1 n, cf. use of κέραμος, ii 4, 2 n.
 καλέω why its passive participle is added to the name of a place, as, τὴν Πειραικὴν καλουμένην, ii 23, 3 n. 55, 1 n. οἱ τριακόσιοι ἱππῆς καλούμενοι, v 72, 4 n, cf. ὠνομασμένοις, 1b. force of its passive with a proper name governing a gen c. "Ενδῖος γὰρ Ἀλκιβιάδου ἐκαλεῖτο. viii 6, 3 n.
 καλλιποῦμαι· οὐ καλλιπούμεθα. ὡς—εἰκότως ἄρχομεν, vi 83, 2 n
 κάλλος ἅμα ἐνεργοὶ κάλλει, iii 17, 1 n.
 καλός· ὡς καλὸν (sc. ὅν), ii 35, 1 n. καλοὶ ἀγαθοί, iv 40, 2 n. τοὺς τε καλοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ὀνομαζομένους, viii 48, 5. ἐν καλῷ, v 46, 1 n 59, 4. 60, 2 n
 καλῶς· τὸ Ἄργος—ἐπιθυμοῦντας—καλῶς σφίσι φίλιον γενέσθαι, v 36, 1 n. καλῶς ἔχει — μήποτε — νομισθῆναι, iv 18, 5 n. καλῶς ἔχειν, iv 73, 2 n καλῶς with verb and genitive, τῆς—Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς παράπλου κείται, i 36, 2 n τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου καλῶς καθίστασθαι, iii 92, 5.
 κάλως· παραπλεόντων ἀπὸ κάλω, iv 25, 5 n.
 κανοῦν· κόρην, — κανοῦν οἴσουσαν ἐν πομπῇ τινί, vi 56, 1 n.
 κἀνταῦθα, i 10, 3 n.
 καρδία Lucretius uses cor in the same sense, ii 49, 2 n
 καρτερέω· μετὰ τὸ σφῶν καρτερεῖν. iv 66, 3 n.
 καρτερός· κατὰ τὸ καρτερώτατον τοῦ χωρίου ἰόντι, v 10, 6 n.
 κατὰ· I. with gen. c. κατ' ἄκρας καὶ

βεβαίως ἐλεῖν αὐτήν· iv 112, 3 n. ἥ τε τῶν ἐπιτηδείων παρακομιδὴ—κατὰ γῆς, vi 28, 1 n

II with acc c κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελῷον, opp to κατὰ γῆν, iii 7, 3 n κατὰ τὸν Ἀκείνην ποταμὸν, iv 25, 8 n. ἐς τὸ κατὰ τὸ Ὀλυμπίον, vi 65, 2 n σχόντες κατὰ τὸν Δέοντα καλούμενον, vi 97, 1 n κατὰ τὸν Τερναιὸν κόλπον, vi 104, 2 n κατὰ (a correction for καί,) τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλου, viii 83, 2 n. κατὰ πόλεις, i 73, 4 n. μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑκαστον κατὰ πολλὰ δὲ πανταχόθεν, vii 70, 6 n. καθ' ἑκάστους regarded as a single noun depending together with ἐμπαντας on the preposition πρὸς, ii 64, 4 n. οἱ Μήλιοι αὖθις καθ' ἑτερόν τι τοῦ περιτειχίσματος εἶλον, v 116, 2 n. κατ' ὀλίγας (sc ναῦς), iii 78, 1 n κατ' ὀλίγας ναῦς, iv 11, 3 κατ' ὀλίγον γὰρ μαχεῖται, iv 10, 3 n τὸ τε κατ' ὀλίγον καὶ μὴ ἅπαντας κινδυνεύειν, v 9, 1 n βραδεία τε καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον προσπίπτουσα, vi 34, 4 n κατὰ μικρὸν τῆς ὕλης, iv 30, 2 n κατὰ μόνας = ἰδία, i 37, 4 n. καθ' αὐτὸν δυστυχεῖν, vi 77, 2 n καθ' αὐτούς, meaning of, iii 78, 1 n vi 13. οἱ Συρακόσιοι τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐξηρτύνοντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον vi 88, 3 n difference between τὸ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς and τὰ καθ' ἑαυτούς, 1b n τοῖς καθ' ἑαυτόν, vii 78, 1 n καθ' ὅτι βουλεύεσθαι Ἀθηναίους, καθ' ὅτι ἂν ἐσίῃ ἡ πρεσβεία, iv 118, 7 n δύο λόγῳ φέρον —, τὸν μὲν καθ' ὃ, τι εἰ βούλονται πολεμεῖν, τὸν δ' ὡς εἰ εἰρήνην ἄγειν. v 76, 3 n κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας φιλοτιμίας καὶ ἰδία κέρδη, ii 65, 7 n δικαιοῦται ἢ κατὰ τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν δύναμιν, i 76, 3 n. οὐ κατὰ τὴν τῶν οἰκῶν—χρεῖαν, ii 62, 3 n κατὰ τὴν παλαιὰν προξενίαν, v 43, 2 n μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα—πεπονθότας, vii 75, 4 κατὰ θέαν τετραμμένους, v 9, 2 n. ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος κατὰ θέαν ἦκεν,

vi 30, 2 κατὰ τοῦτο, iv 9, 3 n. verbs compounded with κατὰ of asserting or judging take an acc and gen c, have a bad sense; are opposed to verbs of denial compounded with ἀπό ἀδικία πολλή κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ, i 95, 3 n τὴν (sc δίκην) ᾗδε κατεψηφισμένην σφῶν, ii. 53, 5 καταγνούς ἑαυτοῦ, iii 45, i. τὴν δίκην—ἦν Ἡλείοι κατεδικάσαντο αὐτῶν, v 49, i. ἀντέλεγον μὴ διακαίως σφῶν καταδικασθαι, § 2 n ἐρήμη δίκη θάνατον κατέγνωσαν αὐτοῦ, vi 61, 7 n καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, viii 8, 3 n; cf διὰ κατάγνωσιν ἀσθενείας σφῶν, iii 16, i n
καταβαίνω καὶ ἐπειδὴ—ἀνωθεν καταβαίειν, vii 44, 8 n
καταβολή ἐπὶ καταβολῇ τῇ αὐτοῦ, viii 85, 2. καταβολῆς ἕνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα, 87, 3 n
καταγινώσκω see n i 95, 3 καταγνούς ἑαυτοῦ, iii 45, i. κατέγνωσαν πάντων θάνατον, iii 81, 2 n κατέγνωσαν θάνατον αὐτοῦ, vi 61, 7 n.
κατάγνωσις διὰ κατάγνωσιν ἀσθενείας σφῶν, iii 16, i n; compare n i. 95, 3
καταγώνιον iii 68, 4 n.
καταδέω παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ—καταδεῖναι iv 57, 4 n
καταδικάζω μὴ δικαίως σφῶν καταδικασθαι, v. 49, 2 n; cf n i 95, 3. see also, under κατὰ, verbs compounded with κατὰ
καταδίκη ἡ μὴν ἀποδώσειν ὕστερον τὴν καταδίκην v 50, i n
καταδύω and διαφθείρω synonymous in τὰ σκάφη—τῶν νεῶν ἅς καταδύσαν, i 50, i n; cf ναὺς καταδύσαντες and ναὺς διαφθείραντες 54, 4. ἡ Ἀττική ναὺς—τῇ Λευκαδίᾳ—ἐμβάλλει μέσση καὶ καταδύει ii 91, 3; cf ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς Λευκαδίας νεῶς, ἡ περὶ τὴν οὐκὰδα κατέδυ—ὥς ἡ ναὺς διεφθείρετο, 92, 4 τῶν μὲν Κορινθίων

τρῆς νῆες διαφθείρονται, τῶν δὲ Ἀθηναίων κατέδυ μὲν οὐδεμία ἀπλῶς, ἐπτα δὲ τινες ἄπλοιοι ἐγένοντο—, vii. 34, 5
καταισχύνω μὴ καταισχυνθῆναι,—ὅπως μὴ δόξει—μαλακὸς εἶναι, vi 13 n
κατακομιδὴ χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσιν τὴν κατακομιδὴν τῶν ὥραίων, i 120, 3 n.
κατακρατέω πολλῶ τῷ περιόντι τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς κατεκράτησε, vi 55, 3 n
καταλαμβάνω ἐλπίζω καταληφθῆναι ἀντὶ πράγματα, iii 30, 3, cf n. to ii. 3. τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατέλαβον, v 26, i n οὐ τοσοῦτον τοῖς Τυνδάρειω ὅρκοις κατειλημμένους, i 9, i ὅρκοις τε Λακεδαιμονίων καταλαβὼν τὰ τέλη τοῖς μεγίστοις, iv. 85, 6 n. ἐπειδὴ εὖρε κατειλημμένας (sc τὰς σπονδάς), v. 21, 3 n τὰ τε ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι ἔτι βεβαιότερον κατέλαβον, viii 63, 3 n Ἰταλιωτῶν δὲ—ἐν τοιαύταις ἀνάγκαις τότε —κατειλημμένων, vii 57, i i n
καταληπτὸς τὰ πράγματα ἐφαίνετο καταληπτὰ iii ii, 3 n
κατάληψις ἐν κατάληψιν ἐφαίνετο, iii 33, 4 n
καταλλάσσω καταλλαγήναι, iv 59, 4 Sch.
κατάλογος τὸ δὲ περὶ καταλόγοις—χρηστοῖς ἐκκριθέν, vi 31, 3 n Ἀθηναίων μὲν αὐτῶν —ἐκ καταλόγου, 43 n; cf. n iii. 87, 3 95, 2. ὀπλίταις—ἐκ καταλόγου Ἀθηναίων διακοσίοις καὶ χιλίοις, vii 20, i εἶχον δὲ ἐπιβάτας τῶν ὀπλιτῶν ἐκ καταλόγου ἀναγκαστούς viii. 24, 2 n
καταλύω its proper and derived significations, παρὰ Ἀδμητον—καταλύσαι i 136, 3 n. τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καταλύσαι, iii 46, i n. μὴ καταλύειν ὑμᾶς τὸ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν, v. 90 n. καταλύειν τὸν δῆμον, vii 31, 4, as τοὺς δῆμους ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι κατέλυνον, viii. 65, i. τὸν πόλεμον καταλύσαι, iv 108, 7 καταλύειν δὲ ἄμα ἄμφω τὸ πῶλεε. v 23, 3. καταλύειν δὲ μὴ ἐξεῖναι τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς

ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, v 47, 4. οὐτε καταλύουσι τὸν πόλεμον ναυμαχεῖν τε μέλλουσι vi 31, 4 n ἢν δὲ καταλύειν βούλονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐν ὁμοίᾳ καταλύεσθαι viii 58, 7 n τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον μήπω βεβαίως καταλελυμένους, vi. 36, 4 Sch καταλύομαι = ἀναπαύομαι in ἐν τῷ εὐτυχεῖν ἂν μάλιστα καταλύονται, iv. 18, 4 Sch

καταντικρὺ Πλαταιῆς δὲ καταντικρὺ Βοιωτοὶ Βοιωτοῖς, sc. ἐμάχοντο, vii. 57, 5 n.

καταπλέω τὸ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ ἐς δίκην καταπλεῦσαι vi 61, 6 n

καταπλήσσω τῷ ἀδοκίῳ μᾶλλον ἂν καταπλαγείην ἢ τῇ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς δυνάμει. vi 34, 8 Sch καταπέπληχθε (v. l. καταπεπλήχθε), vii. 77, 4 n.

καταπροδίδωμι· δικαίως αὐτὴν νῦν μὴ καταπροδίδετε, vii 63, 4 n.

καταρρέω περί τε τοῖς δορατίοις καὶ σκεύεσιν — ἐμπალασσόμενοι κατέρρεον. vii. 84, 3 n.

κατασκευάζω κατεσκευάσαντο—ἐν τοῖς πύργοις τῶν τειχῶν, ii 17, 3 n opp. το ἀνασκ n i 18, 3 οἷς τε γὰρ ἡ χώρα κατεσκευάσται, vi 91, 7 n, compare also κατασκευή.

κατασκευή· distinguished from παρασκευή, the distinction not always observed, i 10, 2 n ii. 65, 2 n vi 17, '3 n. ὄντων—ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου, viii 5, i n difference between κατασκευή and παρασκευή, ib. n.

κατάστρωμα· αὐταὶ οὕτω εἶχον διὰ πάσης καταστρώματα, i. 14, 4 n οἷ τε ἐπιβάται ἐθεράπευον—μὴ λείπεσθαι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος τῆς ἄλλης τέχνης vii 70, 3 n.

κατατίθημι ἡμῖν δὲ — ξυμφορὰς μετρίως κατατιθεμένης, iv. 20, 2 n. metaphorical meaning of καταθείσθε, i. 33, i n perhaps καταθήσεσθε is preferable, the full construction (compare vi 57, 3.) requiring both, ib. n.

κατατρίβω αὐτοὺς περὶ ἑαυτοὺς τοὺς Ἕλληνας κατατρίψαι viii 45, 3 n καταφεύγω its participle to be supplied in the second clause, in ὅσοι μὲν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν—καταφεύγουσι, χαλεπώτατα ἔπραξαν—οἱ δὲ (sc καταφεύγοντες) ἐς τὸ [ἐπὶ]τείχισμα—περιγίγνονται, viii. 95, 6 n καταφρονέω καταφρονούντες κἂν προαισθῆσθαι, iii. 83, 3 n vi 11, 5 n τὸ μὲν καταφρονεῖν τοὺς ἐπίοντας ἐν τῶν ἔργων τῇ ἀλκῇ δεικνυσθαι, vi 34, 9 Sch. n τῇ γνώμῃ ἀναθαρσύνοντας ἀνθρώποις, καὶ τῇ ὕψει καταφρονεῖν μᾶλλον vi. 49, 2 n καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀδυνασίαν, viii. 8, 3 n καταφρόνησις, and ἀφροσύνη, play upon these words, i. 122, 7 n. μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος καταφρονήσεως (sc. οὔσης), v. 8, 3 n.

κάτειμι· ἀνέμου κατιόντος, ii. 25, 5 n. = καταλαβόντος, ib n. τὸ πνεῦμα κατήει, 84, 3 n. κατιόντος τοῦ ἀνέμου, vi 2, 4 n

κατείρω· οἱ Σ —κατείρων αὐτοὺς τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν vi 6, 2 n. πᾶν—τῷ πολέμῳ καὶ δεινῷ τινὶ κατεργόμενον ξύγγνωμόν τι γίνεσθαι καὶ πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ iv. 98, 6 n αὐτόνομοι μὲν, κατὰ δὲ τὸ νησιωτικὸν μᾶλλον εἰργόμενοι, vii 57, 7.

κατέρχομαι μηχανὰς ὅτι οὐ κατῆλθεν ἔχων, v 7, 5 n

κατέχω· ἦσσαν ἐτοίμως κατέχειν iv. 92, 5 n. ἐπιθέμενος τοῖς τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχουσιν οὐ κατέσχεν, vi 95, 3 n. τῷ ναυτικῷ ᾧπερ πάντα κατέσχον, vii. 66, 2 n. ὁ λόγος κατέχει, i 10, i n. τοῦ περὶ αὐτῶν λόγου κατεσχηκότος, i. 11, 5 τῶν σεισμῶν κατεχόντων, iii 89, 2 n. ὅσοι περὶ Πύλον κατείχον, iv 32, 2 n. ἐν ἧ Ἀμόργῃς—κατείχε, viii 28, 2 n. νομίσας αὐτὸν καθέξειν αὐτοῦ, viii. 100, 2 n.

κατηγορία· see ἔχω κατοικίζω κατὰ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νόμους

κατόκισαν, III 34, 5 n τὸς Λεον-
τίνους εὐλονον κατοικίζειν, μὴ ὑπη-
κόους—, ἀλλ' ὡς δυνατωτάτους, VI
84, 2 Sch κατοικίζομαι ἡ Ἑλλάς
ἔτι μετανιστατό τε καὶ κατφκίετο, I
12, 1 n
κατορθόω ἐπιθυμία μὲν ἐλάχιστα κα-
τορθοῦνται, VI 13 n.
κάτω· στρατηγός—τῶν κάτω, VIII 5,
4 n
κάχληξ IV 26, 2.
κείμει κείται σοι εὐεργασία ἐν τῷ ἡμε-
τέρῳ οἴκῳ ἔσται ἀνάγκη, I 129,
2 n. τὰ ὅπλα κείμενα, IV 130, 3 n.
κελευστής οὐδὲν κατήκουον—τῶν κε-
λευστῶν, II 84, 3 n. τῆς ἀκοῆς ὧν
οἱ κελευσταὶ φθέγγονται, VII 70, 6.
πολλή—ἡ παρακλυσίς καὶ βοή ἀφ'
ἐκατέρων τοῖς κελευσταῖς—ἐγίγνετο,
§ 7, cf n VI 14, 1.
κεραία IV 100, 2 n.
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ferred to by σφῶν, and σφῶν αὐτῶν.
vii 48, 3 n different use of σφίσιν
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plied to the same subject, ὅπερ
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vii 69, 2 n dative case of relation,
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σφίσι referring, not to the subject
of the subordinate clause in which
it stands, but to the original subject
of the context, as κατέφηνον—τῶν Τ
ἐς αὐτοὺς ὅσοι ἦσαν σφίσιν (sc τοῖς
'Αθηναίοις) ἐπιτήδαιοι iv 113, 3
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φιεῖσθαι ἢ ἂ σφίσι (sc τοῖς βουλευ-
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cf. n. v. 49, 1. ὁ Νικίας—πέμπει ἐς

τῶν Σικελῶν τοὺς—†σφίσι† ξυμμάχους, vii 32, 1 n. σφίσι used improperly with reference to the subject of a preceding part of the context, vii 70, 2 n.

οὐ, or οὐκ placed between the article and its substantive,—τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν—οὐ διάλυσιν, i. 137, 7 n, τὴν οὐ περίτειχισιν, iii 95, 2 n, τὴν—οὐκ ἀπόδοσιν, v 35, 2, κατὰ τὴν οὐκ ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀγωνίσεως, 50, 4. taken together with a substantive to form one notion, νομίσαντες οὐκ ἀπάτην εἶναι vii. 74, 1 n; cf n 1 137, 7. in οὐκ ἐπικινδύνως ἡγείσθαι, the position of οὐκ produces obscurity, iii 37, 2 n. confusion arising in the latter part of a sentence from the position of οὐ in the former part, iv 62, 1 n, cf 1 71, 1. transposed position of, οὐκ ἐν πατρίδι, vi. 68, 3 n τῇ πόλει—οὐση οὐ μεγάλη, vii 29, 3 n οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ—ἀλλ' οὐδ', iv 62, 2 Sch οὐ and μή different effect of, iv 44, 5 n 130, 6 n v 64, 4 n. 110 n., see under μή οὐ γὰρ ἂν "for they would not else," introduces proof of what precedes, i 68, 4 n οὐ μὴν οὐδέ as a mere continuance of a preceding negative, i 3, 4 n vi 55, 3, see n on ii 97, 8, as an explanation or modification of the force of some preceding statement, i. 82, i ii 97, 8 n οὐκ requires to be repeated in οὐκ ἄνευ δλίγων ἐπιθειαςμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς, vii 75, 4 n. οὐ probably omitted by transcribers after τοῦ, i 118, 2 n dropped by the transcribers, and restored by Krueger and Haack, after Χίου οὐ πελάγαι, viii 101, 1 n καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίᾳ στρατευσάμενοι καὶ [οὐκ] ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις ξύμμαχοι, the latter οὐκ spurious, vi 21, 2 n οὐδέ† †οὐδέ† corrected by Dobree to οὔτε, i. 37, 2 n καὶ αἱ Φοίνισσαι

νῆες οὐδέ δ Τισσαφέρης τέως που ἤκον, viii. 99, 1 n.

οὐδεῖς ἄλλος μὲν οὐδεῖς ἂν ἱκανὸς ἐγένετο—, viii. 86, 5, Duker supports the v. l οὐδ' ἂν εἰς, by quotation from Th. Magister and Aristophanes, ib. n.

οὐδέπω' καὶ αἱ νῆες αὐτῶν οὐδέπω ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ εἰσίν, viii 78 n

οὐκέτι' ἐνταῦθα δὴ οὐκέτι, ellipse of verb after, viii 56, 4 n.

οὐκοῦν, οὐκ οὖν, or οὐκοῦν' v 107 n. Sch.

οὔνεκα occurs nowhere in Thucyd. n vi 56, 3.

οὐρανός' τὰ ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ξυννέφελα ὄντα, viii 42, 1 n.

οὔτε οὔτ' ἐγὼ referring to the verb in the following clause with οὐδ' ἂν, ii 62, 1 n οὔτε—οὔτε, a correction of Bekker for οὐδέ—οὐδέ, necessary, ii 93, 2 n οὔτε followed by τε, ii. 29, 5 n iii 64, 4 n.

οὗτος with article = *this—of ours*, αὕτη ἡ φιλία, iii 12, 1 n οὗτος inserted in a sentence where its noun has been previously given, ἔτυχον δέ—Λέοντά τε—τοῦτον κεκοιμημένοι—, viii 61, 2 n ταυτί οὐκοῦν τὰ ὅπλα ταυτί φαίνεται, iii 113, 5 n. ταῦτα preferable to ταυτά, i 124, 1 n

οὕτως used as a predicate, ii 47, 4 n ὅσοι μὲν ἐτύγχανον οὕτως ἀθρόοι ξυνελθόντες, iii 111, 2 n οὕτως introducing a present tense to express what is really future, οὕτως—παύονται, iv 61, 8 n

ὀφείλω ὀφείλω and ὀφείλημα, distinguished from ὀφλω and ὀφλημα, iii. 70, 6 n ὀφείλων—δ ἐναντίος—ἀνταποδοῦναι ἀρετήν, iv 19, 3 nn.

ὀφλω ὀφλω and ὀφλημα distinguished from ὀφείλω and ὀφείλημα, accentuation of ὀφλειν, iii 70, 6 n. μὴ αἰσχύνην ὀφλειν, v 101, n

ὀψέ, at a late period, i 14, 4 n

ὀψις' τῇ τε ὀψει τοῦ θαρσεῖν τὸ πλεῖστον εἰληφότες, iv 34, 1 n. ἀποκε-

κλημένοι μὲν τῇ ὄψει τοῦ προορᾶν, 1v 34, 3 n πλῆθει ὄψεως δεινοί, 1v 126, 5 nn

ὄψον its signification varies in writers of different times, 1 138, 8 n.

Object of a feeling expressed by a genitive case governed by it or by a possessive pronoun agreeing with it, n 1 22, 3, as ἐκατέρων εἰνοίας, 1b Ἀθηναίων εἰνοία, vii 57, 10 αἰ—ὑμέτεροι ἐλπίδες, 1 69, 9 τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος, 77, 7 n ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τιμωρίᾳ, iii 63, 2 n

Object, referred to by both a participle and a verb governing different cases, how its case is determined, τοῖς δὲ ὡς ἐκάστοις τι προσηνὲς λέγοντες δύνανται κακουργεῖν vi 77, 2 n, see also *Different cases required by two words*, &c

Omission of verbs to nom cases, to be supplied from a preceding verb, διότι δὲ οὐκ ἦλθον, πολλαχῇ εἰκάζεται οἱ μὲν γὰρ (sc εἵκαζον) ἵνα διατρίβῃ ἀπελθών—, οἱ δὲ (sc εἵκαζον) ἵνα—, viii 87, 3 n.

Omission, in a question (by τοῦ δή,) of a verb (ἐνδέχασθαι) to be supplied from the preceding sentence, viii 27, 3 n.

Optative with εἰ, followed by subjunctive with ἦν ἄρα— explained, 1 5, 4 n optative with εἰ, and conjunctive with ἦν, different force of, 1 5, 4 n optative in the *oratio obliqua*, 1 5, 5 n optative with relative, its force, 1 50, 1 n 1 52, 5 n 67, 5 n 97, 3 n force of optative expressing a consequence subjoined to a past tense, iii 22, 9 n,—subjoined to a present tense, n 1b optative mood, expressing indefiniteness in an action or thing, εἴ τις ἄλλη (sc. ξυμφορὰ) αὐτοῖς γένοιτο. vii 18, 2 n ὅσακις περὶ του διαφοραὶ γένοιτο, § 3 n, cf n 1 50, 1. optative after ἦν in the *Oratio ob-*

liqua, defended by Hermann, see n on ἦν που καιρὸς ἦ, viii 27, 4 n. *Oratio obliqua*, use in it of indic and subj moods, instead of the optative, the mood proper to it, n viii 27, 4 Order of words denoting places successively passed, or reached, or left, often the reverse of the natural order, explanation of this in εἰθὺ τῆς Φασήλιδος καὶ Καύνου, viii 88. f n Λάρισαν καὶ Ἀμαξιτόν, 101, 3 ἀπὸ τῆς Καύνου καὶ Φασήλιδος, 108, 1.

Π

πάθος* διὰ πάθους used in a manner of which there is no other example in Thuc iii 84, 1 n

παῖς* ἀποδιδόντας τὼς παῖδας τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις, v 77, 1 n ξυνθήκαι—πρὸς βασιλέα Δαρείον καὶ τοὺς παῖδας (τοὺς βασιλέως, viii 37, 1 n

παίω στερίφοις καὶ παχέσι πρὸς κοίλα καὶ ἀσθενῇ ἴπαιόντες† τοῖς ἐμβόλοις vii 36, 3 n

παιωνίζω and παιανίζω both used, but παιαν not παιών, 1 50, 6 n. iv 96, 1 παλαιός εὐθύς ἀπὸ παλαιού, 1 2, 6 n. πανθημί explained, n 1 10, 2 πάντως τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φίλιον ἔχειν, v 41, 3 n

πάνυ κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν καὶ πάνυ,—εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ, iii 30, 2 n Νικόστρατος δέ—καὶ πάνυ ἐθουρήθη, 1v 129, 4 n. τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, viii. 1, 1 n τῶν πάνυ στρατηγῶν, 89, 2 παρά I with gen c (τὸν αὐτὸν ἄνδρα παρ' ἡμῶν, 1 41, 1 n. this use of it compared with ἐκ and ἀδ see n 1. 64, 1 Λακεδαιμόνιοι—ἐκήρυξαν—εἴ τις βούλεται παρὰ σφῶν Ἀθηναίων λήζεσθαι, v. 115, 2 n II with dat γενομένη παρ' ἀμφοτέρους τοῖς πράγμασι, v 26, 5 n III with acc. τῶν πάντων ἀπερίοπτοί εἰσι παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν, 1 41, 2 n παρὰ δόξαν, iii. 37, 5 n. π γνώμην, 42, 8, cf n. 37, 5 ἐνίκησαν οἱ Κ. παρὰ πολὺ, 1. 29, 3 ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ, 1 89,

6 n τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα, iv 62, 2 n vii 66, 3 n unusual sense of in παρὰ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν, i 141, 9 n. Arnold compares παρὰ τὸ νικᾶν, i 41, 2 n. διαπλεύσας δὲ καὶ ὁ Πεδάριτος παρ' αὐτόν, viii 33, 4 n. τῷ παρ' ἐλπίδα μὴ χαλεπῶς σφαλ- λίσθω, iv 62, 2 n π τοσοῦτον—κινδύνον, iii 49, 5 n vii 2, 4 n. παρὰ τοσοῦτον γινώσκω, used parenthetically, vi 37, 2 Sch n παρὰ νύκτα ἐγένετο λαβεῖν iv 106, 3 n. αἰ γὰρ παρ' ὀλίγον ἢ διέφευγον ἢ ἀπώλλυντο, vii 71, 4 n παρὰ το- σοῦτον ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις viii 33, 3 n. un- usual signification attached to παρὰ in ὅμως δὲ παρὰ πέντε ναὺς πλέον ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω ἢ τρεῖς ὀβολοὶ ὁμολο- γήθησαν viii 29, 2 n. παρὰ in a condensed expression, παρὰ τοὺς ἄλ- λους—καταδήσαι. iv 57, 4 n. use of παρὰ in a condensed expression, παρὰ δ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ἔ- ῃσαν, v 67, 2 n παρὰ used with the name of a god, ἐς with that of a temple, iv 67, 1 n ἱπαρὰτ' τὸ Λεωκόριον, vi 57, 3 n, παρὰ suspected, cf περὶ τὸ Λεωκό- ριον, i 20, 3 παρὰ and περὶ often confounded in the MSS vi 57, 3 n. αἱ ὕσταται πλέουσai καταλαμ- βάνονται ἱπαρὰτ' τὸν Ἑλαιοῦντα viii. 102, 2 n force of παρὰ in compo- sition, exemplified in παραποιησά- μενος σφραγίδα, i 132, 3 n. παραβαίνω· σπονδάς—ἄς—ὁ θεὸς —νομίζει παραβεβιάσθαι, i 123, 2 n παραβάλλω· distinguished from παρα- νέω, ii 77, 3 n. ὥς οὐδὲν πρόποτε αὐ- τὸν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς βασιλέα διακονίαις παραβάλοιτο, i 133, n. ἴδιον—τὸν κινδύνον τῶν σωμάτων παραβαλλόμε- νους, iii 14, 1 n παῖδας ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου παραβαλλόμενοι, ii 44, 4. πλείω παραβαλλόμενοι, iii. 65, 3 n Λακεδαιμονίοις—πλείστον δὴ παρα- βεβλημένοι, v. 113 Sch. n. οἱ δὲ

λίθους καὶ ξύλα ξυμφοροῦντες παρέ- βαλλον, vi 99, 1 n παραβοηθέω· καὶ ὁ πεζὸς αὐτοῖς ἄμα ἱπαρεβοήθει ἥπερ καὶ αἱ νῆες κατί- σχοιεν vii 70, 1 n παράδειγμα instance or example, i. 2, 6 n. πάραλος ii 55, 1 n. παραδοτέον, see Verbal Adj. παραδυναστεύω ii 97, 3 n παραίρημα ἐκ τῶν ἱματίων παραιρή- ματα ποιοῦντες, iv 48, 3 n παρακαταπήγνυμι· σταυροὺς παρακα- ταπηγνύντες, iv. 9c, 2 n παρακελεύομαι παρακελευόμενοι ἐν ἑαυτοῖς, iv 25, 8 n. ἄπερ δεόμενοι ἂν ἐπεκαλείσθε, ταῦτα—νῦν παρακελευο- μένους—φαίνεσθαι vi 48, 4 n παράκλησις ἐν τῇ τοῦ Χαλκιδικοῦ γένους παρακλήσει, iv 61, 4 n. παρακομίζομαι· παρέπλευσαν, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας καὶ—παρεκομί- ζοντο αὐθις ἐπὶ Καμαρίνης, vi 52, 1 n. παραλαμβάνω παραλαβόντες· Ἀχαιοὺς, i 111, 4 n τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμμάχων παραλαβών, v 52, 2 οἱ Μεσσήνιοι —ἐς τὸν πόλεμον παρελήφθησαν vii 57, 8 n with acc of towns, ib n. τὴν—Σκάνδειαν—παραλαβόντες, iv. 54, 4 τὴν Νίσαιαν παραλαβόντες, iv 69, 4 τὴν Ἡράκλειαν—Βοιωτοὶ παρέλαβον, v 52, 1 ἄρτι παρειλη- φότες τὴν ἀρχήν, vi 96, 3 n. ἄξιόν τι λόγου παραλαβεῖν, vii 38, 1 n. παραλείπω ἔπλεον πρὸς—τὸν ἱπαρ- λειφθέντα ἱδιέκπλουν, vii 69, 4 Sch. n. παράλογος· καὶ τὸν παράλογον τοσοῦ- τον ποιῆσαι—ἔσον—ῶστε—, vii 28, 3 n. παραλύω τὸν μὲν Νικίαν οὐ παρέλυ- σαν τῆς ἀρχῆς, vii 16, 1 n. παραμένω παραμεῖναι πρὸς τὰ ὑπό- λοιπα τοῦ βαρβάρου, i. 75, 1 n πα- ραμεινάντων—πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τῶν ἔργων iii. 10, 2 n παραμύθιον ἐλπίς—κινδύνῳ παραμύ- θιον οὖσα, v. 103, 1 Sch.

παρانیσχω· π. φρυκτούς, ιι 22, 9 n
 παρανομία· ι. 132, ι n. π ἐς δίαυταν,
 vi 15, 4 ἐς τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα οὐ
 δημοτικὴν π. vi. 28, 2, cf n iv.
 132, 3
 παράνομος· ἦν δέ τις τὸν εἰπόντα ἡ
 γράφηται παράνομων, vii 67, 2 n.
 παράνομος τῶν ἡβώντων αὐτῶν παρα-
 νόμος ἄνδρας ἐξήγον ἐκ Σπάρτης ὥστε
 τῶν πόλεων ἄρχοντας καθιστάναι, iv.
 132, 3 Sch n.
 παράπαν π γινώσκω, vi 18, 7 n
 παραπέμπω· τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ νέων
 ὀπλίτας περὶ παραπέμπει ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀν-
 τισσαν, viii. 23, 4 n v l. Δερκυ-
 λίδας—στρατιῶν ἔχων—παρεπέμφθη
 περὶ ἐφ' Ἑλλησποντον, 61, ι.
 παραπλήσιος παραπ εἶναι καί—, ι. 84,
 5 n παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ οὐ πολλῶ
 πλέον, vii 19, 2 n, cf n v 74, ι,
 see also τοιοῦτος παραπλήσια—
 προφερόμενα, vii 69, 2 n παρα-
 πλήσιος followed by καί, see καί.
 παραποιέομαι· π σφραγίδα, ι. 132,
 3 n.
 παρρηγήνυμι· ὑπὸ τῶν Θηβαίων—πα-
 ρρηγγύνων, iv. 96, 5 n παρρη-
 γήνυντο ἥδη ἅμα καὶ ἐφ' ἑκάτερα, v.
 73, ι n. παρρηγήνυντο ἥδη καὶ τὸ
 ἄλλο στράτευμα, vi. 70, 2 n
 παρασκευάζω καὶ τὰλλα ἀξίως τῆς
 νίκης παρεσκευασμένην. vi. 16, 2 n.
 καὶ ἄνευ τούτων ἰέναι ἡ παρεσκευασθαι
 ἐπὶ Κατάνην, vi 65, ι n.
 παρασκευή its meaning, n. ι 10, 2.
 ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς, ι 133 n τοῦ χω-
 ρίου δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς κατελημ-
 μένου, iv 8, 8 n διὰ τοιαύτης δὲ
 παρασκευῆς οἱ Ἀθ. ἀναγαγόμενοι,
 vii 95, 5 n
 παρατάσσω· τῶν παρατεταγμένων, iv.
 96, 3 n.
 παρατείχισμα· μηχαναῖς—ἀποπειρᾶσαι
 τοῦ παρατείχισματος, vii 43, ι n.
 παραντίκα· π ἀναστάντας, ι 49, 9 n.
 τὸ παραντίκα που ἡμῖν ὠφέλιμον, n.
 iii. 56, 7, 8
 παραφέρω· ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγ-

κουσῶν ἡ ὥς—ἡ ἐσβολή, v. 20,
 ι n εὐρήσει τις τοσαῦτα ἔτη καὶ
 ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας,
 26, 3
 παραχρῆμα· καὶ π ι 20, 3 n βου-
 λεύειν παραχρῆμα (v. l πρὸς τὸ χρ),
 iv. 15, ι n.
 παρείκω ὅπη παρείκοι, iii 1, 2 n τὸ
 ἀεὶ παρείκον τοῦ κρημνῶδους, iv. 36,
 2 n.
 πάρειμι, παρῆναι πρὸς τὰ παρόντα, v.
 14, 2 n. ἐκ τῶν παρόντων κράτιστα,
 v 40, 3 n. οἱ πάρεσμεν ἐπὶ τὸν
 αὐτὸν ἀγῶνα, vi 68, ι n ἑκάστα-
 χόσε δεινὸς παρῆν vii 5, 3 n
 πάρειμι, —ἰέναι καὶ ὁ περὶ δᾶμα—πα-
 ρῆναι, vii 16, 2 n
 παρεξαιρεσία iv. 12, ι Sch ἀναρρα-
 γεῖσαι (sc νῆες) τὰς παρεξαιρεσίας,
 vii 35, 5 Sch.
 πάρεργον ἐκ π μελετᾶσθαι, ι 142,
 7 n ἐν π vi 69, 3 οὐκ ἐκ π. τὸν
 πόλεμον ἐποιεῖτο, vii. 27, 4.
 παρέρχομαι ἐπὶ τοὺς Σκ. ὡς οὐ παρῆλ-
 θον οἱ λόχοι, v. 72, ι n
 παρέχω· φυλακὴν σφίσι καὶ ἐφόρμησιν
 παρασχεῖν, iii 33, 5 n. θάρσος πα-
 ρασχεῖν, vi 68, ι n νῦν γὰρ ὅτε
 παρέσχευ ἀφιγμένοι, iv 85, ι Sch.
 difference between παρέχω and παρέ-
 χομαι· τὰλλα πιστὰ παρασχόμενοι,
 iii 90, 5 n. τοῖς προφύλαξι πίστιν
 παρεχόμενους, iii 112, 4 n ταῦτα
 πιστεύοντες ἐχυρὰ ὑμῖν παρέξεσθαι, ι.
 32, 2. τὰ ἔργα—δόκησιν ἀναγκαῖαν
 παρέχεται, iv 86, 4 n. ἡ μεγίστη
 ἐλπίς μεγίστην καὶ τὴν προθυμίαν
 παρέχεται, vii. 67, ι παρεχόμενοι
 —ἃ ἔχομεν δίκαια πρὸς τε τὰ Θηβαίων
 διάφορα καὶ ἐς ὑμᾶς, iii. 54, ι n.
 πᾶν τὸ πρόθυμον παρεχόμενοι· iv.
 85, 3 n εἶναι δὲ αὐτῶν (sc τῶν
 πεντακισχιλίων) ὅποσοι καὶ ὅπλα πα-
 ρέχονται· vii 97, ι n.
 παρίστημι difference between παρα-
 στήσασθαι and παραστήναι, ι 29, 4 n.
 πείθεσθε—παραστήναι παντὶ—, vi.
 34, 9 n. Sch.

παριτητέα εἶναι—ἀπολογησόμενος(= παριέναι δεῖν ἀπολ.) 1 72, 2 n
 παρομοιος παρόμοιος ἡμῶν ἡ ἀλκή, 1 80, 3 n
 παρουσία πόλει δὲ μείζονι τῆς ἡμετέρας παρουσίας ἐποικούντες ὑμῖν, vi 86, 3 n
 πᾶς οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ ἀπὸ πάντων ἤδη βεβροθηκότες, iv. 14, 7 n πᾶσα ἡ ναυαρχία, viii 20, 1 n πᾶς with numerals, as, εἶλον τρήρεις—καὶ διέφθειραν τὰς πάσας ἐς τὰς διακοσίας 1 100, 1 n ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινας τοὺς πάντας τῶν δυνατῶν ἀπέκτεινε, viii 21 n Εὐβοία γὰρ αὐτοῖς—πάντα ἦν, viii 95, 2 n
 πασσυδί ἡπίστανον — μὴ οὕτω γε ἴδν' πασσυδί διεφθάρθαι viii. 1, 1 n.
 πάσχω οὐ πάσχοντες εὖ ἀλλὰ δρῶντες, ii 40, 6 n.
 πατρικός· whether *fatherly* or *hereditary*, ἐπὶ ῥήτοσι γέραςι πατρικαὶ βασιλείαι, 1 13 1 n τὰς πατρικὰς ἀρετὰς, ὧν ἐπιφανεῖς ἦσαν οἱ πρόγονοι, μὴ ἀφανίζου, vii 69, 2 Ἐνδίφ—πατρικός ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ξένος ὢν, viii 6, 3 n
 πάτριος ὁρθῶς καὶ δικαίως τοῖς πατρίοις νόμοις χρώμενοι πάντες iv. 118, 2. distinguished from πατρώος, ib n τοὺς πατρίους νόμους καταλύσαντας, viii 76, 6 n.
 πατρόθεν· π ἐπονομάζων, vii 69, 2 n.
 πατρώος· θεοὺς—τοὺς—π. ii. 71, 6 n
 παῦλα οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο, vi 60, 2 n.
 παύω παύσαντες τὴν φλόγα καὶ τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν ἐγγὺς τὴν ὁκάδα, vii 53, 4 n παύεσθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς, iii. 40, 7 n.
 πεζικός· πολλῇ στρατιᾷ—καὶ ναυτικῇ καὶ ἡ πεζικῇ (πεζῇ the preferable reading,) vi. 33, 2 n
 πεζός· πεζοί preferred to Bekker's reading πεζῇ, ii. 94, 5 n, cf πεζοὺς τε ἀντὶ ναυβατῶν πορευομένους, vii.

75, 7. ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζός, viii 23, 5 n
 πείθω ii 44, 3 n. δεδιότα μὲν—, βουλόμενον δὲ ὅμως, εἰ δύναιτό πως, πεισθῆναι, viii 52, 1 n
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περισταυρόω· περιεσταύρωσεν αὐτοὺς τοῖς δένδρεσιν, ii 75, 1 n

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πλήθω· ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ, viii. 92, 2 n.

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πλήρωμα· ἀξυγκροτήτοις πληρώμασιν, viii 95, 2 n.

πλόμος· ἤδη πλοιοματέρων ὄντων, 1 7 n
πλοιοώτερα ἐγένετο παρ' ἀλλήλους
8, 3

πλοῦς πλῶ χρησάμενος, opp το πεζῇ
— ἐλθών, 11 3, 5 n πλοῦς opp το
ἔδος, vi 97, 1

πλοῦτος πλοῦτος—ἔργου μᾶλλον καιρῶ
ἢ λόγου κόμπη χρώμεθα, 11 40, 2 n.
πνεῦμα πν ἄτοπον καὶ δυσώδες, 11.
49, 2 n. τό τε πνεῦμα κατῆι, 11. 84,
3 n

πνοή 1v 100, 4 n.

Πνύξ inflexion of this word, ἐκκλη-
σίαν ξυνέλεγον, μίαν μὲν εὐθὺς τότε
πρῶτον ἐς τὴν Πύκνα καλουμένην, οὐ-
περ καὶ ἄλλοτε εἰώθεσαν, vii 97, 1 n;
cf n vii 67, 2

ποθεινός· ποθεινοτέραν αὐτῶν, 11. 42,
5 n

πόθος· τῆς τε ἀπούσης πόθῳ ὄψεως καὶ
θεωρίας, vi 24, 3 Sch

ποι μεταστήσονται ποι ἄλλοσε, 1v.
48, 1 n.

ποιέω· ἡ εὐνοια παρὰ πολὺ ἐποίει ἐς
τοὺς Δ 11 8, 5 n. perf pass part
used as middle, ἐνέδραν πεποιημένοι,
11 90, 3 n used like the parti-
ciples of deponent verbs in Latin,
τείχος πεπονημένους, 1v. 11, 4 n. οἱ
μὲν ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιοῦμενοι (sc τὴν
φυλακὴν from φυλάσσοντες preced-
ing), vii 28, 2 n. τὴν χώραν—λείαν
ἐποιεῖτο, viii 41, 2 n σκευὴ μὲν
καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἀρπαγὴν ποιησάμενος,
62, 2

ποιητής τοῖς παλαιοῖς ποιηταῖς (=“Ο-
μηρῳ), 1 13, 5 n

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—πολεμήσειν 1v 85, 1 Sch dis-
tinguished from πολεμῶ and πολε-
μόμαι, v 98. Sch n τοσοῖδε γὰρ
ἐκάτεροι—ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπολέμη-
σαν (=ἐς πόλεμον, or μετὰ πολέμου
ἦλθον), vii. 57, 1 n

πολέμιος πολεμία τοῦ προὔχοντος,
11. 84, 2 n.

πολεμόμαι ὁ μετὰ μεγίστων καιρῶν
οἰκειοῦται τε καὶ πολεμοῦται, be-

comes or is made an enemy, 1. 36, 1 n.
57, 1, 2 πολεμουμένων δὲ καὶ ξυμ-
μαχίας (=πολέμου δὲ ὑπάρχοντος καὶ
ξυμμαχίας), 11 82, 1 n. πολεμοό-
μαι, and πολεμέω distinguished, v.
98, Sch n. πῶς οὐ πολεμώσεται
αὐτούς, 1b.

πόλεμος πολέμου ταχέος καὶ ἀπροφυ-
λάκτου, 1v 55, 1 n ὡς τοῦ ἰδίου
πολέμου μείζονος (sc πολέμου) ἀπὸ
τῶν πολεμίων οὐχ ἐκὰς, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τῷ
λιμένι ὄντος viii 94, 3 n

πολιορκέω μένοντες πολιορκοῦντο ἄν,
vi 34, 5 n.

πόλις often used without the article,
why, 1 10, 2 n its dual with mas-
culine form of article, ἀμφοῖν τοῖν
πολέοιν, v 29, 2 ἐκ τοῖν δυοῖν πο-
λέοιν, viii 44, 2 n meaning of πόλις,
1 5, 1 n. πόλεσιν ἀτειχίστοις καὶ
κατὰ κόμας οἰκουμέναις, 1b n, cf 1
10, 2 n ἡ Ἀττικὴ ἐς Θησεία ἀεὶ κατὰ
πόλεις φέκετο, 11 15, 2 n the acro-
polis of Athens denominated πόλις,
11 15, 8 n. v 18, 9 n 23, 5 47, 11.
κατὰ πόλεις, city by city, one—after
another, 1 3, 5 n μόνῃν τε πόλιν—
εὖ ποιῆσαι—ἀδύνατον, 11 43, 3 n.
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vii 28, 3 n

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n viii 14, 3

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4 n. ραδίας ἔχουσι τῶν πολιτειῶν
τὰς μεταβολὰς καὶ ἐπιδόχας vi. 17,
2 n μὴ βουλομένων σφίσι πάλιν
τὴν πολιτείαν ἀποδοῦναι, viii 76,
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ἐπολίτευσαν, 11 65, 7 n. =οικέω, 1b.

πολίτης· Λεοντῖνοι—πολίτας ἐπεγρά-
ψαντο πολλοὺς, v 4, 2 n. Ἀριστο-
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πρὶν ἐπ' αὐτὸ ἐλθεῖν, ii 53, 4 n
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when there is a negative or prohi-
bition in the former part of the
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κεδαιμονίους πρὸ (at the risk of)
τῆς Ἀθηναίων ἑξέως — Ἀργείους
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 προσγίγνομαι· ῥόμην πολέως τε καὶ τῶν προσγεγεννημένων, ιν ι8, 3 η.
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ἦν τὰ παρὰ τῶν Ἑγεσταιῶν, νι. 46, 2 η
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 πρόσσειμι, —εῖναι future force of present tense, καὶ οἱ ἐνδοιάζοντες ἀδεέστερον προσίασι νι 9ι, 4 η
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 προσελαύνω as expressing the movements of cavalry, ιν 72, 4 η
 προσέρχομαι· οὐκ ἂν δύνασθαι προσελθεῖν this reading preferable to προσελθεῖν these two words frequently confounded in the MSS ιν ιο8, ι η. distinction between them, ιβ.
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 προσεταιριστός· διακομίσαντες ἔκ τε τῆς Κύμης προσεταιριστοὺς ὀπλίτας—, νη ι00, 3 η
 προσέχω τῇ ἐπιτείχει·—προσεῖχον ἤδη τὸν νοῦν—καὶ τοῖς ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πέμπειν τινα τιμωρίαν. νι 93, 2 η.
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 προσκατηγορέω· ἐπὶ χρήμασι προσκατηγοροῦντες ἐπιδείξιν τινα, ιη. 42, 3 η.
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* μίξαι, v 72, 1 n.

προσξυμβάλλομαι προσξυνεβάλετο—
τῆς ὁρμῆς αἱ Πελοπ νῆες—, iii 36,
1 n

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τινι ἀγανακτίσαντα, viii 66, 4 n

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τὸν προσοφειλόμενον μισθόν viii 45,
2 n προσπέμπω confounded with
προπέμπω, see προπ

προσπίπτω ἀτάκτως καὶ οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ
προσπίπτοντες, iii 108, 4 n

προσπληρώω ὕστερον ἄλλας (sc ναῦς)
προσπληρώσαντες, viii 10, 3 n.

προσποιέω ὅπως αὐτοῖς τὴν Κέρκυραν
—προσποιήσιν* 1. 55, 1. iii 70, 1.
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πύργος* ἐπ' αὐτὸν γὰρ τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ στόματι τοῦ λιμένος, στενοῦ ὄντος, τὸν ἔγερον πύργον ἐτελεύτα τὸ—τείχος, vii 90, 4 n.

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P.

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Perfect, indicating the immediate and necessary result of a contingency, ὅτι δ' ἂν παραβαίνωσιν—τότε λελύσθαι τὰς σπονδας, iv 16, 2 n

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Pluperfect, augment of, omitted or retained, iv 24, 1 n. omitted in ἀναβεβήκεσαν, vii. 4, 2. ἀναβεβήκει, vii 44, 4 n. force of pluperfect sometimes assumed by an aorist, see *Aorist*. pluperfect used to describe the first of two events as having prepared the way for the second, iv 47, 1 n

Plural, transition from, to singular, see *Transition*. plural gen. absolute (οὐκ ἐχόντων) after ἐκατέρω, iii. 82, 14 n. plural verb with neuter plural, ἀμφοτέροις ἀμαρτήματα ἐγένοντο, v 26, 2 n. ἐγένοντο ἐξ αὐτῶν

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Present tense following perfect, εὕρηται δ' ἡμῖν ὅσα χρη ἀντιναυπηγήσαι, vii 62, 3 n. present used for future, see *Future*

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P.

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R.

Reflective pronouns used with middle (or reflective) verbs, compared with prepositions out of composition following verbs compounded with them, 111. 40, 5 n.

Reflexive pronoun in *oratione obliqua*, its accusative used instead of the more usual nominative, what this indicates with regard to the speaker, 1v 36, 1 n.

Reflexive pronoun, see *οὖ*.

Relatives with αὖ ὅπως στρατιὰ ἔτι περαιωθῇ τρόπῳ ᾧ ἂν ἐν δικάσιμῳ ἢ πλοίοις, ἢ ἄλλως ὅπως ἂν προχωρῇ, vii 7, 3 n relative ἦν, remarkable reference of, 1 10, 3 n. relative (οὗς) rather remote from its antecedent (τοιούτους), vi 13 n. relative, at the beginning of a sentence, resolved into its English equivalent, 1v 26, 4 n. viii 76, 6 n. without antecedent, to be resolved in English into the demonstrative and a conjunc-

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Σ.

Σ Dorian and Megarian use of this letter instead of T, VI 99, 2 n

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σεῖω ἔσεισε, IV 52, 1 n

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τοῦ σημείου—ἔναυμάχουν, VII 34, 4. σημεῖον δὲ αὐτοῖς ἐς τὸν Ὀρωπὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἑρετρίας, ὅποτε χρὴ ἀνάγεσθαι, ἦρθη VII 95, 4, see also in Hist. Index, under *Battle, Preliminaries to Battle* = *figure-head*, in naval architecture, τῶν τριηράρχων—σημείοις καὶ κατασκευαῖς πολυτελέσι χρησάμενων, VI 31, 3 n

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σκοτεινός ἀνὰ τὸ σκ III 22, 2 n

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σκυλεύω τοὺς τε (sc. νεκρούς) τῶν πολεμίων σκυλεύσαντες, IV 97, 1 n.

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σπάνιος· τίς εὐπραξία σπανιωτέρα—; I 33, 2 n

σπένδω· ἐκδύναται οὗτοι σπανιώτατοι, VII 68, 3

σπάρτον· ἐκ κλινῶν τῶν—τοῖς σπάρτοις,—ἀπαγχόμενοι, IV 48, 3 n Sch. σπένδω· ἐκδύμασι χρυσοῖς τε καὶ ἀργυροῖς οἱ τε ἐπιβάται καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντες σπένδοντες VI 32, 1 n

σπέρμα· Διδὸς υἱοῦ ἡμιθέου τὸ σπέρμα,
v 16, 2 Sch.

σπονδῇ· μὴ λύειν δὴ τὰς Ἰσθμιάδας
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W

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φθορά φθορά οὕτως ἀνθρώπων, ιι 47, 4 π ἀνθρώπων φθορᾶ, vii 27, 3 π.

φιλέταιρος ἀνδρία φ ιι 82, 6 π

φιλία περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ν 5, 1 π

φίλιος φίλια βεβαίως, ιι 7, 3 π. καλῶς σφίσι φιλιον, ν 36, 1 π. τὸ Ἄργος πάντως φιλιον ἔχειν, ν 41, 3 ἡ τοῖς Συρακοσίοις στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτώκει vii 50, 1 π

φιλοκαλέω φιλοκαλοῦμεν μετ' εὐτελείας, ιι 40, 2 π

φιλονεικία φιλονεικίας ἔνεκα τῆς αὐτίκα, ι 41, 3 π

φιλόπολις τό τε φιλόπολι οὐκ ἐν ᾧ ἀδικοῦμαι ἔχω, vi 92, 3 π φιλόπολις οὗτος ὀρθῶς, κ τ λ ιβ π.

φιλοσοφῶ φιλοσοφοῦμεν ἄνευ μαλακίας, ιι 40, 2 π

φοβέομαι ἐφοβοῦντο — τοὺς Λακ, οτι—, ιν 27, 2 π.

φοβερός τιμῆ, ἐν νυκτὶ φοβερώτεροι ὄντες, ιι 3, 4 π

φόβος φόβος—τῶν—Εἰλωτῶν ἀποστάντων, ιι. 54, 5 π. ὅπως τῷ κοινῷ

φόβῳ τὸ σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζωνται, ιι 36, 2 π

φοιτῶ πολλάκις φοιτῶντων, ιν 41, 4 π

φονεύω τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐφόνεον, vii 29, 4 π.

φορμηδὸν ξύλα—φορμηδὸν—τιθέντες, ιι 75, 2 π αὐτοὺς—φορμηδὸν ἐπὶ ἀμάξας ἐπιβαλόντες, ιν 48, 4 Sch.

φόρος 1. 96, 3 π ξύνταξις a euphemism for it, ιβ. π τὰς δὲ πόλεις φερούσας τὸν φόρον τὸν ἐπ' Ἀριστείδου αὐτονομίους εἶναι ν 18, 5 π

φράσσω φραξάμενοι with no case following, ιι 3, 6 π

φρέαρ ὡς οἱ Πελ. φάρμακα ἐσβεθλήκοιεν ἐς τὰ φρέατα ιι 48, 2 π τοῦτο—ἔδρασαν ἐς φρέατα, 49, 5 π.

φρονέω· τοῦτο φρονεῖ ἡμῶν ἡ ἐς τοὺς δολίγους ἀγωγὴ ν 85 Sch οὕτω κακῶς φρονήσαι, vi 36, 1 Sch.

φρόνημα ὕβρει—καὶ φρονήματι, ιι 45, 4 π ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσεσθαι, ν 40, 3 π φρουρά τῆς Ἰσθμ. φρουρᾶς, ιι 27, 4 π

φρουρικός· distinction between φρουρικὸν and φρούριον. ν 80, 3 π

φρούριον ἐπικλυσίς—τοῦ—φρουρίου—παρεῖλε, ιι 89, 3 π ἐτείχιζον—καὶ τὰ Μέγαρα φρούριον, vi 75, 1 π. ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη, vii 28, 1 π

φρουρός φρουροὶ distinguished from οἱ αὐτόθεν ξυμποιηθέντες, ιι 7, 4 π

φρυκτός· ἐς δὲ τὰς Ἀθήνας φρυκτοὶ τε ἤροντο πολέμοι, ιι 94, 1, and π το 93, 3 φρυκτοὶ τε ἤροντο ἐς τὰς Θήβας πολέμοι· παρανίσχον δὲ καὶ οἱ—Πλαταιῆς—φρυκτοὺς πολλοὺς, ιι. 22, 9 π.

φρυκτωρεω αὐτοῖς ἐφρυκτωρήθησαν ἐξήκοντα νῆες Ἀθηναίων, ιι 80, 3 π. φυγὰς φυγὰς τῆς τῶν ἐξελασάντων πονηρίας, καὶ οὐ τῆς ὑμετέρας—ὥφελίας vi 92, 2 π Sch.

φυγὴ ἡ μέντοι φ καὶ ἀποχώρησις οὗ

βίαιος οὐδὲ μακρὰ ἦν v. 73, 4 n. φυγή (=φυγάδες) αὐτῶν ἔξω ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων παρὰ τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις, viii 64, 4 n.

φυλακή ἐν φ ἀδέσμφ, iii 34, 3 n φ ἀ = *custodiū libera*, ib. ἔργων φυλακῇ, iii. 82, 13 n καὶ οἱ Ἀθ ἄμεινον τὴν φυλακὴν τὸ ἔπειτα παρεσκευάζοντο. v. 115, 4 n Sch. τὴν φυλακὴν, to be supplied, after ποιούμενοι, from φυλάσσοντες preceding, vii 28, 2 n πλείω τὸν πλοῦν διὰ φυλακῆς ποιησάμενοι, viii. 39, 3 Sch n προειρημένης φυλακῆς (=προειρημένου φυλάσσειν), viii 102, 2 n

φύλαξ ὁρμώμεθα μὲν ἐκ φιλίας χώρας φύλακες, vii 34, 4 Sch.

φυλάσσω τῶν τειχῶν—περὶ τὰ ἡμετέλεστα φραζάμενοι ἐφύλασσον, iii 3, 6 n. ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἔργφ φυλασσομένη μὴ ἐπιτρέψειν, vi 40, 2 Sch n κατὰ τε τὸν ἔκπλουν μέρει αὐτῶν (sc νεῶν) ἐφύλασσον καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον κύκλφ λιμένα, vii 70, 1 n

φυλὴ φυλὴ μία τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, vi 98, 4 n 100, 4 n. ἡ πρώτη ἴφυλῃ τοῦ κέρως, 101, 4 n, see Hist Index, art *Tribes*. φυλὴ changed into φυλακή viii. 92, 4 n vi 100, 1 v 1 101, 4 n, see *Tribe*, in Hist Index φυλοκρινέω εἴ γε ἡσυχάζοιεν πάντες ἡ ἴφυλοκρυνοίεντ' οἷς χρῶν βοηθεῖν, vi 18, 2 n.

φύσις φύσεως μὲν δυνάμει — κράτιστος, i 138, 6 n.

X.

χαλεπαῖω ὁ μὲν χαλεπαίνων πιστὸς αἰί, iii 82, 8 n ὁ δὲ Ἀρίσταρχος καὶ οἱ ἐναντίοι τῷ πλήθει ἐχαλέπαινον, viii 92, 9 n.

χαλεπός· χαλεπὰ ὄντα παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίφ πιστεῦσαι i 20, 1 n χαλεπώτατοι — οἱ — προσκατηγοροῦντες, iii 42, 3 n. χαλεπαὶ γὰρ αἱ ὑμέτεραι φύσεις ἄρξαι, vii 14, 2 n.

χαλεπότης· χωρίων—χαλεπότητι, iv. 33, 2 n

χαλεπῶς μὴ χ σφαλλέσθω, iv 62, 2 n

χαράδρα κατὰ χαράδραν τινά—διαλαθὼν ἐσέρχεται ἐς τὴν M iii 25, 2 n

χάραξ τέμνειν χάρακας, iii 70, 5 n.

χαρίζομαι χαρίζησθε βλαπτόμενοι αὐτοί, iii 37, 2 n

χάρις unusual sense of χάρις ἔχειν, iii 6 δὲ χάριν ἂν δῆπου ἐν τούτῳ μείζω ἔτι ἔσχεν, viii. 87, 5 n χάριν ὀφειλομένην δι' εὐνοίας ᾗ δέδωκε σώζειν, ii 40, 7 n ἔχειν χάριν, κατατίθεσθαι χάριν, σώζειν χάριν, ib n. σώφρονά τε ἀντὶ αἰσχροῦς κομίσασθαι χάριν, iii. 58, 2 n.

χειμέριος· νύκτα χειμέριον ὕδατι καὶ ἀνέμφ, iii 22, 1 n

χειμών χ—νοτερός, iii 21, 5 n χ—μείζων παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ὥραν, iv 6, 1 n κατὰ θέρος καὶ χειμῶνα, ii 1 n.

χείρ ἂ μὲν μετὰ χείρας ἔχει, i 138, 4 n. διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, ii. 13, 2 nn. 76, 4. οὐκέτι ὁμοίως ἐς χείρας ἴοντα, viii 50, 3 n. χειρὶ σιδηρᾷ ἐπιβληθείσῃ, iv 25, 4 n

χειροτέχνης ιδιώτας, ὡς εἰπεῖν, χειροτέχναις, ἀνταγωνισαμένους. vi. 72, 2 n.

χείρων καὶ αὐτὸς οὐδενὸς ἂν χείρον, vi 89, 6 n. χείρον τὰ οἰκία χείρον τίθενται, i. 41, 3 n

χέρνιψ ὕδωρ—ἀψαυστον σφίσι πλην πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ χέρνιβι χρῆσθαι, iv 97, 2 n.

χηλῇ, i 63, 1 n. vii 53, 1 n viii 90, 4 n.

χιτῶν χιτῶνάς τε λινοῦς ἐπαύσαντο φοροῦντες, i 6, 3 n, 4 n.

*χλαῖνα n i 6, 3

χοῖνιξ iv. 16, 1 n.

χορηγία ὅσα αὖ ἐν τῇ πόλει χορηγίαίς ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ λαμπρύνονται, vi. 16, 3 n.

χῶα ii 75, 3 n.

χράσμαι πλῶ χρησάμενος opp το πεζῇ—ἐλθὼν, iii 3, 5 n ἐχρήσατο τῷ τρόπῳ ὡπερ καὶ ἐς τὴν Πύλον—, v. 7, 3 n.

χρεία, 1 32, 3 n 33, 1 n αὐτὸς μὲν ἐκείνῳ χρείας τινὸς — ἐναντιωθῆναι· 136, 6

χρέων ὑμεῖς ἂν οὐ χρέων ἄρχοιτε, 11 40, 6 n

χρῆμα its plural treated as virtually a singular noun, ἀλλὰ τοῖς χρήμασιν, ἀλλὰ πολλὰ ἔτι πλέον τούτου ἐλλείπομεν 1 80, 4, cf n vii 48, 6

χρηματίζω ἐφ' ἅπερ ἦλθον χρηματίσωντες, 1 87, 5 n

χρήσις δύο μερῶν τῶν ἐς χρήσιν φανερῶν, 11 62, 2 n.

χρόνιος χρόνιοι ἐκινύοντες, 1 141, 8 n. χρόνος καὶ οὐχ ἥκιστα δὴ τὸν πρῶτον χρόνον ἐπὶ γε ἐμοῦ Ἀθηναῖοι φαίνονται εὖ πολιτεύσαντες vii 97, 2 n

χρῶς ἐν χρῶ ἀεὶ παραπλέοντες, 11 84, 1 n

χωρίον preferred to χῶρον in 11 19, 2 n χωρίον, compared with τόπος in its technical sense, τοῖς προ ἐμοῦ ἅπασιν ἐκλιπὲς τοῦτο ἦν τὸ χωρίον, 1. 97, 2 n

Ψ

ψεύδω ἐψευσμένοις—τῆς Ἀθ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσούτων ὅση ὕστερον διεφάνη — κρίνοντες, 11 108, 4 n ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν, v 83, 4 μέγιστον δὴ αὐτοὺς ἐψευσμένη ἢ Ἑλλάς, vi 17, 5 n.

ψηφίζομαι δίχα ἐψηφισμένων, εἰ χρή —, 1 40, 5 n οὐκ ἐβούλετο—ἐμφανῶς σφᾶς ψηφίζομένους—τοῖς πολεμίοις καταγγέλτους γίνεσθαι vii 48, 1 μὴ φανερῶς γε ἀξίων ψηφίζεσθαι, vii 50, 3 n

ψῆφος ψήφον φανεράν διενεγκεῖν, 11 74, 2 n.

ψιλός includes all foot-soldiers except ὀπλίται, 11. 79, 7 n. ψιλοὶ ἐκ παρασκευῆς—ὠπλισμένοι, 11 94, 1 n

Ω.

ὠθισμός ὠθισμῷ ἀσπίδων, 11. 96, 2 n.

ῥα· ῥα ἔτους, 11 52, 2 n. ἐξωσθῆ-

ναι ἂν τῇ ῥα ἐς χεῖμῶνα, vi 34, 6 Sch n.

ὥς· subjoined to the nom case, οἱ Ἀθ—ὥς ἑώρων, 11 4, 1 n 5, 1 ὥς with acc absolute, ὥς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων, viii 66, 5 n ὥς with fut participle, ὥς τὸ στρατοπέδον καταληψόμενοι, vi 65, 2 n ὥς omitted before a future participle expressing intention, as in διανοήθητε—μὴ εἰξόντες, 1 141, 1 n ὥς with a national adjective or name of a class, ἦν δὲ οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος, ὥς Λακεδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν, 11 84, 2 n ὥς with ἀπό ὥς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξιώσεως, vi 54, 3 Sch ὥς τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εὐτύχει, 11 79, 2 ὥς ἔτι Βρασιδᾶς εὐτύχει 11 117, 2 n. ὥς ἂν καιρὸς ἦ, viii 1, 3 n not= ἔως as the Sch would have it 1b n ὥς with words of retrospective meaning, αἱ δὲ—νῆες—ὥς τότε φεύγουσαι—κατηνέχθησαν, 11 69, 1 ὁ δὲ Κλέων ὥς—τότε περιέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμφίπολιν, v 6, 1 n ὁ μὲν Κλέων, ὥς τὸ πρῶτον οὐ διανοεῖτο μένειν, 10, 9 ὁ δ' Ἀστύνοχος, ὥς τότε ἐν τῇ Χίφῳ ἔτυχε—καταλεγόμενος, viii 31, 1 n ὥς—ἐδόκουν ἐμοί, 1 22, 1 n. opp to οὐδ' ὥς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκει, § 2 n. ὥς ἕκαστος ὥρητο, 11 21, 3 n. οὕτως ὥς ἕκαστος ὥρητο v 1 n, cf. ὥσπερ, viii. 23, 1, 3 ὥς ἐς ἐλάχιστον, compared with ὅτι ἐν βραχυτάτῳ, 1 63, 1 n 11 46, 1 n ὥς= ὥστε ναυμαχῆσαντες δὲ ἀντίπαλα μὲν καὶ ὥς αὐτοὺς ἐκατέρους ἀξιοῦν νικᾶν, vii 34, 6 n ὥς ἐς— in this formula the MSS frequently omit either ὥς or ἐς —ὥς ἐς ἐπίπλουν, 1 50, 6 n v 1 ὥς ἐς ἐπιτελισμόν, v 17, 2 n. ὥς ἐς τὴν Εὐβοίαν, viii 5, 1 v. 1 ὥς οὐ καὶ=καὶ γὰρ—, 1. 120, 1 n ὥς καὶ instead of καὶ ὥς, 1 37, 1 n. elliptic construction of ὥς in ἄλλοι δ' (sc εἰκάζουσιν) ὥς (sc παρηλθεν ἐς τὴν Ἀσπενδον, cf. § 2) καταβοῆς ἕνεκα τῆς ἐς Λακεδαίμονα,

viii. 87, 3 n. force of ὥς ἂν in ὥς ἂν—*ξυντάξῃ*, vi. 91, 4 n ὥς ἂν *καιρὸς ᾗ*, viii. 1, 3 n. καὶ μὴ *χρήμασιν*, †ὥς† *πολὺ κρείσσους εἰσὶ, νικηθέντας ἀπιέναι*, vii 48, 6 n.

ὥς καὶ ὥς, i 44, 2 n iii 33, 2. vii. 81, 4 viii 51, 2 n 56, 3 καὶ γὰρ ὥς, 87, 3 n

ὥστε prefixed to an additional consideration whence the conclusion follows, while the conclusion is suppressed, iv 85, 5 n v 14, 3 n. force of ὥστε after *εἰσὶ* or *ἐπαγγελλόμενοι*, i 28, 6 n viii 86, 8 n. after a verb or participle, vii 45, 3 n *ξυνέβη*—ὥστε—, iv 80, i v 14, i n followed by anacoluthon of moods, v. 14, i n *ψηφισάμενοι*—ὥστε—*ἀμύ-*

νειν, vi. 88, 8 n. *ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε*—*αὐτὸν πείσαι*, vii 45, 3 n *ἐπαγγελλόμενοι*—ὥστε *βοηθεῖν*, 86, 8 n. *δεηθέντες*—*ἐκάστων ἰδίᾳ ὥστε ψηφίσασθαι τὸν πόλεμον*, i. 119, 2. *ἐδίδασκεν ὥστε δόντα χρήματα αὐτὸν πείσαι*, viii 45, 3 n *δόξαν αὐτοῖς*—ὥστε *διαναυμαχεῖν*, 79, i *ἐπαγγελλόμενοι*—ὥστε *βοηθεῖν*, 86, 8 n ὥστε after *τοσούτος*, vii 28, 3 n. ὥστε (= ἄτε or ὥς) †ὥστε† γὰρ *ταμείῳ χρωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοῖς τείχεσι*, vii 24, 2 n

ὠφελία τῶν κειμένων νόμων ὠφελίας, iii 82, 11 n. *ὠφελία* (= *ξύμμαχοι*)' ἀπὸ *Πελοποννήσου παρεσπομένης ὠφελίας*, οἱ τῶνδε *κρείσους εἰσὶ*, vi. 80, i n.

NEW RECENSION OF THUCYDIDES,

BY L. DINDORF,

COLLATED WITH BEKKER'S AND ARNOLD'S TEXTS

A Arnold B Bekker D Dindorf.

BOOK I

Tit ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗ [A] D ΘΟΥ-
ΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΗΣ A B A

- 1,3 παλαιτερα D παλαιυτερα B A
2,4 εφθειροντο και D εφθειροντο, και B A
2,6 [ἐς] τὰ ἄλλα D ἐς τὰ ἄλλα B A
3,1,3,5 Τρωικῶν D Τρωικῶν B A
3,2 4 ἐδύνατο D ἡδύνατο B A
4 ἐκράτησε, και D A ἐκράτησεν, και B
5,3 ἐλήζοντο D ἐληίζοντο B A
5,4 ἐμμεμένηκε π D A ἐμμεμένηκεν π B
6,2 τῶν ποτε D τῶν ποτὲ B A
6,3 κατέσχε μ D A κατέσχευ μ B
6,6 διεζωμένοι D διεζωσμένοι B A
— δρώσι π D A δρώσιν π B
7 fin εἰσί και D A εἰσίν και B
8 2 θάπτουσι κ D A θάπτουσιν και B.
8 3 ὅτεπερ D ὅτε περ B A
— κατῴκιζε και D A κατῴκιζεν και B
9,3 ναυτικῷ ἅμα D ναυτικῷ τε ἅμα B A
9,5 πολλῆσιν ν D πολλῆσι ν B A
10,5 δεδήλωκε τ D A δεδήλωκεν τ B
10,7 οὖν D A ὅ οὖν B
12,1 Τρωικὰ D Τρωικὰ B A
12,3 Καδμηίδα D Καδμηίδα B A
12,4 πλέον D A πλείστον B.
12,5 14,2 Τρωικῶν D Τρωικῶν B A
13,3 ἦλθεν ν D A ἦλθεν ν B
13,5 ἐπλώϊον D ἐπλώϊον B A
13,7 ἐποίησατο και D ἐποίησατο, και B A
15,1 γενόμενα D γιγνόμενα B A
15,2 προσχόντες D προσσχόντες B A
15,4 ξυνεισθήκαν D ξυνεστ. B A
16 ἐδούλωσε, Δ D A ἐδούλωσεν, Δ B
18,2 ἦλθε και D A ἦλθεν και B

- 18,3 ἐσβάντες D ἐμβάντες B A
18,5 ναυσί και D A ναυσίν και B
18,6 και 'Αθ D και οἱ 'Αθ B A
23,1 δυοῖν D δυεῖν B A
24 4 ἐλήζοντο D ἐληίζοντο B A.
24,6 'Ηραιον D 'Ηραῖον B A
25,4 προύχειν D πρόχειν B A
27,3 τέσσαρσι και D A τέσσαρσιν και B
28,5 ἀπαγάωσι D. ἀπάγωσι, B ἡ ἀπάγωσι,† A
28,5 πολιορκεῖσθαι, αὐτοὺς D. πολιορκεῖσθαι αὐ-
τοὺς B A
28,6 χώραν σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι, ἕως D χώραν,
σπονδὰς [δὲ] ποιήσασθαι ἕως B †δὲ† A
29,2 προύπεψαν D προέπεψαν B A.
30,1 Λευκίμνη D B Λευκίμμη A.
30,4 Λευκίμνη D A Λευκίμνη B.
31,2 και ἦσαν—, ἔδοξεν D και (ἦσαν—) ἔδοξεν B
και (ἦσαν—) ἔδοξεν A
32,1 Δίκαιον, ὃ 'Αθηναῖοι, τοὺς D A. Δίκαιον
ὃ 'Αθηναῖοι τοὺς B
32,1,2 ἀτυχῶσι K D A ἀτυχῶσιν K B
34,2 ἡδίκουν σαφές ἐστι D ἡδίκουν, σαφές
ἐστιν B. ἡδίκουν, σαφές ἐστι A
36,2 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
36,3 ἡμετέροις D ὁμετέροις B A
37,4 5 ἀναισχυντῶσι κ D A ἀναισχυντῶσιν κ B
38 fin } ἔχουσι και φασι D ἔχουσιν και φασί B.
39,1 } ἔχουσι και φασί A.
40,1 εἰσί δεδ D εἰσί, δεδ B A.
40,1 δέχοισθε μ D. δέχοισθε, μ B A.
40,4 ἀνοκωχῆς D ἀνακωχῆς B A
45,2 ἀποβαίνειν η D ἀποβαίνειν, η B A
46,5 ἐξῆσι D. ἔξεισι B A.
47,1 Μικιάδης D Μεικιάδης B A
47,2 Λευκίμνη D A Λευκίμνη B

*A

50, fin ᾄσι

50, fin ὅσι ταύτας D A ὅσιν ταύτας B
 51,2 ἐπιπλέουσι τότε D A ἐπιπλέουσιν, τότε B
 51,4 Λευκίμωρ D A Δευκίμωρ B
 53,4 [Κερκυραίων] D Κερκυραίων B A.
 — ἐπήκουσεν ἀνεβ D ἐπήκουσεν, ἀνεβ B A
 54,4 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, οὐκ D οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ B A
 59,1 τάλλα D τάλλα B A
 61,1 ἀφεστᾶσι καὶ D A ἀφεστᾶσιν καὶ B.
 62,3 ἐπίωσι, X D A ἐπίωσιν, X B.
 — χωρῶσι, κ D A χωρῶσιν, κ B.
 65,1 παρὰ λόγον D A παράλογον B
 — ἀντίσχη D ἀντισχῆ B A
 — ἔπειθε, β D A ἔπειθεν, β B
 65,2 Σερμυλλῶν D A Ἑρμυλλῶν B
 65,3 fin εἶλε T D A εἶλεν T B
 66,1 προυνγενήντητο D προσγ B προσγ. A
 66,2 ἀνοκωχῆ D ἀνακωχῆ B A
 67,3 καὶ εἰ D A τε καὶ εἰ B.
 68,1 καθίστησι καὶ D A καθίστησιν καὶ B.
 68,2 ἔνεκα τ D B. ἔνεκεν τ A
 68,2 λέγουσι καὶ D A λέγουσιν καὶ B
 69,3 καθ' ὅ, τι D καθ' ὅ τι B καθ' ὅτι A.
 69,6 θαρσοῦσι, γν D A θαρσοῦσιν, γν B
 70,8 του καὶ D καὶ του A B
 70,9 μοχθοῦσι, καὶ D A μοχθοῦσιν, καὶ B
 71,1 πόλεως, ὧ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, D A πόλεως ὧ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι B
 71,6 ξυνομόσωσι β D A ξυνομόσωσιν β B
 72,4 ἀποκαλλύει D ἀποκαλλοῖ B A
 73,1 ἐστί καὶ D A ἐστίν καὶ B
 73,2 ὅψις D A ὅψεις B
 73,5 ἐποίησε νικ D A ἐποίησεν νικ B
 — ἀνεχώρησε τ D ἀνεχώρησεν τ B A.
 74,1 τριακοσίας D τετρακ B A
 — αὐτοὶ διὰ τοῦτο δὴ D A αὐτὸν διὰ τοῦτο
 ὁμῆς δὴ B
 74,2 προυντιμωρήσατε D προετιμ B A
 74,4 σῶ D σῶοι B A
 74,5 προυνχώρησε D προεχ B A
 76,1 γοῦν, ὧ Λακ, D A γοῦν ὧ Λακ B
 80,3 Ἑλληνικῶ ἐστίν, D Ἑλληνικῶ ἐστίν, B A
 81,2 ἄρχουσι, καὶ D A ἄρχουσιν, καὶ B
 81,4 προσ-όδους D. προσ-όδους as in 75, B
 οὐκ-έτι D A. οὐ-κέτι B
 81,6 πόλεμος, ἦν D πόλεμος ἦν B A.
 82,2 ἐσακούσῃ τι D ἐσακούσῃσι τι B A.
 82,6 καθ' ὅ, τι D. καθ' ὅ τι B καθ' ὅτι A
 84,6 παρασκευαζόμεθα D παρασκευαζόμεθα B A
 85,6 εἶπε π D A εἶπεν π B
 87,2 ὁμῶν, ὧ Λακ, D A ὁμῶν ὧ Λακ B
 87,6 καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει D. ἔτει καὶ δεκάτῳ B A
 89,3 ἐπεπτόκεσαν, D πεπτόκεσαν B A
 90,1 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D A ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B.
 90,2 ἀπ' ἐχυροῦ ποθεν, D ἀπ' ἐχυροῦ ποθέν, B
 ἀπὸ ἐχυροῦ ποθεν, A
 90,4 τάλλα D τάλλα B A

93,4 ἦρξε) ν D ἦρξεν) ν B ἦρξε), ν A
 93,4 ξυγκατεσκεύαζε καὶ D A ξυγκατεσκεύα-
 ζεν καὶ B
 93,10 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 94,2 ἐξεπολιόρκησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ D
 ἐξεπολιόρκησαν ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ B A
 95,1 ἦδη [δὲ] D ἦδη δὲ B A
 95,1 ἐπιτρέπειν, ἦν D ἐπιτρέτειν ἦν B A
 95,2 τάλλα τε D τάλλὰ τε B A.
 95,3 ἡ στρατηγία D. ἡ στρατηγία B A
 99,1 λιποστράτιον D λειποστράτιον B A
 99,2 and elsewhere οὐκ-έτι D A οὐ-κέτι B
 cf 81, 2, 4.
 99,3 ὧσι, χρ D A ὧσιν, χρ B
 100,1 ἐς διακ D ἐς τὰς διακ B A.
 101,2 Αἰθαῖς D A Αἰθαῖς B
 102,2 τῆς δὲ π D. τοῖς δὲ π B A
 103,1 ἐφ' ᾧ τε D. ἐφ' ᾧ τε B A.
 104,2 οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον —, ἦλθον D οἱ δὲ (ἔτυχον
 —) ἦλθον B A but δὲ A
 105,2 ναυοὶ D καὶ D ναυσίν, καὶ B ναυοί, καὶ B
 105, 4 Γερανείας D A Γερανίας B
 107,1 Φάληρονδε (sic) D Φαληρόνδε B A
 107,3 Γερανείας D A Γερανίας B
 107,4 Γεράνεια D A Γερανία B.
 108,1 Γερανείας D A Γερανίας B
 109,3 ἐκράτῃσε, καὶ D A ἐκράτησεν, καὶ B
 — κατέκλῃσε, καὶ D A κατέκλισεν, καὶ B
 112, f Φωκεῦσι καὶ D A Φωκεῦσιν καὶ B
 114,4 Θριῶζε D Θριῶζε B A
 115,5 ὑπέμενον, ἀλλ' D ὑπέμενον ἀλλ' B A.
 120,3 δίδωσι, καὶ D A δίδωσιν, καὶ B
 121,4 χρήμασι μιᾷ D A χρήμασιν μιᾷ B
 121,5 δῆπου D δὴ που B A
 121,6 καθαίρειν D καθαίρειν B A
 — ἡμῖν ἐστι D ἡμῖν ἐστὶ B A
 121,7 ἀπεροῦσι, ἡμ D ἀπεροῦσιν, ἡμ B A
 122,1 ἰσχύουσιν, καὶ D A ἰσχύουσιν, καὶ B
 123,1 ὡμῖν D ὡμῖν B A
 124,1 ταῦτὰ ξ D. ταῦτα ξ B A
 — ἐς ἀνάγκην D A ἐπ' ἀνάγκην B.
 125,1 ἐξῆς καὶ D ἐξῆς, καὶ B A
 126,1 ἐσακούσῃ καὶ D A ἐσακούσῃσιν καὶ B
 126,8 διαγιγνώσκωσι τότε D A διαγιγνώσκω-
 σιν τότε B
 126,11 θεῶν [ἐν] D. θεῶν ἐν B A
 127,1 ἐκέλευον ἐλαύνειν D. ἐλαύνειν ἐκέ-
 λευον B A
 128,4 ἐνεχείρῃσεν, ἐ D ἐνεχείρησεν, ἐ B A
 128,7 Γοργύλων D Γόργυλων B A
 129,1 ἦρχε, καὶ D A ἦρχεν, καὶ B.
 129,2 ἐς αἰ D ἐσαεὶ B A
 129,3 ὑπισχυεὶ D. ὑπισχυῇ B A
 130,1 ἐς περὶ D ἐσέπειτα B A.
 130,2 παρέιχε, καὶ D A παρέιχεν, καὶ B
 131,1 ἀνεκαλέσαντο D ἀνεκάλεσαν B A

- 131,1 νηὶ D νηὶ B A
 132,1 παροῦσι, τὰ D A παροῦσιν, τὰ B
 132,2 ἀρχηγός, ἐπεὶ D ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ B A
 132,3 τι τοιοῦτον D τι τοιοῦτο B A
 133 τῶν [τε] ἐφ D τῶν τε ἐφ B A
 — ταλλ' D τὰλλ' B A
 134,4 ἔσω D εἶσω B A
 134,7 ἀπέθανε (καὶ) D A ἀπέθανεν (καὶ) B
 134,7 δηλοῦσι) καὶ D δηλοῦσιν) καὶ B. δη-
 λούσι), καὶ A
 136,5 ἐστι, καὶ D A ἐστιν, καὶ B
 — ἀσθενέστερος D A ἀσθενεστέρου B
 136,6 αὐτόν, εἶπ —διώκεται, D αὐτόν, (εἶπ —
 διώκεται) B αὐτόν (εἶπ —διώκεται), A
 137,3 καὶ ἦν—νηί, D καί (ἦν—νηί) B. καί
 (ἦν—νηί) A.
 137,5 Περσῶν τινος D Περσῶν τινὸς B A.
 — 'Αρτοξέρην D B 'Αρταξέρην A
 138,9 ὁστὰ φασὶ D ὁστὰ φασὶ B A
 138,10 ἐτελεύτησε Λακ D ἐτελεύτησεν
 Λακ B A
 139,2 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 140,1 ᾧ 'Αθηναῖοι, D A ᾧ 'Αθηναῖοι B
 140,5 πάρεισι Π D A πάρεισιν Π B
 141,4 ἀνέχουσι σ D A ἀνέχουσιν σ B
 141,6 ἐπιτελῶσι, π D A ἐπιτελῶσιν, π B
 — τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν D τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν B A.
 141,8 πρᾶσσοι καὶ D A πρᾶσσοισιν καὶ B
 142,1 διαμέλλωσι τοῦ D A διαμέλλωσιν
 τοῦ B
 142,3 ἦπου D ἦ που B
 145,1 ἐκέλευε, καὶ D A ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
 — ἔφρασε, καὶ D A ἔφρασεν, καὶ B

BOOK II.

- 3,3 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A.
 4,7 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 5,1 ἐσεληλυθόσι, τῆς D A ἐσεληλυθόσιν, τῆς B.
 5,7 ξυμβαίνωσι, καὶ D A ξυμβαίνουσιν, καὶ B.
 7,2 νηὶ D νηὶ B A
 7,3 εἴη βεβαίως, D A εἴη, βεβαίως B
 8,7 οὕτως ἐν ὁργῇ D οὕτως ὁργῇ B A
 13,3 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 13,9 ὃν ἡμῖν D ἦν ἡμῖν B A
 15,3 χάραν καὶ D χάραν, καὶ B A
 15,3 ἴπ. ποιοῦσι τὸ D A ποιοῦσιν τὸ B
 15,5 θεῶν ἐστι D θεῶν ἐστὶ B A.
 17,2 ἀγαθὸ ποτε D. ἀγαθὸ ποτὲ B A
 19,1 Ζευξιδάμου Λακ D Ζευξιδάμου, Λακ B A.
 21,1 Θριῶζε D. Θριῶς B A
 — ἐοράκεσαν D ἐωράκεσαν B A
 22,4 [Παράσιοι,] D A Παράσιοι, B
 — Κρανώνιοι D Κρανώνιοι B A.
 — Πυράσιοι D A Πειράσιοι B
 23,1 Βριλήσσοῦ D Βριλήσσουν B A.

- 23,3 Γραικὴν D Πειραικὴν B A
 24,1 νηίτην D νηίτη B A
 25,5 'Ιχθὺν D 'Ιχθὺν B A
 — αἰρούσι καὶ D A αἰροῦσιν καὶ B.
 27,4 Λακωνικὴς ἐστίν, D Λακωνικὴς ἐστίν, B
 Λακωνικὴς ἐστίν, A
 29,1 Τήρεω Θρ βασ ξύμμ D Τήρεω, Θρ βασ,
 ξύμμ B A
 29,2 ἐποίησε π D A ἐποίησεν π B
 29,6 ξυνεξελεῖν B A ξυνελεῖν B
 30,1 Σόλλιόν τε D A Σόλιόν τε B
 31,2 γὰρ ἐν D γὰρ ἦδη ἐν B A
 34,8 θάπτοισι καὶ D A θάπτοουσιν καὶ B
 34,10 καιρὸς ἐλάμβανε, πρ D A καιρὸν ἐλάμ-
 βανεν, πρ B
 35,5 ἤκουσε τῷ D A ἤκουσεν τῷ B
 36,3 ἐδέξαντο ὅσιν D ἐδέξαντο, ὅσιν B A
 36,5 ἦλθον D ἦλθομεν B A
 37, ἦν φέρουσι καὶ D A φέρουσιν καὶ B
 38,2 ἐπισέρχεται D A ἐπέρχεται B
 39,3 ἐκάστοις, μ D A ἐκάστοις μ B
 — στρατεύουσι, τήν D A στρατεύουσιν,
 τήν B
 39,4 προσμῖξωσι, κρ D A προσμῖξωσιν, κρ B
 39,5 ἀνδρείας D ἀνδρίας B A
 40,2 ὁμολογεῖν τινι D ὁμολογεῖν τινὶ B A
 40,8 ἀδεῶς τινα D. ἀδεῶς τινὰ B A.
 42,4 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 43,6 ἡ [ἐν τῷ] D ἡ ἐν τῷ B ἡ [ἐν τῷ] A.
 44,3 αἷς ποτε D αἷς ποτὲ B A
 — πειρασόμενος D πειρασόμενος B A
 46,1 πολιτεύουσι νῦν D A πολιτεύουσιν νῦν B
 47,5 μαντεῖοις D μανταῖς B A
 48,2 ἐνέπεσε, καὶ D A ἐνέπεσεν, καὶ B
 49,1 προῦκαμνέ τι D προέκαμνέ τι B A
 49,2 ἐλάμβανε, καὶ D A ἐλάμβανεν, καὶ B
 49,8 ἐπεσήμαινε κατ D A ἐπεσήμαιναν. κατ B
 51,4 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B A.
 — ἐβλαπτε σ D A ἐβλαπτεν σ B
 51,8 ἐπελάμβανε καὶ D A ἐπελάμβανεν καὶ B
 52,3 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 52,4 ξυνεταράχθησαν D συνεταράχθησαν B A
 53,1 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 53,5 ἀπεῖργε, τὸ D A ἀπεῖργεν, τὸ B
 54,7 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 55,1 Λαυρεῖον D Λαυρίου B A
 56,4 προухώρησέ γε D προεχώρησέ γε. B A.
 57,1 οἱ Πελ D οἱ τε Πελ B A.
 57,2 ἐνέμειναν D ἐμείναν B A.
 58,2 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 59,4 ἡλτιζε, ξύλ D A ἡλπιζεν, ξύλ B
 60,1 γεγένηται, αἰσθ —αἰτίας, D. γεγένητα.
 (αἰσθ —αἰτίας), B A
 — μέμψομαι D A μέμφομαι B
 61,1 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 61,2 ἅπασι, καὶ D A ἅπασιν, καὶ B

64, fin εἰσι τοιαῦτα D εἰσιν. τοιαῦτα B A
 65,6 ἐξ ἡμῶν D ἡμῶν ἐξ B A
 65,8 ἦγε, διὰ D A ἦγεν, διὰ B
 65,12 ἐπιγινώσκοντες, ἀλλὰ D. ἐπιγινώσκον-
 τες ἀλλὰ B A
 68,3 Τρωικὰ D Τρωικὰ B A
 68,5 ἠλλήνισθησαν D. ἠλλήνισθησαν B A
 71,3 ὡν ἐστέ, D ὡν ἐστέ, B ὡν ἐστέ, A
 73,3 ὑμᾶς D ἡμᾶς B A
 74,1 ποιεῖν ἐστίν D ποιεῖν ἐστίν B A
 75,7 ἐπινοοῦσι δι D A ἐπινοοῦσιν δι B
 75,7 χῶμα ἐσ D χῶμα, ἐσ B A.
 76,4 προῦχον D. προέχον B A.
 77,5 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 78,1 στρατοπέδου περιτείχιζον D στρατοπέ-
 δου, [τῷ δὲ πλέον ἀφέντες] περιτείχι-
 ζον B A
 80,2 πέμπουσιν, τῷ D A πέμπουσιν, τῷ B
 80,3 οὔσι καὶ D A οὔσιν, καὶ B
 80,4 περιέμενε Κν D A περιέμενε Κν B
 80,8 θαρρύπου D A θάρρυπος B
 80,12 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 81,5 προσπίπτουσι, καὶ D A προσπίπτουσιν,
 καὶ B
 83,3 Εὐηγοῦ D Εὐήγου B A
 83,5 πῶρας D πῶρας B A.
 — ἔσω D. εἴσω B A
 84,3 νῆι D νηὶ B A
 84,5 ξυμμίξαι D A ξυμμίξαι B
 86,1 κατείχοντο παρεσκ D κατείχοντο, πα-
 ρεσκ B A
 — προσεβεβηθήκει D προσεβεβηθήκει B A
 87,4 ἀνδρείαν D ἀνδρίαν B A
 88,3 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 — αὐτοῖς ἐστὶ καὶ D A αὐτοῖς ἐστὶν καὶ B
 89,3 προφέρουσι, τῷ D A προφέρουσιν, τῷ B
 89,6 ἡμᾶς D A ὑμᾶς B
 90,2 εἰκοσιν ἔτ D εἰκοσι ἔτ. B A
 90,6 νεῶν τινὰς D νεῶν τινὰς B A
 91,2 ἀντίπρωροι D ἀντίπρωροι B A
 — κατὰ τὸ Ἀπ D A κατὰ Ἀπ B.
 91,5 βραχέα D. βράχεια B A.
 92,1 ἔλαβε, καὶ D A ἔλαβεν, καὶ B
 — κελεύσματος D A κελεύματος B.
 96,3 ἦρχε καὶ D A ἦρχεν καὶ B.
 — Σκόμβρου D Σκομίον B A.
 96,4 Σκόμβρου D. Σκομίον B A
 96,5 ὅθεν περ D A ὅθεν περ B.
 97,1 νῆι D νηὶ B A
 97,3 πόλεων δσωνπερ ἦρξαν D πόλεων, ὅσων
 προσῆξαν B A.
 97,3 ἐποίησε, τετρ D A ἐποίησεν, τετρ. B
 97,5 ἰσχύος D ἰσχύος B A
 97,7 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A.
 98,2 Σιντων D Σίντων B A.
 98,3 Σιντοὺς D Σίντους B A

99,1 ἦρχε, τῶν D A. ἦρχεν τῶν B
 99,2 Ἐλιμῶται D Ἐλεμῶται B Ἐλιμῶ-
 ται A
 99,3 οἰκοῦσι τῆς D A οἰκοῦσιν τῆς B
 99,4 Ἐορδούς, D Ἐόρδους, B Ἐορδούς, A
 — Ἀλμωπάς D Ἀλμωπάς B A
 100,2 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 100,3 Γορδυνίαν D Γορτυνίαν B A
 101,1 ἐστράτευσε, καὶ D A ἐστράτευσεν, καὶ B
 — δῶρα δὲ D A δῶρά τε B
 101,5 ἐφθειρε καὶ D A. ἐφθειρεν καὶ B
 — Σπαρδόκου D Σπαρδόκου B A
 102,1 Ἀστακού D Ἀστακοῦ B A
 102,3 Ἀγραιῶν D A Ἀγραῶν B
 102,4 πολλῷ τινι D πολλῷ τινὶ B A
 102,5 ξύνδεσμοι D σύνδεσμοι B A
 102,7 Ἀλκμέωνι D Ἀλκμαίῳ B A.
 102,8 ὥς φασί, D A ὥς φασί, B
 102,9 ἐγκατέλιπε τὰ D A ἐγκατέλειπεν τὰ B
 102,10 Ἀλκμέωνα D Ἀλκμαίωνα B A.

BOOK III.

3,3 ἐορτάζουσι, καὶ D A. ἐορτάζουσιν, καὶ B
 4,4 ἀνοκωχῆν D ἀνακωχῆν B A
 7,5 φρουρῶν τινων D φρουρῶν τινῶν B A
 10,1 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 10,3 Ἐλλῆσι καὶ D A Ἐλλῆσιν καὶ B
 10,5 ἀμύνεσθαι D A ἀμύνεσθαι B
 11,2 προῦχων D προέχων B A
 11,5 αὐτῶν D αὐτῶν B A
 — ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 12,1 παρείχε, δέει D A παρείχεν, δέει B
 16,1 ἐγνώκασιν, ἀλλ' D ἐγνώκασιν ἀλλ' B A
 17,1 ἄλλα ἄλλῃ D καλλεί B A
 18,1 Ἐρέσου, D A Ἐρέσου, B
 18,4 οἶ D ῆ B A
 21,4 καὶ τὸ ἐξω D καὶ ἐς τὸ ἐξω B A
 22,5 ψόφον ἐποίησε καὶ D A δοῦπον ἐποίη-
 σεν καὶ B
 23,1 ἀνεβεβήκεσαν D ἀναβεβήκεσαν B A
 26,1 ἐπιβοηθήσασιν ἤγ D A ἐπιβοηθήσου-
 σιν ἤγ B
 26,3 τετμημένα, εἰ τι D τετμημένα [καὶ] εἰ
 τι B A
 28,2 καθίζουσι Π D καθίζουσιν Π B. καθί-
 ζουσι Π A
 29,3 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 29,1 ἐάλωκε β D A ἐάλωκεν β B
 31,1 καταλαβεῖν τινα D καταλαβεῖν τινὰ B A
 — ὑφέλωσι D A ἀφέλωσι B
 31,2 προσμῖξαι D προσμῖξαι B.
 32,1 προσχῶν D προσσχῶν B A
 — Τηλῶν D Τηλῶν B A
 32,3 ἀφῆκε, καὶ D A ἀφῆκεν, καὶ B
 — μήποτε D. μή ποτε B A.

33,1 Κλάρον D A Ἰκαρον B
 33,3 Κλάρῳ D A Ἰκάρῳ B
 34,3 τῶν ἐν τῷ D τὸν ἐν τῷ B A
 35,1 Ἔρεσον D A. Ερεσον B
 36,1 ἡβῶσι, π D A ἡβῶσιν, π B
 36,1 προσυνελάβοντο D προσυνεβάλετο B A
 39,5 διαφέροντως D διαφέροντας B A
 39,7 τραπομένους D τρεπομένους B A
 41,1 εἶπε μ D εἶπεν μ B εἶπε μ. A
 42,1 νομίζω τε D νομίζω δὲ B A
 43,4 ἀξιοῦν τι D ἀξιοῦντι B A
 44,3 ἔχοντάς τι ξυγγνώμης, ἀφεῖναι, εἰ D
 ἔχοντές τι ξυγγνώμης εἶεν, εἰ B A
 45,1 κινδυνέουσι καὶ D A κινδυνέουσιν, καὶ B
 45,2 ἐπεχειρήσε, πεφ D A ἐπεχειρήσεν,
 πεφ B
 45,5 βλάπτουσι, καὶ D A βλάπτουσιν, καὶ B
 47,3 τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μυτιλ. D A τὸν δῆμον
 τῶν Μυτιλ B
 48,2 ἐναντίους κρίσσαν D A ἐναντίους, κρίσ-
 σων B
 49,1 εἶπε β D A εἶπεν β B
 49,4 νῆλ D νῆλ B A
 51,1 Μινῶαν D Μίνωαν B A
 51,3 πρὸχοντε D προέχοντε B A
 52,4 οἱ δὲ ἦσαν γὰρ ἦδη ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ, D
 οἱ δὲ (ἦσαν γὰρ ἦδη ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ)
 B A but δὲ A
 52,6 προτέθη D προτέθη B A
 53,1 πόλεως, ὧ Λακεδαμόνιοι, D A πόλεως ὧ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι B
 53,1 ὕμιν ἡγούμενοι D ὕμιν, ἡγούμενοι B A
 53,5 ἐπιστενεγκάμενοι D A ἐπιστενεγκάμενοι B
 54,5 ὕμιν, ὧ Λακ. D A ὕμιν ὧ Λακ B
 — ὅτεπερ D ὅτε περ B A
 57,4 ὑμεῖς τε, ὧ Λακ. D A ὑμεῖς τε ὧ Λακ. B
 58,1 ξυμμαχικῶν ποτε D ξυμμαχικῶν ποτὲ B A
 58,6 εἰσαμένων D ἐσσαμένων B ἐσαμένων A
 59,2 κεκμηκόςτας D κεκμηώτας B A
 60,2 ἐνδῶσι, π D A ἐνδῶσιν, π B
 62,5 σχήσειν, εἰ D σχήσειν εἰ B A
 — κρατήσσει, κ D A κρατήσσειν, κ B.
 62,6 ἔλαβε, σκ D A ἔλαβεν, σκ B
 63,2,7 ὅ, ὧς φατε D. ὧς φατέ B ὧς φατέ A
 66,2 ὑπόσχεσιν D A ὑπὸθεσιν B
 66,3 γιγνώσκωσι π D A γιγνώσκωσιν
 π B
 67,1 καὶ ταῦτα, ὧ Λακ. D A. καὶ ταῦτα ὧ
 Λακ B
 — ἀμαρτάνουσιν μ D A ἀμαρτάνουσιν μ B
 67,4 ἔχουσι τοὺς D A ἔχουσιν τοὺς B
 67,5 παρενόμησάν τε D παρηνόμησάν τε B A
 69,1 τρισκαίδεκα D τρεῖςκαίδεκα B A.
 69,2 προφθάρωσι καὶ D A προφθάρωσιν καὶ B
 70,5 Δίδς τοῦ τεμένου D Δίδς τεμένους B
 Δίδς [τοῦ] τεμένου A.

70,7 βουλῆς ἐστί, D βουλῆς ἐστί, B βουλῆς
 ἐστὶ A
 71,1 νῆλ D νῆλ B A
 71,3 ξυνέφερε, καὶ D A ξυνέφερον, καὶ B.
 72,3 Ἰλλικὸν D Ἰλλακὸν B A
 74,1 προύχων D προέχων B A
 75,6 ἔλαβε, καὶ D A ἔλαβεν, καὶ B
 — αὐτῶν τις ας D αὐτῶν τινὰς B A
 75,7 Ἡραῖον D Ἡραῖον B A
 78,3 ἐπιβοηθοῦσι καὶ D A ἐπιβοηθοῦσιν καὶ B
 79,1 νεωτερίωσι, τ D A νεωτερίωσιν, τ B
 — Ἡραῖον D Ἡραῖον B A
 79,2 τρισκαίδεκα δὲ ναὺς D τρεῖς δὲ καὶ δέκα
 ναὺς B A
 — ὅθενπερ D A ὅθεν περ B.
 79,3 Λευκίμην D A Λευκίμην B
 81,2 Ἰλλικὸν D Ἰλλακὸν B.
 — ἀπεχρῶντο D. ἀπεχώρησαν B †ἀνεχρή-
 σαντο† A
 — Ἡραῖον τε D Ἡραῖον τε B A
 81,4 παρέμεινε, Κερκ D A παρέμεινεν, Κερκ B
 — ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 81,5 ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ D A ἀπέκτεινεν, καὶ B
 81,6 προυχώρησε, καὶ D A προυχώρησεν, καὶ B
 82,6 ἀνδρεία D ἀνδρία B A
 — ἐπιπᾶν ἀργόν D ἐπὶ τᾶν ἀργόν B A
 82,7 ἀσφαλεία D ἀσφάλεια B. †ἀσφαλεία† A
 — ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι ἀποτ. D ἐπιβουλεύ-
 σασθαι, ἀποτ B A
 82,14 προσελάμβανε β. D A προσελάμβανεν.
 β B
 82,17 προσιθέντες, D. προτιθέντες, B †προ-
 τιθέντες† A
 83,1 προυσκόπου D προσκόπου B A
 85,1 ἐλήζοντο D ἐλήζοντο B A
 87,1 διοκωχή D διακωχή B A
 87,2 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 89,2 ἐπανελθοῦσα D. ἐπελθοῦσα B †ἐπελ-
 θοῦσα† A
 — νῦν ἐστί D νῦν ἐστὶ B A
 89,5 τὸ τοιοῦτον ξ D τὸ τοιοῦτο ξ B A
 90,5 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 92,1 Τραχίνι D Τραχυῖαις B. Τραχινίαι A.
 92,7 πλὴν D A πλὴν γ' B
 94,1 ναοί καὶ D A ναοὺς καὶ B
 94,5 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 96,2 ἀπέπεμψε τὴν D A ἀπέπεμψε τὴν B
 — τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 98,1 δδῶν — Μεσσήνιος D δδῶν, — Μεσσή-
 νιος B A
 98,2 δδῶν Χρ ὁ Μ. ἐτύγχ. D δδῶν, Χρ ὁ Μ.,
 ἐτύγχ B A
 — ὅθενπερ D ὅθεν περ B A
 102,2 ἀποικίαν, — ἐπήκουσιν, αἰροῦσι Δ D ἀποι-
 κίαν — ἐπήκουσιν αἰροῦσιν Δ B ἀποικίας
 — ἐπήκουσιν αἰροῦσι. Δ D

- 103,3 Κακῖνον D A Κακῖνον B
 104,7 ἄγνιαν D ἄγνιαν B A
 104,8 ἐνὶ D ἐν B A
 106,2 Φοιτίας D Φυτίας B A
 106,3 Ἀγραικὸν D ἀγροῖκον B A.
 108,4 ἐς D ἔως B A
 109,2 ξυστρατήγων D ξυστρατηγῶν B A
 109,3 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D A ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B
 110,1 ξυμμίξει D A ξυμμίξει B
 113,3 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B
 113, ἦν ὥσι μ D A ὥσιν μ B
 114,2 κατέπλευσε καὶ D A κατέπλευσεν·
 καὶ B
 115,1 Σικελῶν D A Σικελιωτῶν B
 115,3 ναυσὶ τῆς D A ναυσὶν τῆς B
 115,7 εἶλε καὶ D εἶλεν καὶ B A.
 116,1 γῆν τινα D γῆν τινὰ B A

BOOK IV.

- 1,3 ἐστασίαζε, καὶ D A ἐστασίαζεν, καὶ B
 3,2 τοῦτο D τούτω B A
 4,1 ἐπέπεσε D ἐσέπεσε B ἱεσέπεσε† A
 5,1 ἐπέσχε τ D A ἐπέσχεν τ B
 5,2 καταλείπουσι, τ D A καταλείπουσιν τ B
 7 κατέλαβε καὶ D A κατέλαβεν καὶ B
 8,5 ἀπὸ τῆς Ζακύνθου D A ἀπὸ Ζακύνθου B.
 8,7 ἀντιπράροις D ἀντιπράροις B A
 9,1 προυσταύρωσε D προσεσταύρωσεν B
 προσεσταύρωσε A
 10,1 μᾶλλον δὲ D μᾶλλον ἢ B μᾶλλον ἢ δ† A
 10,3 ῥαδίως D ῥαδίας B *ραδίως* A
 11,2 τρισὶ ν D A τρισὶν ν B
 11,3 προσχεῖν D προσσχέειν B A
 11,4 ἐκέλευε, καὶ D A ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B
 12,1 ἐπέσπερχε, καὶ D A ἐπέσπερχεν, καὶ B
 — ἐλειποῦνχε D ἐλειποῦνχεσθαι B A
 12,2 μέν, ἀδύνατοι D μὲν ἀδύνατοι B A
 12,3 προῦχεν D προέχεν B A
 13,2 πεντήκοντα D A τεσσαράκοντα B
 13,3 Πρωτῆν D A Πρώτην B
 14,1 ἀντιπράρους D ἀντιπράρους B A
 14,2 ὅτιπερ D ὅτι περ B A
 15,1 πρὸς τὸ χρήμα D παραχρήμα B A
 — ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 16,2 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 17,1 , ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι, D A ὃ Ἀθηναῖοι B
 — ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 17,5 ξυμβεβήκασι, δ D A ξυμβεβήκασιν, δ B
 18,5 οὐκ, δ Ἀθηναῖοι, D A οὐκ δ Ἀθηναῖοι B
 20,2 αἰσχροῦ τινος D αἰσχροῦ τινὸς B A
 21,1 οἱ οὖν [οὖν] D οἱ μὲν οὖν B A
 — ἀσμένους D A ἀσμένους B
 21,3 ἔλαβον, ἀλλ' D ἔλαβον ἀλλ' B A
 24,2 ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν D A ἐσεβεβλήκεσαν B.
 25,1 ἀντεπαγόμενοι D ἀντεπαγαγόμενοι B A

- 25,3 συλλεγεῖσθαι D συλλεγεῖσθαι B A
 25,4 αὐτοὶ D A αὐτοῖς B
 25,5 ἀπολλύουσι καὶ D A ἀπολλύουσιν καὶ B
 26,5 ἀλληλεσμένον D ἀλληλεμένον B A
 26,7 καθιστῇ D A καθιστῇ B A
 27,5 ἦρχε, π D A ἦρχεν, π B
 28,1 ἦντινα D ἦν τινα B A
 28,2 αὐτός, ἀλλ' D αὐτὸς ἀλλ' B A.
 28,5 χειρώσασθαι D χειρώσασθαι B A
 29,3 παρέσχε πρ D A παρέσχεν πρ B
 29,5 κρείσσους D κρείττους D ἡκρείττους† A
 30,3 τότε δὲ ὥς D τότε ὥς B ἡτότε† ὥς A
 31,2 εἶχε, μ D A εἶχεν, μ B
 — τοῦσχατον D B τὸ ἐσχατον A
 32,2 θαλαμῶν D θαλαμῶν B A
 — ὅσοιπερ D ὅσοι περὶ B A
 — κατεῖχον π D κατεῖχον, π B A
 32,3 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 33,1 καθιστῇκεσαν D καθιστῇκεσαν B A
 33,2 προσμίξει D προσμίξει B A
 — καὶ οἱ ὕποστρ D A καὶ οἱ ὕποστρ B
 34,1 οὖν τινα D οὖν τινὰ B A
 — εἶχε γ D A εἶχεν γ B
 34,3 ἐναποκέκαστο D ἐναποκέκαστο B A
 — ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 36,2 ἐξέπληξε, τ D A ἐξέπληξεν τ B
 — ἐπέρρωσε καὶ D A ἐπέρρωσεν καὶ B
 36,3 οὗτοί τε, D , οὗτοί τε B A
 37,2 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 38,1 ἀνοκωχῆς D ἀνακωχῆς B
 38,2 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 38,4 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B τὰ ἄλλα A
 40,2 διεγίνωσκε, δ D A διαγίνωσκεν, δ B
 41,2 ἐλθόν τό τε D ἐλθίζόν τε B A
 42,2 Σολύγειος D Σολύγειος τ† Σολύγιος† A
 42,4 Κρομμύνα D A Κρομμύνα B
 43,1 ξυνέβαλλε καὶ D ξυνέβαλλεν καὶ B
 ξυνέβαλε καὶ A
 44,4 and 45,1 Κρομμύνα D A Κρομμύνα B
 46,1 χρόνον ὃν ταῦτα D A χρόνον ταῦτα B
 — ἐγίνετο καὶ D ἐγίνετο, καὶ B A
 46,3 ἐάν D ἔν B A
 48,1 μεταστήσαντάς D μεταστήσαντάς B
 ἡμεταστήσαντάς† A
 — ἐδήλωσε, τ D A ἐδήλωσεν, τ B
 48,5 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 48,6 ἵναπερ D A ἵνα περ B
 50,2 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 50,3 ἐτελεύτησε) ἐπ' D ἐτελεύτησεν) ἐπ' B A
 52,1 ἔσειε καὶ D A ἔσειεν καὶ B
 52,3 χειρώσασθαι D χειρώσασθαι B A
 53,2 Κυθηροδίκης D κυθηροδίκης B A
 55,2 παρῆχε, καὶ D A παρείχεν, καὶ B
 — ἐδεδίσαν D ἐδεδίσαν B ἡδεδίσαν† A
 — μήποτε D μή ποτε B A.
 56,2 Κυνοῦρίας. D A Κυνοσουρίας B.

59,1, ὃ Σικελιώται, D A ὃ Σικελιώται B
 59,3 ἐν καιρῷ D καιρῷ B A
 60,2 ἐπιστρατεύουσιν, κ D A ἐπιστρατεύουσιν,
 κ B
 61,3 ἔθνεσιν ὅτι D ἔθνεσιν, ὅτι B A
 61,5 οὓσι π E A οὓσιν π B
 62,3 προμηθεῖα D A προμηθεία B
 64,1 προιδόμενος D προειδόμενος B A
 65,1 ἔχουσι, τ D A ἔχουσιν, τ B
 67,1 Μινῶαν D A Μίνωαν B
 — τὸ Ἐνυάλιον D τὸν Ἐνυάλιον B ἴδον
 Ἐνυάλιον† A
 67,3 ξυγκλησθῆναι D ξυγκληθῆναι B A
 — κατὰ τὰς πύλας D κατὰ πύλας B A
 — κτείνουσιν καὶ D A κτείνουσιν καὶ B
 68,3 κηρύξαι τὸν D κηρύξαι τὸν B κηρύξαι,
 τὸν A
 68,5 ἐξακόσιοι τὴν D ἐξακόσιοι οἱ τὴν B
 ἐξακόσιοι [οἱ] τὴν A
 68,6 καὶ οἱ ξυστ D A καὶ οἱ ξυστ B
 69,1 προσχωρήσαι παρ D προσχωρήσαι (παρ B
 προσχωρήσαι, (παρ A
 69,2 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 — ἐπιτήδεια D ἐπιτήδεια, B A
 — Μεγαρέας, D A Μεγαρέας D
 — Νισαίας D Νισαίας, B A
 69,3 ἀπετετέλεστο, D A ἀποτετέλεστο, B
 — ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 69,4 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 70,1 στρατεῖαν D στρατιάν B A.
 — Γερανίαν D Γερανία B A
 70,2 ἐσελθὼν D εἰσελθὼν B A
 73,4 προυκεχωρήκει, D προεκεχωρήκει, B A
 — ὅθεν περ D ὅθεν περ B A
 74,1 ἵνα περ D ἵνα περ B A
 75,2 Κάλητα D Κάληκα B A
 75,3 Καλχηδόνα D Χαλκηδόνα B A
 76,3 Φανοτίδι D Φανότιδι B A
 76,5 νεωτερίζοιτο τι D νεωτερίζοι τι B ἴνεω-
 τερίζοι† τι A
 77,2 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A
 78,1 Μελιτίαν D Μελιτίαν B A
 78,2 Νικωνίδας D Νικονίδας B A
 — καθεστῆκει D καθεστῆκει B A
 78,5 Μελιτίας D Μελιτίας B A
 — Περραιβίαν D Περραιβίαν B A
 78,6 Περραιβοὶ D. Περραιβοὶ B A
 79,2 πύτνχει, D εὐτύχει, B A
 — Ἀρριβαίον D Ἀρριβαῖον B A
 80,2 καθεστῆκει D καθεστῆκει B καθεστῆ-
 κει A
 81,3 εἰσι T. D εἰσιν T B A
 83,1 Ἀρριβαίον D Ἀρριβαῖον B A
 83,3 Ἀρριβαίος D Ἀρριβαῖος B A
 85,3 κίνδυνόν [τε] D κίνδυνόν τε B A
 85,5 προσμῖξαι, D A προσμῖξαι, B

85,5 νηίτη D νηίτη B A
 — τῷ ἐν Νισαίᾳ D B ἰτῶ ἐν Νισαίᾳ† A
 85,7 προσχωρεῖν τε D A προσχωρεῖν δὲ B
 86,2 ξυστασιάσων D συστασιάσων B A
 90,1 τρόπῳ το D τρόπῳ, το B A
 90,2 καταπεπτῶκει D καταπεπτῶκει B A
 92,1 μέν,—Βοιωτοί, D μέν—Βοιωτοὶ B μέν,
 —Βοιωτοί, B A
 92,4 ἔξουσι τ D A ἔξουσιν τ B
 92,7 ἀπασιν T D A ἀπασιν T B
 93,1 ὁψέ ἦν καὶ ἐπειδὴ D A ὁψέ ἦν ἐπεὶ
 δὲ B
 95,2 μήποτε D μή ποτε B A
 96,2 ἔπαθε ῥ D A ἔπαθεν ῥ A
 — ξυνεστῆκει D ξυνεστῆκει B A
 96,4 κατέφυγε τὸ D A κατέφυγεν τὸ B
 97,2 δρώσι, π D A δρώσιν, π B
 98,6 δεινῷ τινι D δεινῷ τινι B A
 — τολμήσασιν τ D A τολμήσασιν τ B
 101,5 Σπαρδίκου D Σπαρδάκου B A
 103,2 Χαλκιδεῦσι μ D A Χαλκιδεῦσιν μ B
 103,4 ἵν εἶχε τ D A εἶχεν τ B
 104,1 ἀλισκομένων, τῶν D. ἀλισκομένων τῶν B A
 104,3 ἐπέδραμε, καὶ D A ἐπέδραμεν, καὶ B
 — ἡμίσεος D A ἡμισείας B
 106,2 ἐκήρυξε καὶ D A ἐκηρύξεν καὶ B
 106,3 εἶχε, τὴν D A εἶχεν τὴν B
 108,2 παρέιχε, καὶ D A. παρέιχεν, καὶ B
 108,3 πρᾶότῃτα, D πρᾶότῃτα, B A
 109,3 Θυσσὸν D Θύσσον B A
 — οἰκοῦσιν καὶ D A οἰκοῦσιν καὶ B
 110,2 Διοσκόρειον, D Διοσκοῦρειον, B A
 110,3 προσελθόντες τινὲς D A προελθόντες
 τινὲς B
 114,5 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 116,1 διέφθειρε καὶ D A διέφθειρεν καὶ B
 116,2 προσβάλλειν, D βάλλειν, B ἱβάλλ-
 λειν,† A
 116,3 ἐπεβούλευε, καὶ D A ἐπεβούλευεν, καὶ B
 117,1 ἀνοκωχῆς D ἀνακωχῆς B A.
 117,2 πύτνχει D εὐτύχει B A
 118,1 παροῦσι Βοι D A παροῦσιν Βοι B
 118,2, 3 [κατὰ ταῦτα τάδε δὲ ἔδοξε Λακεδαιμο-
 νίοις καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις,] D
 Omitted by B Incorporated by A
 118,3 Μινῶαν (D Μίνωαν (B Μινῶαν, (A.
 — μηδὲ ἐπιμισγ D A μήτε ἐπιμισγ B
 — πρὸς Ἀθηναίους. D A. πρὸς Ἀθηναίους B
 118,4 ξυμμαχίαν, D A. ξυμμαχίαν B
 — νηὶ D νηὶ B A
 118,5 ἡμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς D A ἡμᾶς μήτε ἡμᾶς B.
 118,7 ἐπρυτάνευε, φ D A ἐπρυτάνευεν, φ B
 — ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικ D ἐγραμμάτευεν, Νικ.
 B A
 — ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B ὅτι A
 — Idem D Idem B Idem A

119,1 Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο καὶ ὤμοσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι
καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἄθ D Ταῦτα ξυνέ-
θεντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὤμολόγησαν καὶ
οἱ ξύμμαχοι, Ἄθ B Ταῦτα ξυνέθεντο
Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ ὤμοσαν καὶ οἱ ξύμμα-
χοι, Ἄθ A

120,1 Παλλήνη D A Πελλήνη B
120,2 ἄμυνον D ἄμυνοι B A
120,3 Παλλήνης D A Πελλήνης B
— τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
121,2 ἐπεραίωσε, β D A ἐπεραίωσεν, β B
122,6 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B A.
124,1 Ἀρρίβαιον D Ἀρριβαῖον B A
125,1 ὅτι καὶ οἱ Ἰλλ D A ὅτι οἱ Ἰλλ B
126,5 προσμίζει D A προσμίζει B
— λιπεῖν τινα D λιπεῖν τινὰ B A
— πορίσειε τοῦ D A πορίσειεν τοῦ B
127,2 ἡμύνοντο, ἦσ D ἡμύνοντο ἦσ B A.
128,1 ἐπόντας D A ἐπόντας B
— προσμίζει D A προσμίζει B.
128,5 εἶχε, τ D A εἶχεν, τ B
129,4 ἐδυνήθη D ἡδυνήθη B A
130,5 τρέπουσιν ἅμα D τρέπουσιν, ἅμα B A
132,3 Πασιτελίδαν D Ἐπιτελίδαν B †Πα-
σιτελίδαν† A
133,1 ὅ, τι—ἀπωλώλει D ὅ τι—ἀπολώλει B A
133,3 ὅκτω καὶ D ὅκτω, καὶ B ὅκτω, καὶ A
135, ἔλαθε τοῦ D A ἔλαθεν τοῦ B

BOOK V

1 Ἀτραμύντειον D Ἀτραμύντιον B A
3,1 περιέπλεον αἰ ἐς D περιέπλεον ἐς B A
3,2 Τωρώνην καὶ D Τωρώνην, καὶ B A
— χερσί, τ D χερσίν, τ B χερσί, τ A
3,4 ἀπῆλθε, τὸ D A ἀπῆλθεν, τὸ B
4,1 ἐξέπλευσε Λεοντ D A ἐξέπλευσεν
Λεοντ B
4,4 αὐτῶν τινες D αὐτῶν τινὲς B A
5,1 τὴν Σικελιωτῶν D τὴν τῶν Σικελιωτῶν B A
— Λοκρῶν τινα D Λοκρῶν τινὰ B A.
5,2 [τοῖς] κομῖς D τοῖς κομῖς B †τοῖς†
κομῖς A
6,1 εἶλε, Γ D A εἶλεν, Γ B
6,3 [αὐτόθεν] ὄρμ D αὐτόθεν ὄρμ D A
7,2 ἦγε καὶ D A ἦγεν, καὶ B
8,3 δέξειε τοῖς D A δέξειεν τοῖς B
9,4 δέ, Κλεαρίδα, D δὲ Κλεαρίδα, B δέ,
Κλεαρίδα, A
— ξυμμίζει D A ξυμμίζει B
10,3 ἐπῆλθε καὶ D A ἐπῆλθεν καὶ B
10,4 σχολῇ D σχολῇ B A
10,5 μένουσι. δ. D. μένουσιν δ B μένουσι
δ A
10,6 ἔστηκε, καὶ D ἔστηκεν καὶ B ἔστηκε
καὶ A

10,8 προκεχωρήκει, D προκεχωρήκει B A
— ἔφυγε* καὶ D ἔφυγεν καὶ B ἔφυγε,
καὶ A
10,9 ξυστραφέντες D συστραφέντες B A
10,11 ἐτελεύτησε καὶ D A ἐτελεύτησεν καὶ B
10,12 ἔστησε μ D A ἔστησεν μ B
11,1 ἦρω τε D ἦρωι τε B A
12,1 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
14,1 ἐδέδισαν D ἐδέδισαν B †ἐδέδισαν† A
14,2 ἐγεγέννητο D γεγέννητο B A
— νεωτερίσωσι ξ D A νεωτερίσωσιν ξ B
14,3 Κυνοουρίαν D A Κυνοσουρίαν B
15,2 ἐνδεξαμένους D ἐνδεομένους, B †ἐνδε-
ξομένους,† A
16,1 προῦθυμούντο, D προεθυμούντο, B A
16,3 Ἀττικῆς ποτε D Ἀττικῆς ποτὲ B A
— τῶν Λακ D A τῶ Λακ B
17,2 ξυνόδων D A συνόδων B
18,4 καθ' ὅ, τι D καθ' ὅ τι B καθ' ὅτι A
18,5 εἰσὶ δὲ Ἀργίλος, D A εἰσὶ δὲ αἶδε, Ἀργι-
λος B
18,6 ἐσέπεμψε, καὶ D A ἐσέπεμψεν, καὶ B
18,9 and 19,1 Λακεδαιμόνιοις ἔρχει D Λακε-
δαιμόνιοις Ἀρχει B A
19 2 Ἀάφίλος, D Ἀάμφίλος, B †Ἀάφίλος† A
— Ἀριστοκράτης, D A Ἀριστοκόλης, B
— Δημοσθένης" D A Δημοσθένης B
20,2 τιμῆς τινος D τιμῆς τινὸς B A
— ἔτυχέ τω, D A ἔτυχεν τω, B
21,1 δὲ ἔλαχον D δέ (ἐλαχον B δὲ (ἐλα-
χον A
— εἶχον, D εἶχον) B A
21,2 Χαλκιδεῦσι, λ D A Χαλκιδεῦσιν, λ B
23,5 and 24 εἶναι τὸν δὲ (without a break) D
εἶναι" Τὸν δὲ (now paragrph) B A
24, Θεογένης, D A Θεαγένης, B
— Δημοσθένης" D Δημοσθένης B A.
25,3 ἀνοκωχῆς D ἀνακωχῆς B A
26,1 ξύμμαχοι καὶ D ξύμμαχοι, καὶ B A
26,3 ἀνοκωχῆ D ἀνακωχῆ B A
26,4 ἐτελεύτησε, πρ D A ἐτελεύτησεν, πρ B
30,1 ὅ, τι ἂν D ὅ τι ἂν B A
30,2 Σόλλιον D A Σόλλειον B
30,4 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
32,3 Τέγαν D A Τέγαν B A
32,5 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
— [τούτων] τῶν πεντ D A τούτων τῶν
πεντ B
32,7 ἀνοκωχῆ D ἀνακωχῆ B A.
33,1 κείμενον ἐπὶ D κείμενον, ἐπὶ B A.
34,1 Νεοδαμῶδων D A νεοδαμῶδων B
35,1 Θυσσὸν D Θύσσον B A.
— [Δικτη] Διῆς D Δικτιδῆς B †Διῆς† A
35,3 τᾶλλα D τᾶλλα B τὰ ἄλλα A
— ἀπεδεδώκεσαν, D ἀποδεδώκεσαν, B A.
— δεχομένους D δεχομένους, B A

- 35,3 Βιωτοὺς D. Βιωτούς, B Βιωτοὺς, A
— ἐθέλωσι, D θέλωσι, B A.
— ἀναγκάσουσι· χρ D A ἀναγκάσουσιν χρ B
36,1 Ξενάρης, D A. Ξενάρκης, B
— ταῦτά τε D A ταῦτά τε B
37,3 ἤρσκει κ D A ἤρσκει κ B
40,3 πολεμῶσι, πρ D A πολεμῶσιν, πρ B
41,2 Κυνουρίας D A Κυνσουρίας B
41,3 ἡξίου καὶ D ἡξίου, καὶ B A
42,1 Ἀνδρομένης D. Ἀνδρομέδης B A
— Ἀνδρομένην D Ἀνδρομένην B A
— ἦδρον, D εὔρον, B A
43,3 ἴωσι, τ D A ἴωσιν, τ B
45,2 τάλλα D τάλλα B A.
45,3 ἔπρασεν, κ D. ἔπραττεν, κ. B ἔπρατ-
τε, κ A
46,4 Ξενάρην D Ξενάρη B A
46,5 ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἔτυχ — Ἀλκιβιάδου, D ἀδι-
κεῖσθαι (ἔτυχ — Ἀλκιβιάδου) B A
47,4 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B ὅτι A
47,12 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
49,3 ἐπαγγέλλουσι, καὶ D A ἐπαγγέλλουσιν),
καὶ B
51,2 ἀπέθανε, δ D A ἀπέθανεν, δ B
52,1 Ἀγησιππίδαν D Ἠγησιππίδαν B A
— λάβωσι Δ D λάβωσιν Δ B A
53. Πυθαίως, D A Πυθίως, B.
54,4 ὧν τινες D. ὧν τινὲς B A
56,3 λήξουσιν, D λήξεσθαι, B A
57,1 τάλλα D τάλλα B A.
— ἀφειστήκει D ἀφειστήκει B A.
— εἶχε, ν D A εἶχεν, ν B
— προκαταλήφονται D A. καταλήφονται B
58,1 προσμῖξει D A προσμῖξει B
58,3 τοὺς Λακ. μετὰ τῶν ξ D A. μετὰ τῶν ξ
τοὺς Λακ B
58,4 Ἀργεῖον D Ἀργεῖον B A
59,3 καθύπερθε δὲ D καθύπερθε δὲ B A
60,6 στρατείας D A στρατιᾶς B
61,1 [ῆ] Μαντινῆς D ἡ Μαντινῆς B A
61,5 Μαντινεῦσι, καὶ D A Μαντινεῦσιν, καὶ B
62,1 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
62,1,2 Τεγέαν D Τέγεαν B A
62,1 Μαντινεῦσι καὶ D A Μαντινεῦσιν. καὶ B
63,3 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
64,1 Τεγέα D. Τέγεα B A
64,3 bis. Τεγέαν D Τέγεαν B A.
65,3 ἐνμῖξει D A. ἐνμῖξει B
65,5 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A.
67,1 Νεοδαμῶδεις D A. νεοδαμῶδεις B
67,2 παρῖχε, καὶ D A. παρῖχεν, καὶ B.
68,3 ἐπίπαν D ἐπὶ πᾶν B A.
69,1 ἔξουσι καὶ D ἔξουσιν, καὶ B ἔξουσι,
καὶ A.
— μήποτε τις D. μή ποτέ τις B A
70, ἐγκαθεστῶτων D ἐγκαθεστῶτων, B A

- 71,1 ἐξαλλάσσειν D ἐξαλλάττειν B A
72,1 ἐθελῆσαι D θελῆσαι B A
— προσμῖξει D A προσμῖξει B
72,2 ἀνδρείᾳ D ἀνδρία B A
74,1 δὴ D A [δὴ] B
74,2 Τεγέαν, D Τέγεαν, B A
75,1 ἐβοήθησε, καὶ D A ἐβοήθησεν, καὶ B
— ἀπεχώρησε καὶ D ἀπεχώρησεν καὶ B
75,2 ἐτύγχανεν D ἐτύγχανον B A
76,1 Τεγέαν D Τέγεαν B A
76,2 καταλῦσαι, D καταλῦσαι B A.
76,3 καθ' ὅ, τι D A καθ' ὅ τι B
77,3 ἔχοντι, D A ἔχωντι, B.
— πολίεσσι D πολίεσι B A
77,4 αἱ μὲν λῆν τοῖς Ἐπιδαυροῖς ὄρκον δόμεν,
[αἱ] δὲ αὐτοὺς D ἐμενλῆν τοῖς Ἐπιδαι-
ροῖς ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ αὐτοὺς B τείμεν
λῆντ' τοῖς Ἐπιδαυροῖς ὄρκον, δόμεν δὲ
ταῦτοισι† A
77,6 Πελοποννάσω D A. Πελοποννάσου B
— Πελοποννασίων D Πελοποννάσαν B A.
— βουλευσαμένων D βουλευσαμένων, B A
77,7 ὄσσοι D ὄσοι B A
— ἐσσοῦνται D A ἐσοῦνται B
79,1 τῶν ἐνμαχίαν D A τὰς ἐνμαχίας B
79,2 ὄσσοι D ὄσοι B A
— ἐσσοῦνται D A ἐσοῦνται B
— ἐσσοῦνται D ἐσοῦνται B A
79,3 στρατείας D στρατιᾶς B A
79,4 Πελοποννάσω, D A Πελοποννάσου, B
79,5 ἀντιᾶ καὶ D ἂν τινα ἴσαν B A
— πολίεσσι δοκῇ D πολίεσι δοκεῖ B A
80,3 φρουρικόν, D φροῦριον, B φρουρικόν, A
82,1 Διῆς D A. Δικτιδῆς B
82, ter Γυμνοπαιδίας D. γυμνοπαιδίας B A
83,4 κατέδραμον D. κατέκλυσαν B A
— Μακεδονίαν Ἀθηναῖοι, Περδίκκα D Μα-
κεδονίας Ἀθηναῖοι Περδίκκαν, B A but
†Μακεδονίας† A.
— οὗτος, D οὕτως, B A
88, πάρεστι, καὶ D A πάρεστιν, καὶ B
90, *Ἡ μὲν D Ἡμεῖς B A
— χρήσιμον, (D χρήσιμον (B A
— πείσαντά τ D. πείσαντά τ. B †πείσον-
τά† τ A
91,1 κρατήσωσι καὶ D A κρατήσωσιν. καὶ B
96 τιθέασι, D τιθέασιν, B A
97 ἔρξαι καὶ D ἔρξαι, καὶ B A.
98 ἐνμαχοῦσι, π. D A ἐνμαχοῦσιν, π B
100 *Ἡπου D Ἡ που B A
101 Οὐκ, ἦν D Οὐκ ἦν B. Οὐκ, ἦν A.
— ὀφλεῖν, D A. ὀφλεῖν, B.
103,1 καθεῖλε τοῖς D A καθεῖλεν τοῖς B.
— δαπανὸς D δάπανος B A.
104 ἡμεῖς, εὐ ἴστε, D ἡμεῖς (εὐ ἴστε) B A
109 σκοποῦσι. τῆς D A σκοποῦσιν τῆς B

110 ἐπῆλθε καὶ D A ἐπῆλθεν καὶ B
 111,5 εἰς, πλ D A εἰσιν, πλ B
 114,1 ἐτροπέοντο D ἐτρέποντο B
 115,2 λήζεσθαι D λ'έζεσθαι B A
 116,4 φκισαν, D φκισεν, B ἴωκισαν,† A

BOOK VI

1,1,2 πολλῶ τινι D πολλῶ τινι B A
 1,2 ἥπειρος εἶναι D ἥπειρος οὔσα B A
 2,1 παλαιῖται D παλαιότατοι B A
 2,4 τάχα [ἄν] D τάχα ἄν B A
 2,5 ἐπισέπλεον, D ἐπεσέπλεον, B A
 3,1 θύουσι Σ D A θύουσιν Σ B
 3,2 φκισε, Σ D A φκισεν, Σ B
 3,3 οἰκίζουσι, καὶ D A οἰκίζουσιν, καὶ B
 4,2 κτίζουσι, καὶ D A κτίζουσιν, καὶ B
 — ξυγκατόκισε Γ D A ξυγκατόκισεν Γ B
 4,5 ἀντωνόμασε καὶ D A ἀντωνόμασεν καὶ B
 5,3 Γελών D Γέλωνος B †Γελών,† A
 6,2 γαμικῶν τινων D γαμικῶν τινῶν B A
 — σχήσουσι, κινδ εἶναι μήποτε D A σχή-
 σουσιν, κινδ εἶναι μή τοις B
 — ξυκαθέλωσι σ D A ξυκαθέλωσιν σ B
 8,2 καὶ τᾶλλα D A καὶ τᾶλλα B
 8,3 καθ' ὅ, τι D καθ' ὅ τι B καθ' ὅτι A
 10,2 αὐτὰ D A αὐτὰς B
 10,5 σκοπεῖν, ινα D σκοτεῖν τινὰ D A
 11,2 ἐκφοβοῦσι νῦν D A ἐκφοβοῦσιν νῦν B
 11,4 εἶεν εἰ μὴ D A εἶεν εἰ μὴ B
 — θαυμαζόμενα D θαυμαζόμενα, B A
 11,5 ὑμεῖς, ὁ Ἀθηναῖοι, D A ὑμεῖς ὁ Ἀθη-
 ναῖοι B
 11,6 θαρσύν D θαρρεῖν B A
 13 ἐὰν μὴ ψηφ D ὅν μὴ ψηφ B A
 14 σὺ, ὁ πρύτανι, D σὺ ὁ πρύταμι B σὺ,
 ὁ πρύτανι, A
 15,1 εἶπε, τ D A εἶπεν, τ B
 15,2 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 16,1, ὁ Ἀθηναῖοι, D A ὁ Ἀθηναῖοι B
 16,2 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 16,3 αὐτῇ D A αὐτῇ B
 — ἥδ' ἡ ἔνοια, D A ἡ διάνοια, B
 16,6 θαρσοῦσι καὶ D A θαρσοῦσιν καὶ B
 17,1 ἔπεισε καὶ D A ἔπεισεν καὶ B
 17,3 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 17,5 ὅσοιπερ D ὅσοι περ B A
 — ὅσους ἐκ D ὅσοι ἐκ B ἴδουσιν† ἐκ A
 17,7 νῦν φασι D νῦν φασι B A
 — ὑπολείποντας D ὑπολείποντας B A
 17,8 εἰσι, τῷ D A εἰσιν, τῷ B
 18,3 ἐπειδὴπερ D A ἐπειδὴ περ B
 18,4 πλεῦσαι, D A πλεῦσαι B
 18,5 παρέξουσι ν D A παρέξουσιν ν B
 18,6 ἀποτρέψῃ, D ἀποστρέψῃ B A
 — ἐὰν μὲν ἡσ D ἂν μὲν ἡσ B A

19,1 σφίσιν, π D A σφίσιν, π B
 19,2 ἀποτρέψειε, π D A ἀποτρέψειεν, π B
 — ἐπιτάξειε, τ D A ἐπιτάξειεν, τ B
 20,4 ἀπ' ἀρχῆς φέρεται D ἀπαρχῇ ἐσφίρε-
 ται B A
 — προίχουσιν, D προέχουσιν, B A
 21,1 ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγεσταῖοι D , ἄλλοι ἢ Ἐγε-
 σταῖοι, B A
 21,2 ἀπαρτήσαντες, D ἀπαρτήσαντες, B A
 22, ἀντέχωσι, ν D A ἀντέχουσιν, ν B
 23,1 τᾶσι, μ D A πᾶσιν, μ B
 24,4 ἥρσκε, δ D A ἥρσκειν, δ B
 — ἦγε καὶ D A ἦγεν καὶ B
 25,2 δοκῶσι, καὶ D A δοκῶσιν, καὶ B
 — πλείοσι τ D A πλείουσιν τ B
 28,2 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 29,2 ἀποκτείνειν, D A ἀποκτείνειν B
 30,2 πόλει D πόλει, B A
 — ἀπεστέλλοντο D ἀπεστέλλοντο B ἀ-
 πεστέλλοντο (A)
 — ἀπολείπειν, D ἀπολιπῖν, B A
 31,3 κρατίστας, τῶν δὲ τριηράρχων D κρατί-
 στας τῶν τριηράρχων, B A
 — τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 31,5 πρῶτετελέκει D προστετελέκει B
 †προ[σ]ετετελέκει† A
 — ἀπέστελλε, τ D A ἀπέστελλεν, τ B
 32,2 σφίσιν π D A σφίσιν π B
 32,3 ἐνθαπερ D ἐνθα περ B A
 33,2 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 33,3 αὐτοὺς D αὐτούς, B αὐτοὺς, A
 33,4 ἔργον D ἔργων B A
 33,5 σφαλῶσι, τ D A σφαλῶσιν, τ B
 33,6 τὸ τοιοῦτον ξ D τὸ τοιοῦτο ξ B A
 34,2 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 34,4 ἐθέλοιμεν D θέλοισμεν B A
 34,7 ἂν εἰ οἶδ' ὅτι D ἂν (εἰ οἶδ' ὅτι) B ἂν,
 εἰ οἶδ' ὅτι, A
 34,9 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 35,1 εἶπε, τ D εἶπεν, τ B, εἶπε, τ A
 — ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 37,1 ὥς φασιν, D A ὥς φασιν B
 — ἀκολουθήσοντας D ἀκολουθήσοντας, B A.
 — ἰσοπλήθεῖς D ἰσοπλήθεῖς B A
 37,2 ἰδρυθέντι D ἰδρυθέντι, B A
 38,1 εἰ οἶδ' ὅτι D (εἰ οἶδ' ὅτι) B , εἰ οἶδ'
 ὅτι, A
 — σώζουσι, καὶ D A σώζουσιν, καὶ B
 38,2 4 μήποτε D A μή ποτε B.
 39,2 μεταδίδωσι, τ D A μεταδίδουσιν, τ B
 41,1 εἶπε, τ. D εἶπεν, τ B εἶπε τ A.
 42,1 τᾶλλα D A τᾶλλα B
 42,2 καταπλέωσι μ D A καταπλέωσιν
 μ B
 43 Ῥοδῖαν D Ῥοδίων B A
 44,3 ἔσω D εἶσω B A.

44,3 πρὸς τοὺς D πρὸς τε τοὺς B πρὸς [τε]
τοὺς A
44,4 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
45,1 νῆες εἰσι, καὶ D νῆες εἰσιν, καὶ B νῆες
εἰσι, καὶ A
45,2 ἐντελὴ ἐστὶ, καὶ D ἐντελὴ ἐστίν, καὶ B
ἐντελὴ ἐστὶ καὶ A
— τάλλα D A τάλλα B
46,1 τάλλα μὲν D τάλλα μὲν B τὰ μὲν ἄλλα A
46,4 παρείχες, καὶ D A παρείχεν, καὶ B
47, ὅσασπερ D A ὅσος περ B
48, ἔχουσι, πρ D A ἔχουσιν, πρ B
49,2 αἰφνίδι οἱ D A αἰφνίδιον B
49,4 κρατήσουσι ν D A κρατήσουσιν ν B
— ἐφορμισθέντας D A ἐφορμηθέντας B
50,1 νηὶ D νηὶ B A
50,4 κηρύξαι D κηρύξαι B A
52,1 νηὶ D νη· B A
52,2 ψιλῶν τινος D ψιλῶ τινὸς B A
53,2 ἀλλὰ πάντα D ἄλλα πάντας B A
53,3 ἐλάμβανε τ D A ἐλάμβανεν τ B
54,4 τρόπῳ D τόπῳ B ἰτόπῳ† A
54,6 ὅς D A [ὅς] B
54,7 υἱὸς D A υἰός B
55,1 μόνον D μόνῳ B A
55,2 ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ D ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ D ἐν τῇ
†πρώτῃ† A
— ἀπεικόντας D ἀπεικόντως, B A
55,3 δοκεῖ ποτε D δοκεῖ ποτέ B A
— κατεκράτησε, καὶ D A κατεκράτησεν,
καὶ B
56,2 πέμψοντας D πέμψαντας B A.
56,3 ἔνεκα D A οὕνεκα B
57,3 ἔσω D εἴσω B A
— περὶ τὸ λεῖον D παρὰ τὸ λεῖον B †παρὰ
τὸ λεῖον A
58,1 ἐχώρησε, καὶ D A ἐχώρησεν, καὶ B
59,4 Ἀλκμαιωνίδων D Ἀλκμαιωνιδῶν B A
60,2 ξυνδεδωμένων τινος D ξυνδεδωμένων τι-
νὸς B A
61,4 περιεστήκει D περιεστήκει B A
62,2 ἐστὶ καὶ D A ἐστίν καὶ B
62,3 ἴκαρα D ἴκαρα B ἴκαρα, A
62,4 ἴκάρων D ἴκάρων B A
— τάλλα D A τάλλα B
— ἀπέδοντο D ἀπέδωκαν, D †ἀπέδωκαν,† A
64,2 εὐνων D εὐνῶν B A
64,3 τοὺς παρὰ σφίσι D A αὐτοὺς παρὰ σφίσι B
— [τὸ στράτευμα] D τὸ στράτευμα B †τὸ
στράτευμα† A
65,2 ἐς τὸ κατὰ D A ἐς τὸν κατὰ B
66,3 ἐκώλυε, πρ D A ἐκώλυεν, πρ B
— Ἐλωρίην D Ἐλωρ νῆ· B Ἐλωρίην D
68,1 , ὃ ἄνδρες, D A ὃ ἄνδρες B
69,1 προσμίξειε κ D A προσμίξειεν κ B †προσ-
μίξειε, κ A.

69,1 ἀνδρεία D ἀνδρία B A.
69,2 οἷα D οἷας B A
69,3 κρατῶσι, τὸ D A κρατῶσιν, τὸ B
70,4 Ἐλωρίην D Ἐλωρίην B Ἐλωρίην D.
— κινήσωσι, καὶ D A κινήσωσιν, καὶ B.
72,2 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
— ἀνδρεία D ἀνδρία B A
— ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῖς D ἄλλως τε τοῖς B A.
72,3 ἀνδρίας D ἀνδρίας B A
72,4 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
73, ἐκέλευε, καὶ D A ἐκέλευεν, καὶ B.
— ἐπιπέρπυσι Tὸ D ἐπιπέρπυσιν Tὸ B A.
74,2 πρισκαίδεκα D τρεισκαίδεκα B τρεῖς καὶ
δέκα A
75,1 ὦσιν, ἢν D A ὦσιν ἦν B
— προυσταύρωσαν D προσσταύρωσαν B A
75,4 τροδισβάλλειν D τροδισβάλλειν B A
77,2 μενούμεν D μένομεν B A
78,1 ἐμοῦ, ἔχων D A ἐμοῦ ἔχων B
78,3 ἀγαθοῖς ποτε D ἀγαθοῖς ποτὲ B A
79,1 ἀδικῶσιν, ἐπεὶ D B ἀδικῶσιν ἐπεὶ A
79,3 ἐβούλοντο, D ἠβούλοντο, B A
80,1 εἶναι, ὑμῖν D A εἶναι ὑμῖν B
82,2 Δωριεῦσιν εἰσιν D Δωριεῦσιν εἰσίν B A
— ξυγγενεῖς φασιν D ξυγγενεῖς φασιν B A
84,2 ᾧσι τ D A ᾧσιν τ B
84,3 ἡμᾶς φησι D ἡμᾶς φησὶ B A
85,1 ὁ, τι—δ, τι D ὁ τι—δ τι B A
85,2 παροικῶν D παροικῶν B A
86,3 στρ. τοπέδῳ, D A. στροτοπέδῳ B
— παρουσίας, D παρουσίας B A
— ἐπιβουλεύουσι, καὶ D ἐπιβουλεύουσιν,
καὶ B A
87,1 ὑμεῖς, ὃ Καμαριναῖοι, D A ὑμεῖς ὃ Καμα-
ριναῖοι B
87,2 ἐκεῖ, D A ἐκεῖ B
— ἐνθάδε, D A ἐνθάδε B
88,4 ἀφειστήκεσαν D ἀφειστήκεσαν B A
88,6 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
88,9 φορτικοῦ D φορτηγικοῦ B A
88,10 κωλύοντας D κωλύοντας B A
89,4 ἐνὸμιζε, μ D A ἐνὸμιζεν, μ B
89,6 προύστημεν, D προέστημεν, B A.
91,4 μὴ ἐθέλοντας D μὴ θέλοντας B A
— προσίασι καὶ D A προσίσουσιν καὶ B
91,5 τέμνωσι τ D A τέμνωσιν τ B
91,7 Λαυρίον D Λαυρίον B A
— ἀλιγαρήσουσι γ D A ἀλιγαρήσουσιν γ B.
91,8 ὑμῖν ἔστιν, D ὑμῖν ἐστίν, B ὑμῖν
ἐστίν, A
92,4 οἷα D οἷα, B A.
94,2 Τηρίον D A Τηρέα B
96,2 ἐξήρται D ἐξήρτηται B A
— ἔσω D εἴσω B A
97,3 εἶχε, καὶ D A εἶχεν, καὶ B
— προσμίξει D A προσμίξει B

98,2 ἵνα περ D ἵνα περ B A
99,3 Τεμένους, D A τεμένους B
100,1 ψιλῶν τινας ἐκ D ψιλῶν τινὰς ἐκ B. A
101,4 φυλῇ D φυλακῇ B. †φυλῇ† A.
103,3 τάλλα D A τάλλα B.
— ἦκε, τ D A ἦκεν, τ B
104,1 εἰσι, τ D A εἰσιν, τ B
— , δυοῖν δὲ Κορινθίαις, D. δυοῖν δὲ Κοριν-
θίαις B A

BOOK VII.

1,1 ἔλθωσι καὶ D A ἔλθωσιν καὶ B
1,2 ἀπέστειλε φθ D A. ἀπέστειλεν φθ. B
1,1 Γογγύλος, D Γόγγυλος, B A
— νηὶ D νηὶ B. A
4,2 ἀνεβεβήκεισαν D. ἀναβεβήκεισαν B A
4,4 Πλημμύριον D. Πλημύριον B A
4,6 Πλημμυρίῳ, D Πλημυρίῳ, B A
6,4 καὶ παρ —οικοδομίαν, D A [καὶ παρ —οί-
κοδομίαν] B
7,2 ἀφειστήκει D. ἀφειστήκει B A
7,3 ἂν ἐν—ἂν πρ D A ἂν [ἐν—ἂν] πρ B
7,4 τάλλα D τάλλα B A
11,1 ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, D A. ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι B
— πολλαῖς D A [πολλαῖς] B
12,4 διαψύξει D A διαψύξει B
13,1 ὑπῆρχε, καὶ D A ὑπῆρχεν, καὶ B
13,2 αὐτομολοῦσι, καὶ D A αὐτομολοῦσιν, καὶ B
— τάλλα D A τάλλα B
— Ἰγκαρικὰ D Ἰγκαρικὰ B A
15,3 ὅ, τι D. ὅ τι B A
18,1 προεδέδοκτο D προεδέδοκτο B A
18,2 ἐπιφέρειν, D A ἐπιφέρειν B
— δίκας ἐθέλωσι D δίκας θέλωσι B A
18,4 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
19,3 Νεοδαμωδῶν, D A νεοδαμωδῶν, B
19,5 ἕως περ D A ἕως περ B
21,3 αὐτοῖς D [ἂν] αὐτοῖς B A
— καταφοβοῦσι, καὶ D A καταφοβοῦσιν,
καὶ B
22,1 ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος, D A ὁ δὲ Γύλιππος B
— παρεσκεύαστο D παρεσκευάσματο B A
— Πλημμυρίῳ D Πλημυρίῳ B A
— προσμίξει D A προσμίξει B
23,1 Πλημμυρίῳ D. Πλημυρίῳ B A
— τείχεσι, καὶ D A τείχεσιν, καὶ B
23,4 24,1,3: 25,9 Πλημμ D Πλημ B A
24,2 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
24,3 τάλλα D τάλλα B τὰ ἄλλα A.
25,4 ἀνδράσι, τ D A ἀνδράσιν, τ B.
25,8 , οἶον εἰκός, D. οἶον εἰκὸς B , οἶον εἰκὸς A
25,9 εἰσί, καὶ D εἰσίν, καὶ B εἰσί, καὶ A
27,5 ἀπαλώει D. ἀπολώει B τ' ἀπολώει† A.
28,1 κατὰ γῆν D. κατὰ γῆς B. κατὰ †γῆς† A.
28,3 Σικελίας, D A Σικελίας B

28,4 χρήμασι. καὶ D A. χρήμασιν καὶ B
29,4 ἔστι καὶ D A. ἔστιν καὶ B
29,5 καθεστήκει D. καθεστήκει B A
30,2 τοξέυματος D A. τοῦ ζεύγματος B
31,1 Ἡλείων, D A. Ἡλείων [εὐδόν], B
31,3 Πλημμύριον D Πλημύριον B. A
31,4 μέλλουσι π D A μέλλουσιν π B
32,1 Πλημμυρίου D Πλημυρίου B A
— Ἀλικυαίους D Ἀλικυαίους B A
33,5 ὑπελέλειπτο, D A ὑπολέλειπτο B
— ἐπειδὴ περ D A ἐπειδὴ περ B
— εἰσί, τ. D εἰσίν, τ B εἰσί, τ. A
34,5 ἀντίπρωροι D ἀντίπρωροι B A
36,2 πρήφας—πρήφαις—πρήφαις D πρήφας—
πρήφαις—πρήφαις B A
36,3 πρήφαις—ἀντίπρήφαις—ἀντίπρωροι—πρή-
φαις D Without i subscript B A
— Πλημμυρίου D Πλημυρίου B A
36,5 ἀντίπρωρον D ἀντίπρωρον B A
37,2 γυμνητεία D A γυμνητία B
39, ἐπιχειρῶσι καὶ D A ἐπιχειρῶσιν καὶ B
40,4 ἀντιπρήφαις D ἀντιπρήφαις B A.
42,2 φαινομένην, D φαινομένην B A
43,3 αἰρούσι, καὶ D A αἰροῦσιν, καὶ B
44,4 ἀνεβεβήκει D ἀναβεβήκει, B A
44,5 ὑποκρίνοιτο, D A ἀποκρίνοιτο, B
48,1 πόνηρα D πονηρὰ B A
48,3 ἀνείχε, τ D A ἀνείχεν, τ B
49,2 βλάψουσι, τ D A βλάψουσιν, τ B
— ἔξουσιν τ D A ἔξουσιν τ B
50,3 ἐδύναντο D ἡδύναντο B A
— πᾶσι, καὶ D A πᾶσιν, καὶ B
50,4 πανσέληνος D πασσέληνος B A
55,2 μόναις δὴ D μόναις ἦδη B A
56,2 κωλύσωσι, ν D A κωλύσωσιν, ν B
57,4 Ἰωνές γε D Ἰωνές τε B Ἰωνές †γε† A
58,3 Νεοδ —νεοδ D νεοδ.—νεοδ B. Νεοδ.
— Νεοδ A
59,3 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
60,4 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
63,1 νηὶ D νηὶ B A
64,1 πλευσόμενος D. πλευσούμενος B A
65,3 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
— πρήφας D πρήφας B A
66,3 ἑαυτοῦ ἐστὶν ἢ D ἑαυτοῦ ἐστὶν ἢ B A
67,2 ὅσι, π. D A. ὅσιν, π B
68,3 δρᾶσουσι τ D A. δράσουσιν τ B
69,2 ἀγῶσι, τ D A ἀγῶσιν, π B
— δοκεῖν τινι D δοκεῖν τινὶ B A
70,3 νηὶ, μὴ D νηὶ, μὴ B νηὶ, μὴ A
70,4 νηὶ πρ D νηὶ πρ B A
71,1 εἶχε, φ D A. εἶχεν, φ B
— πράξωσι π D A πράξωσιν π B
71,2 δι' αὐτὸ D διὰ τὸ B A
71,7 ἐπεπόνθησαν D ἐπεπόνθησαν B A.
— αὐτοῖς D A αὐταῖς B

73,2 [ἀνα]πεπαυμένους, D. ἀναπεπαυμένους, B. A
 75,1 καὶ Δημ. D καὶ τῷ Δημ B A
 75,4 πάθωσι κ D A πάθωσιν κ B.
 76 77,1 ὠφελῶν “Ἐτι καὶ D A ὠφελῶν τι
 “ καὶ B
 77,2 τάλλα, D A τάλλα, B
 77,3 φοβοῦσι τ D A φοβοῦσιν τ B
 77,4 ἐξαναστήσειε τ D A ἐξαναστήσειεν τ B
 78,3 ἐπειδὴ [τε] D ἐπειδὴ τε B A
 79,1 πρὸς D B. πρῶτ A
 — ἡδρον D εἶδρον B A
 80,4 Ἐλαρινην D Ἐλαρινὴν B Ἐλαρινῇ A
 80,5 ἡδρον D εἶδρον B A
 83,5 λανθάνουσι, κ D A λανθάνουσιν, κ B
 85,1 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 85,2 ἐκέλευε καὶ D A ἐκέλευεν καὶ B
 85,4 ἀπέθανε πλ. D A ἀπέθανεν πλ B
 87,1,4 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι D A.

BOOK VIII.

1,1 [ἀν] D ἄγαν B ἰάντ A
 — πανσυνδὶ D πασυνδὶ B A
 1,2 ἐλύπει τε D. ἐλύπει τε, B A
 1,3 προβουλεύουσιν π D A τροβουλεύουσιν π B
 2,1,4 αὐτοὺς, εἰ D αὐτοὺς εἰ B αὐτοὺς, εἰ A.
 2,3 τῷ ἡρι, D A τῷ ἡρι B
 2,3 εἰκός, D εἰκὸς B εἰκὸς, A
 3,1 στρατῷ τινι D. στρατῷ σινὶ B A
 4. τάλλα, D A τάλλα, B
 5,1 2 Ἀλκαμένην D Ἀλκαμένην B A
 5,1 Νεοδ D A νεοδ B
 5,4 ἔπρασε, X D ἔπρασεν, X B ἔπρασε X A
 5,5 ἐπωφείλησε τ D ἐπωφείλησεν τ B
 ἐπωφείλησε τ A
 6,2 Χίον, D A Χίον B
 6,4 αὐτοῖς εἰσιν ὅσασπερ D αὐτοῖς εἰσιν ὅσας περ B A
 — τάλλα D A. τάλλα B
 — πέμπειν, D A τέμπειν B
 6,5 αὐτοὶ D A αὐτοῖς B
 — Μεγαχρίδ D Μελαγχρίδ B A
 9,2 Κορινθίων, D A Κορινθίων B
 9,3 λάβωσι, καὶ D A λάβωσιν, καὶ B
 10,3 Πελοποννήσιοι, D. Πελοποννήσιοι B A
 — ὀρμίζουσι καὶ D A ὀρμίζουσιν καὶ B
 10,4 ἀποκτείνουσι καὶ D A ἀποκτείνουσιν καὶ B
 — αὐτῶν τινες D αὐτῶν τινὲς B A.
 12,1 Ἰωνίᾳ, D A Ἰωνία B
 14,2 προσπλέουσιν, καὶ D A προσπλέουσιν, καὶ B
 14,3 ἀφιστάσιν δ D A ἀφιστάσιν δ B

16,3 Τήιοι—Τήλων D Τήιοι—Τήτων B A
 — ἐχρόνιζε, κ D A ἐχρόνιζεν, κ B.
 — ἦρχε Στάγης, D A. ἦρχεν Ὀτάγης, B.
 19,3 νηὶ D νητ B A
 — Τήλων D Τήλων B A.
 20,2 ἀνεχώρησε καὶ D A ἀνεχώρησεν. καὶ B.
 — Τηλοῖς D Τηλοῖς B A
 21 ἀπέκτεινε, τ D A ἀπέκτεινεν, τ B
 22,2 ἀφιστάσιν, καὶ D. ἀφιστάσιν, καὶ B A
 23,2 Ἐρεσον, D Ἐρεσσον, B Ἐρεσον A
 23,4 Ἐρεσίων D A Ἐρεσίων B
 — Ἐρεσον D A Ἐρεσσον B.
 24,4 τούτῳ D τούτῳ B A.
 25,2 ξενικὸν D A [ξενικὸν] B
 25,5 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 27,2 παρεσκευασμένοις D παρασκευασμένοις B A
 27,3 ἡσσηθῶσι καὶ D A ἡσσηθῶσιν καὶ B.
 — ἰέναι, D A ἰέναι B
 28,2 κατείχε, πλ D A κατείχεν, πλ B
 28,2 αἰρούσι καὶ D A αἰροῦσιν καὶ B
 28,3 προσέταξε, καὶ D προσέταξεν, καὶ B
 προσέταξε καὶ A
 — ἔλαβε π D A ἔλαβεν π B
 28,5 καθιστάσιν καὶ D A καθιστάσιν καὶ B
 29,1 διέδωκε, τ D A διέδωκεν, τ B
 30,1 οὕτω X D A οὕτως X B
 31,1 ἐπέσχεν, D A ἐπέσχεν B
 — σφίσι ξ D A σφίσιν ξ B
 31,2 Μαράθουσσαν D Μαράθουσσαν B A
 — Δρυμούσσαν D Δρύμούσσαν B A
 32,3 Ἀστυόχος λόγον D A ὁ Ἀστυόχος τὸν λόγον B
 33,2 λόφῳ D λόφου B A
 35,1 ἀφειστήκει D ἀφειστήκει B A
 35,4 ἐπίσεσθόντων D A ἐπεσεσθόντων B
 38,5 καθειστήκει D καθεστήκει B A
 39,3 κατακάουσι μ D κατακαίουσιν μ B
 κατακαίουσι μ A
 40,1 ναυσί, καὶ D A ναυσίν, καὶ B
 41,1 πάρεσι καὶ D πάρεσιν καὶ B. πάρεσι καὶ A
 — τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 41,3 εἶχε πλ D A εἶχεν πλ B
 42,1 εἶχε πρ D εἶχεν πρ. B εἶχε, πρ A
 — παρέσχε καὶ D A παρέσχεν. καὶ B
 42,4 ἀπολλύασι, τ D A ἀπολλύασιν, τ B
 — Τευτλούσσαν D Τεύτλούσσαν B A
 45,2 ἔχωσι, δ D A ἔχωσιν, δ B
 — [οὐχ] ὑπολ D οὐχ ὑπολ. B. ὑπολ A
 45,3 [ᾧ] δόντα D ᾧστε δόντα B A.
 — πείσαι ᾧστε D πείσαι, ᾧστε B A.
 46,3 οἰκοῦσι, τ D A οἰκοῦσιν, τ B
 — σφῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων D A σφῶν [τῶν Ἑλλήνων], B

46,3 ἐκείνων τῶν βαρβάρων, D A ἐκείνων [τῶν βαρβάρων], B
 — ἢν μήποτε D ἢν μή ποτε B A
 48,1 ὕστερον ἦλθε D ὕστερον ἦλθεν. B
 — ὕστερον A
 — πρῶτον—ποιήσιν, D A. πρῶτον—ποίησιν B
 48,2 ἐκοίνωσαν, D A ἐκοινώνησαν, B
 48,3 κάτεισι, σφ D A κάτεισιν, σφ B
 — στασιάζωσι D A στασιάζουσιν B
 — βασιλεῖ D [τῷ] βασιλεῖ B A
 49 ξυνωμοσίᾳ, D ξυμμαχίᾳ, B †ξυνωμοσίᾳ, † A
 50,1 κατέλθη, D κατέλθη B A
 50,2 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 50,4 δεδρακε, καὶ D A δέζραεν, καὶ B
 50,5 πράξει, καὶ D A πράξειεν, καὶ B
 51,1 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 52 ὦν ποτς D ὦν ποτὲ B A
 53,2 κάτεισι, καὶ D A κάτεισιν, καὶ B
 — ἀντιπρόρους D ἀντιπρόρους B A
 54,1 ἐνέδωκε καὶ D A ἐνέδωκεν καὶ B
 54,2 ὅπη αὐτοῖς D ὅπη ἂν αὐτοῖς B A
 54,4 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 55,3 νεῶν τινων D νεῶν τινῶν B A.
 56,4 θ, τι D θ τι B A.
 — ἡξίου D ἡξίου B A
 57,1 ἐκπεπολεμῆσθαι, D ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι, B
 †ἐκπεπολεμῶσθαι† A
 58,5 ἔλθωσι λακ D A ἔλθωσιν λακ B
 58,7 καθ' ὅ, τι D καθ' ὅ τι B A
 59 τάλλα ὅσαπερ D τάλλα ὅσα περ B τάλλα, ὅσαπερ A
 60,3 Σάμων, D A Σάμων B
 62,2 ἦλθε καὶ D A ἦλθεν καὶ B
 62,3 προσβαλὼν D τροσβάλλων B A
 63,1 ἐθάρσησε καὶ D A ἐθάρσησεν καὶ B
 63,4 ἐπειδὴπερ D A ἐπειδὴ περ B
 64,2 κατέλυσε καὶ D A κατέλυσεν καὶ B
 65,2 ἐξήλασε, καὶ D A ἐξήλασεν, καὶ B
 66,1 ὅ, τι D ὅ τι B A
 66,2 ἐτενθήκει, D A. τενήκει, B.
 — ἐνόμιζε καὶ D A ἐνόμιζεν καὶ B
 67,1 καθ' ὅ, τι D καθ' ὅ τι B A
 67,2 ἐφῆκε, ξ D A ἐφῆκεν, ξ B
 68,1 τάλλα D A. τάλλα B
 — ἂ γνωίη D. ἂ ἂν γνωίη B ἂ [ἂν] γνωίη A
 68,2 αὐτός [τε], D αὐτός τε, B A
 68,3 ἐπραξε, ν D A ἐπραξεν, ν B
 — ἐπειδὴπερ D A ἐπειδὴ περ B
 68,4 προυχώρησε χ D προυχώρησεν χ B
 προχώρησε χ A
 69,1 ἦσαν Ἀθη· D ἦσαν [δ'] Ἀθην B A
 69,4 Ἑλλη·ες νεανίσκοι, D A [Ἑλληνες] νεανίσκοι, B

71,1 θόρυβον τῶν μακρ D θόρυβον τῶν γὰρ μακρ B θόρυβον, τῆς τῶν μακρ A.
 72,1 οὐπόποτε D οὐ πόποτε B A
 73,2 ἦλθε, καὶ D A ἦλθεν, καὶ B
 73,4 Θρασύλλω D Θρασύλλω B A
 — ξυνεστῶσι καὶ D A ξυνεστῶσιν καὶ B
 — ξυνέμεινε οἱ D ξυνέμεινεν οἱ B A
 73,5 νηὶ D νηὶ B A
 — ναὺς τινας, D ναὺς τινὰς, B A
 74,3 τεθήνηκωσι κοὶ D A τεθήνηκωσιν καὶ B
 75,1 ἀντιπρόρους D ἀντιπρόρων B A
 75,2 Θράσυλλος D Θράσυλος B A
 — προεστθήκεσαν D προεστθήκεσαν B A
 — δημοκρατήσεσθαι D δημοκρατήσονται B A
 76,2 Θράσυλλος D Θράσυλος B A
 76,3 ἀφῆσθηκε τ D A ἀφῆσθηκεν τ B
 76,7 εὐρήσουσι T D A εὐρήσουσιν τ B
 78 αὐτῷ εἰσιν, D αὐτῷ εἰσίν, B A
 80,3 ἀφιστᾶσι καὶ D A ἀφιστᾶσιν καὶ B
 81,1 τὸν Τισσαφέρην D τὸν Τισσαφέρην B A
 — σωτηρίαν, D A σωτηρίαν B
 81,2 φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν D A φοβοῦντο αὐτὸν B
 81,3 ἐξαργυρῶσαι, D ἐξαργυρίσαι, B A
 — εἰ σὺς αὐτὸς D εἰ αὐτὸς B A
 84,2 ἠπέλιψε, καὶ D A ἠπέλιπεν, καὶ B
 84,4 ἐκβάλλουσι ξ D ἐκβάλλουσιν ξ B
 ἐκβάλλουσι ξ A
 86,7 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 — ἡ· κείνοι, D ἡ κείνοι, B A
 86,9 νηὶ D νηὶ B A
 — ἐπειδὴ ἐγένε D [οἷ] ἐπειδὴ ἐγένε B A
 87,1 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 — ἐκέλευε τ D A ἐκέλευεν τ B
 87,3 ἐστι, δ D ἐστιν, δ B ἐστι δ A.
 87,4 ἀνοκωχίς D ἀνακωχίς B A
 — εἴ γε D εἴγε B A
 87,5 βασιλέως τὰ D βασιλέως, τὰ B A
 88 τρισκαίδεκα D τρεισκαίδεκα B A
 — ἐμελλε, καὶ D A ἐμελλεν, καὶ B
 90,1 Σάμω τῷ D Σάμω [ποτὲ] τῷ B A
 90,1,3 Ἡτιωνεία D Ἡτιωνία B A
 90,4 Ἡτιωνεία D Ἡτιωνία B A
 91,2 Ἡτιωνίαν D Ἡτιωνίαν B A
 92,1 ἐπεισαγωγὰς D A ἐπεισαγωγὰς B
 92,3 καταδεδραμήκεσαν D καταδεδραμήκεσαν B A
 92,4 Ἡτιωνείας D Ἡτιωνίας B A
 94,1 πολλῶν D A ὀπλιτῶν B
 95,7 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 96,2 ἀπωλωλέκεσαν, D ἀπολωλέκεσαν, B A
 96,4 Εὐβοίᾳς D A Βοιωτίας B
 97,2 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 — πονήρων D πονηρῶν B A
 98,3 τάλλα D A τάλλα B
 100,1 Θράσυλλος D Θράσυλος B A
 100,2 τάλλα D A τάλλα B

100,3 Ἐρεσος D A. Ἐρεσσος B	104,3 Θράσυλλος D Θράσυλος B A
— Ἐρεσον D A Ἐρεσσον B	104,4 ξυμμίξαι, D A ξυμμίξαι, B.
100,4 5 Ἐρεσον D A Ἐρεσὸν B	105,2 3 Θράσυλλον D Θράσυλον B A
101,1 οὐ πελάγαι D A [οὐ] πελάγαι B	105,3 τρέπουσι, καὶ D A τρέπουσιν, καὶ B
— Ἐρέσφ D A Ἐρεσφ̃ B	106,1 παρείχε), τ D A παρείχεν), τ B
101,2 Ἀργενούσσαις D Ἀργενούσαις B A	106,3 ἀπολλάσσι στ D A ἀπολλάσσω στ B
101,3 Λεκτὸν καὶ Λάρισαν D Λέκτον καὶ Λά- ρισσαν B Λέκτον καὶ Λάρι[σ]σαν A.	107,3 Ἴπποκράτην D Ἴπποκράτη B A
102,2 ἐκπλέωσι τ. D A ἐκπλέωσιν τ B	108,2 Ἀλικαρνασσέας D. Ἀλικαρνασέας B A
102,3 λαμβάνουσι, δ D A. λαμβάνουσιν, δ B	— ἐτείχισε τ. D A ἐτείχισεν τ B
— κατακάουσι μ D κατακαίουσιν, μ B κα- τακάουσι μ A	— κατέπλευσε καὶ D A κατέπλευσεν καὶ B
103,2 Ἐρεσον D A Ἐρεσὸν B.	108,4 Ἀτραμύτειον D Ἀτραμύττιον B A.
	— κατηκόντισε, φ. D A. κατηκόντισεν φ B
	109, βλάπτωσι, καὶ D A βλάπτωσιν, καὶ B.

N.B Punctuation between the column of numbers and the text, or between the text and the subjoined capitals which indicate the editions, is itself a part of the various reading, which is separated from the numbers and subjoined capitals only by void spaces The full-point attached to a single letter, or other portion of a word, is however but an expedient for abbreviation